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Learned society marks one-hundredth anniversary

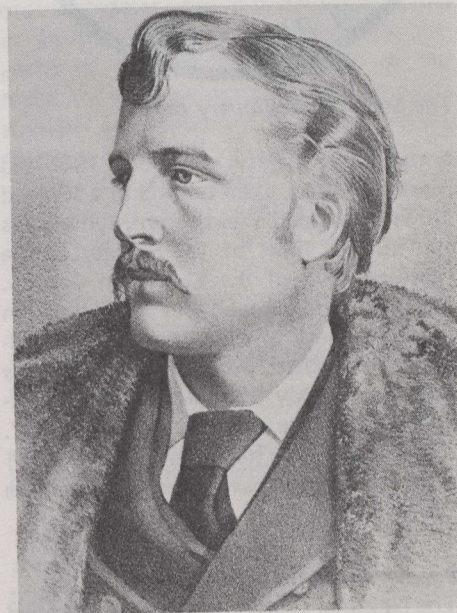
The Royal Society of Canada is celebrating its centennial this year and from May 30 to September 6 a number of events took place in honour of this special occasion.

The one-hundredth anniversary celebrations included: a commemorative ceremony in the Senate; the presentation of the Society's centenary medals; the induction of new Fellows to the Society; the presentation of individual awards of merit; a three-day symposium; the opening of a special exhibition at the National Library and the annual meeting of the Society.

The Society was founded largely through the efforts of Canada's fourth governor general, the Marquess of Lorne, who was governor general from 1878 to 1883; Sir William Dawson who was principal of McGill University and a naturalist; and Pierre Chauveau who was an educator and legislator. The first meeting was convened in the Senate Chamber on Parliament Hill on May 25, 1882 with the Marquess of Lorne welcoming the 80 Fellows of the Society and delivering the inaugural address.

The object of the Society is "to promote learning and research in the arts and sciences" and at the time of its inception, and for many years after, it was the only organization available to scientists and other scholars in Canada for scholarly discussion and publication. Currently the Society has a membership of more than 1 000 Fellows. It is divided into three Academies: Lettres et sciences humaines; Humanities and Social Sciences; and Science.

Society meetings have encouraged scholars of like interests to create their own specialized societies. The Royal Society has used its influence over the past 100 years to bring into existence and develop a number of institutions important to Canada's intellectual life. These include, the National Museum, the Public Archives of Canada, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, the National



National Library of Canada

The Marquess of Lorne was governor general from 1878-1883 and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Canada.

Gallery of Canada and the National Library of Canada.

Ceremony in the Senate

In recognition of the historical importance of the Society, a commemorative ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament Buildings on May 30 with many prominent Canadian scholars and scientists as well as dignitaries from other countries taking part. During the ceremony the first centenary medal of the Society was presented to Governor General Edward Schreyer by the Society's President Marc-Adéland Tremblay.

The medal, struck to honour those who have contributed to the advancement of Society objectives in either the humanities, letters or sciences, was the work of master engraver Walter Ott and engraver Terry Smith of the Royal Canadian Mint.

The obverse side of the medal features the profiles of the three founders and the reverse side carries the modern coat of



The Society's centenary medal.

arms of the Society, granted in 1965 and representing an open book and a stylized crown. The maple leaf crown, symbolizes the historic links of the Society to the representative of the Crown in Canada. The open book symbolizes the dedication of the Society to the works of the intellect. The motto, *Studios eodem diversis nitimur*, roughly translates as "By our diverse studies, we strive for the same goal".

In addition to the governor general, 81 other recipients have been awarded the centenary medal.

Special exhibition presented

The National Library of Canada honoured the Royal Society as part of the centenary celebrations by presenting *The Royal Society, 1882-1982*, an exhibition of memorabilia, including photos, medals and documents of historic interest, from June 2 to September 6. Dr. Marc-Adélar Tremblay opened the exhibition and greeted the many visitors including the President of the Royal Society of London, Sir Andrew Huxley and the Secretary in Perpetuity of France's Académie des sciences Paul Germain.

The exhibition was a celebration of the ongoing role of the Royal Society in fostering the development of Canadian learning and research in the arts and sciences. It contained documents reflecting the Society's active participation in Canadian historic events and its role in influencing issues of national and international importance, including the regulation of time throughout the world, the financing of Arctic expeditions and the Champlain tercentenary. Several of the items reflected the Society's current activities and concerns, such as energy and the environment.

In a ceremony at the National Arts Centre, 62 distinguished Canadian

humanists and scientists were inducted as Fellows in the Society. Also inducted were two persons who have contributed to the objective of the Society by other means than publishing learned works: the former director and general editor of MacMillan Company of Canada, Dr. Horatio Lovat Dickson and the chairman of the management committee of health sciences of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Walter Charles Koerner.

Royal Society awards presented

At the Society's annual dinner on June 2, eight Canadian scholars and scientists received Royal Society of Canada medals in special recognition for their professional achievement and their contribution to the advancement of culture and science. Each award was accompanied by a \$1 000 grant.

Three of the medal winners were from the University of British Columbia: Dr. Clayton Person, the Flavelle Medal in biological sciences; Dr. John C. Brown, the McLaughlin Medal in medical science; and Dr. W.G. Unruh, the Rutherford Memorial Medal in physics. Two medalists were from the University of Toronto: Dr. Bernhard Cinader received the Thomas W. Eadie Medal in engineering and applied science and Dr. Geoffrey Ozin received the Rutherford Memorial Medal in chemistry. The other medalists included: the Lorne Pierce Medal in literature to Dr. Malcolm Ross of Dalhousie University; the Tyrrell Medal in Canadian history to Jean-Pierre Wallot of the Université de Montréal; and the Bancroft Award in geo-

logical and geographical sciences to Dr. Christopher R. Barnes of Memorial University.

The three-day symposium, *1982: Retrospect and Prospect*, was held at the National Arts Centre from May 1 to June 2 and included presentations by Canadian and international scholars and scientists, including John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard University; Dr. Frank Press, President of the United States National Academy of Science; and Pierre George of the Institut de France. At the same time, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society held at the University of Ottawa, papers were delivered by Fellows of the Society and others.

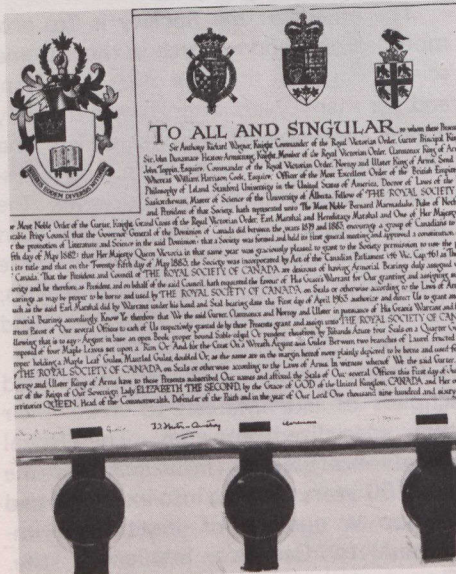
Consulate to open in Munich

Canada will open a new consulate general in Munich, West Germany in October. Minister of International Trade Ed Lumley has announced. The announcement was made during the visit to Canada of the German Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

The new office in Munich will be devoted almost entirely to trade and commercial activities. It will cover the two most southern states, Bavaria and Baden-Wurtemberg, which encompass a third of Germany's market potential and industrial power. Mr. Lumley pointed out that this region is the centre of Germany's electronic, aerospace, automotive and mechanical engineering industries, and as such offers a particularly dynamic future market for finished products and high technology sales from Canada.

Through government and private sector initiatives, several firms in southern Germany have concluded formal agreements with Canadian companies which have increased sales in Germany and other export markets, said Mr. Lumley. He also indicated that encouraging additional arrangements of this nature will be a primary activity of the new office.

The Republic of Germany is Canada's fourth largest international market with exports exceeding \$1.2 billion in 1981. Germany also represents Canada's third leading source of foreign capital with major investments in chemicals, transportation and heavy equipment. In the immediate future, the inflow of German technology and investment particularly in the transportation field is expected to have a substantial and beneficial impact on employment in Canada.



Letters patent from the College of Heralds of England granting armorial bearing to the Royal Society of Canada, 1965.

National Library of Canada

Consortium to drill for oil

The federal government will issue four exploration agreements to an all-Canadian consortium, comprising Petro-Canada Exploration Incorporated, Bow Valley Industries Limited and Husky Oil Operations Limited for a \$500-million exploration program.

In its exploration the consortium will use the newly arrived, Canadian-built semi-submersible drilling rig, the *Vinland*, which began work on the Scotia Shelf this summer. The agreements cover an area of about 1.7-million hectares located approximately 30 kilometres to the north of Sable Island, off Nova Scotia.

The agreements will each run for three years, and will require the group to drill a total of up to eight exploratory wells, with at least one on each exploration agreement area. The group will also have to conduct a minimum of 3 000 kilometres of seismic work in the area over the first two years.

Lands returned

Exploration agreements designate the blocks of land the companies will work, and set out the process by which the lands are returned to the Crown for further disposition. By the end of the second year of these four agreements the exploration group will have relinquished 75 per cent of the lands.

The interest held in the exploration group by each member is Petro-Canada Exploration Incorporated, 50 per cent; Bow Valley Industries Limited, 25 per cent; and Husky Oil Operations Limited, 25 per cent. The members' high Canadian ownership rate is expected to allow them to benefit from the highest level of incentives offered under the Petroleum Incentives Program. The group has advised that it has offered Nova Scotia Resources Limited, the provincially-owned natural resource company, a 10 per cent working interest option in the consortium. Petro-Canada and Bow Valley will each be the operator, or lead company, for drilling activities in two of the agreement areas.

The group will ensure that Canadians, particularly Nova Scotians, will be given a fair and competitive opportunity to provide goods and services for the exploration program, and that significant job opportunities for area residents will result. The companies are committed to maximizing the number of Canadians involved in their activities. The *Vinland* manpower complement of 104 persons

will be approximately 63 per cent Canadian when the rig begins operation, and is expected to rise above 90 per cent by 1983.

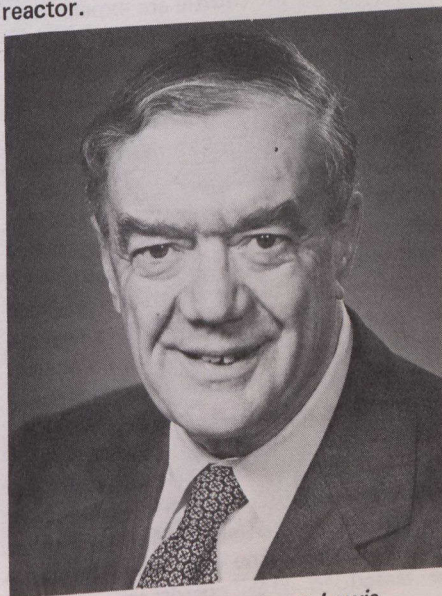
The future employment benefits of this ambitious drilling program are enhanced by a training agreement recently signed by Bow Valley and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC). Under this \$1.4-million program, Canadians — primarily Nova Scotians — are being trained in western Canada, in Port Hawkesbury on the Strait of Canso, and on the *Bow Drill 1*, which is currently drilling for Petro-Canada and a group of Canadian companies offshore Nova Scotia.

Canadian receives top award in nuclear science

A Canadian researcher has become the second Canadian to receive the Enrico Fermi Award, the top award in the field of nuclear science.

Dr. Wilfred Bennett Lewis, 73, of Deep River, Ontario, received the gold medal and \$25 000 for his leadership in Canada's heavy-water reactor development program and his work in devising the CANDU nuclear power generating system.

The award, presented to 22 other scientists in the past 26 years, was awarded to Dr. Lewis by representatives of the United States Department of Energy in a special ceremony at the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) nuclear laboratories in Chalk River, Ontario, where the Canadian scientist had worked on the CANDU power reactor.



Dr. Wilfred Bennett Lewis

The citation signed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan praised Dr. Lewis "for his dedicated support of heavy-water-moderated reactors for research and power generation; for his inspiring leadership of Canadian nuclear energy development; and for his contribution to the use and control of atomic energy".

Dr. Lewis, who began his work in nuclear research at AECL in 1952, supported using heavy water, an isotope which proved to be better at moderating neutrons in an atomic reaction than the ordinary water used in systems developed in the United States and Britain. He also preferred the use of zirconium as the metal for building reactors because of its strength and resistance to weakening by neutrons produced by atomic reactions.

The Canadian scientist retired from AECL in 1973 but continued to serve as an adviser to the United Nations until 1978. He believed that atomic power should be used for peaceful purposes and served on the International Atomic Energy Agency, a nuclear-control organization, for 20 years.

Insurance agreements signed

The Canadian Department of External Affairs has announced the signing of two bilateral foreign investment insurance agreements, one with Papua New Guinea and the other with Sri Lanka.

Tied directly to the Export Development Corporation's investment insurance program, the agreements are designed to foster increased trade and investment, with each of the countries.

The agreement between Canada and Papua New Guinea was signed by Canada's High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea, Raymond C. Anderson and Papua New Guinea's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Noel Levi. The second agreement was signed in Colombo, Sri Lanka by Canada's High Commissioner to Sri Lanka, Robert W. Clark and the Sri Lankan Secretary to President Jayewardene, W.M.P.B. Menikdiwela.

The agreements facilitate insurance of investments under the Export Development Corporation's investment insurance program which insures Canadian investors against loss of their overseas investments by reason of political actions in the host country.

Canada has signed 33 similar agreements with countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Europe and the Pacific. Negotiations continue with 14 other nations.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

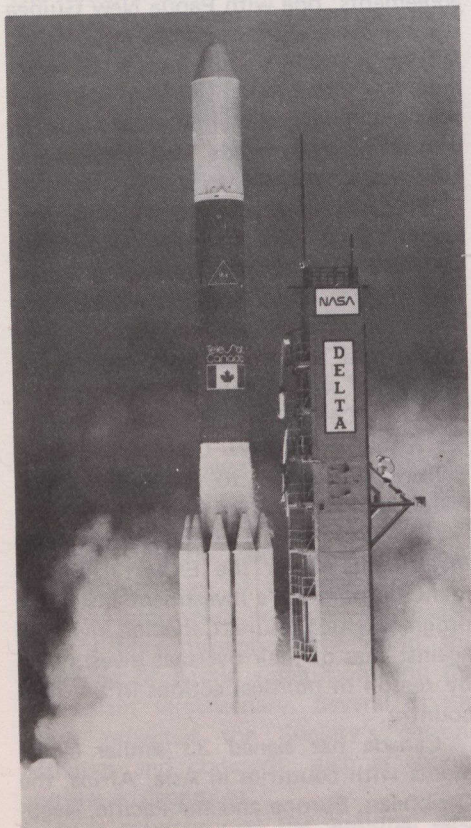
Telesat Canada's newest satellite launched at Cape Canaveral

Canada's latest domestic communications satellite was launched on schedule from Cape Canaveral, Florida on August 26.

The 24-channel *Anik D 1* was launched at 7:10 p.m. EDT and became the fifth satellite to be put into orbit by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for Telesat Canada, the Canadian domestic satellite communications organization.

The satellite, carried by a two-stage Delta rocket, was injected into an elliptical "transfer" orbit with an apogee of 22 597 miles. It was placed in a stationary orbit 22 240 miles above the Earth. Once the spacecraft has drifted to 104 degrees west longitude — its assigned operating station over the equator on the longitude over Saskatchewan — the on-board hydrazine-fueled reaction control system will synchronize the speed of the satellite with that of the Earth below so that the satellite will appear to "hover" in one location.

The satellite is designed to pick up the traffic from aging *Anik A* satellites now in orbit and is expected to begin service in mid-September as a television satellite. It is the largest capacity Canadian satellite to date and is capable of carrying more than 900 one-way telephone calls



"Letter perfect" liftoff of Anik D 1.



NASA Administrator, Dr. Stanley I. Weiss (left) and Telesat President Eldon Thompson sign agreements for launches of all five Anik C and D series spacecraft.

or one television channel through each of its 24 transponders.

Anik D 1 is one of five new generation satellites; the next four satellites in the *Anik C* and *D* series are expected to be launched in the U.S. space shuttle *Columbia* with the first three being put in orbit between November 1982 and October 1985.

In June, Telesat Canada signed a \$75-million contract with NASA covering the placing of the five satellites in orbit. Launchings by the shuttle are expected to cost between \$9 million and \$10 million compared to the \$31-million cost of the *Anik D 1* launch. The final space shuttle launch covered in the contract with NASA will cost about \$19 million.

Total cost

The five satellites are worth about \$160 million. Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto is the prime contractor for the two *Anik D* satellites, and Hughes Aircraft Company of Los Angeles is the contractor for the three *Anik C* models.

The new satellites are expected to keep Canada among the leaders in commercial satellite communications with more satellites in space than any other western country after the United States. At the outset, some of the channels will be leased to U.S. customers and will revert to Canadian users as the need

arises. In June, Argo Communications Corporation, a U.S. satellite carrier, signed a contract with Telesat for the use of six channels on *Anik D 1*.

Cross-Canada capability

The new generation of satellites is expected to accommodate all Canadian satellite communications traffic into the 1990s. The five satellites will be in stationary orbit 22 500 miles above the equator and will be capable of reaching all of Canada. Besides having a larger capacity than existing satellites, the new *Aniks* will be more powerful. Inexpensive rooftop receivers, rather than expensive dishes will enable domestic households to pick up television programming.

In another development, Telesat Canada has been authorized by the federal government to negotiate arrangements with its United States counterparts for first-time satellite telecommunications between the two countries on a widespread commercial basis.

The negotiations are made possible by recent exchange of letters between Canada and the United States permitting large business networks to transmit voice and data information. The agreement does not include commercial television transmission. If the negotiations prove successful and receive regulatory approval the service could start in 1983.

Trading house directory published

The most complete and up-to-date list of trading houses in Canada has been published in the *Directory of Canadian Trading Houses* which profiles more than 640 trading houses operating in Canada, their products, methods of operation and markets served.

The directory, compiled by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion, contains information supplied by the trading house sector to the department's Business Opportunities Sourcing System.

One of the Canadian government's main priorities has been to facilitate the entry of small- and medium-size Canadian industries into the export market. Trading houses are particularly suited for use by small- to medium-sized manufacturers who cannot sustain the high initial set-up cost of starting an export division or whose potential sales may not warrant the establishment of such a full-time function. The aim of the directory is to publicize the Canadian trading house sector and the viability of such trading houses as a means of trade facilitation.

Exporting and importing companies

The term "trading house" is a catch-all phrase used to describe companies engaged in the exporting and/or importing of goods produced or manufactured by others and in the provision of ancillary services that may include market research, export management, export documentation, freight forwarding, insurance and financing. Export merchants, management companies, agents and brokers, foreign-project procurement specialists and buying houses fall under this definition.

Owing to their very flexible nature, trading houses can also handle package deals and tenders consisting of a varied number of products from different producers. The directory contains a section on how its information can be best utilized and a list of specific factors to be considered in contracting with a trading house to export products.

Included in the distribution of the *Directory of Canadian Trading Houses* are all Chamber of Commerce offices and local business organizations in each region of the country.

The directory will be updated annually so that new companies can be included as well as new product and market coverage of existing companies.

Turkish diplomat's death

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, in a statement August 27, expressed his horror and condemnation of the assassination in Ottawa of Turkish military attaché Colonel Atilla Altikat.

"This brutal and senseless crime can only inspire repulsion on the part of all civilized men and woman. We have learned to our sorrow that no country is safe from such outrages, but Canada stands firm in its determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and to seek out and punish the perpetrators of such acts," said Dr. MacGuigan.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs extended his sympathy to Colonel Altikat's wife and children.

Canadians break flying record

Two Canadians recently broke the world record for circling the globe in a single-engine plane by more than 29 hours.

Don Muir of Sioux Lookout, Ontario and flying instructor André Daemen of Montreal surpassed the record when they landed their *Cessna 210* at Dorval airport in Montreal on August 7 at 4:28 p.m. after flying for six days, seven hours, 25 minutes and 47 seconds.

The flight, undertaken to raise \$1 mil-



André Daemen (left) and Don Muir relax after landing their *Cessna 210* airplane at Dorval airport in Montreal.

lion for cancer research, was organized by Wings of Life, a non-profit organization founded in 1981 to raise money for medical research.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent a telegram of congratulations to the flyers for their contribution to cancer research, saying their "bravery and courage in this adventurous undertaking will long be remembered".

Money raised for research

Some \$220 000 has been raised to date in cash donations and corporate pledges and pilots and cancer society officials are hopeful that publicity surrounding the flight and the eventual sale of the plane — worth \$250 000 — will draw more funds. A souvenir book about the flight is also expected to generate increased revenues.

During the globe-circling trip, stops were made in St. John's, Newfoundland; Shannon, Ireland; Naples, Italy; Cairo; Bahrain; Bombay; Madras; Kuala Lumpur; Manila; Guam; Majuro; Honolulu; San Francisco, Denver and Chicago; where Air Canada personnel prepared flight schedules and made mechanical checks, limiting stops to less than 30 minutes. Weather conditions were good for most of the trip but there were some tense moments when a thunderstorm struck during the flight between Kuala Lumpur and Manila. The plane was fitted with an extra fuel tank and a bed allowing the pilots to take turns flying and sleeping during the flight.

The previous record of seven days, 13 hours, 13 minutes and 27 seconds was set by Robert Muckleston from Seattle, Washington in 1978.

Swimmer exceeds channel mark

Cindy Nicholas, a 25-year-old law student from Toronto, Ontario recently broke her Guinness book two-way crossing of the English Channel record by 17 minutes. Miss Nicholas swam to France and back in just 18 hours, 55 minutes to record the best time ever for men and women.

Miss Nicholas had set out for a training swim but the weather turned bad mid-way through her third crossing after 23 hours in the water. Miss Nicholas gave up after 3.5 hours into her third crossing.

Despite her record-shattering swim, the Canadian swimmer admitted disappointment in failing to stretch the non-stop swim to three crossings.

Drew Gragg, The Citizen

Volunteers go overseas

CUSO, a major Canadian volunteer organization, has sent more than 8 000 workers overseas since its inception 21 years ago.

CUSO, formerly called Canadian University Students Overseas, is Canada's version of the United States Peace Corps and was set up in 1961 to co-ordinate the recruiting of volunteers in a number of Canadian universities.

During the 1960s, the organization focused on recent university graduates who were sent to the Third World to teach. But by the mid-1970s, the need for regular teachers in developing countries had lessened to the extent that only 50 per cent of CUSO volunteers now work in education.

Today's CUSO workers — there are now about 600 on contract in 34 countries — come from a variety of ages and backgrounds. They include plumbers and bricklayers as well as engineers and accountants.

Because every posting has a teaching element to it, each CUSO worker is expected to train a local person on the job wherever possible. In short, the CUSO worker is supposed to work himself out of a job.

A CUSO volunteer must be a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant and at least 20 years old. There is no upper age limit — the organization once posted a 79-year-old volunteer to Uganda. The average age of today's volunteer is 28, and the ratio of male to female placements has remained about equal throughout CUSO's history.

Candidates screened

Potential CUSO workers are carefully screened through a series of interviews. They must also provide references and satisfactory medical records. In addition, CUSO volunteers undergo intense orientation sessions to prepare them for the culture shock of living in a foreign society.

Most workers sign two-year contracts with CUSO and have the option of extending their postings. Of the 315 field workers whose contracts expired last year 44 extended their postings for a year or more.

Although CUSO is an independent, non-government organization, its operating costs are paid by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In 1980-81, CUSO received about three-quarters of its \$12-million budget from CIDA.

Although its volunteers are paid salaries by the host governments of developing countries, it costs CUSO about \$10 000 a year to put a worker in the field. This covers administrative costs, travel, field staff supervision as well as orientation and language training.

CUSO is not the only major Canadian volunteer organization involved in Third World development programs. The World University Service of Canada, created in 1939, began posting volunteers to developing countries four years ago.

It now has about 400 workers in service in 11 African countries. Like CUSO, its workers are paid low wages by the host government, which provides just enough to cover living allowances. CIDA also funds this organization.

Unlike CUSO, most of its volunteers are recent university graduates. Because the organization had requests to fill 200 job postings in developing countries by September, it began a two-month recruiting drive across Canada in early January.

Eating out easier for the blind

Some Ottawa restaurants are providing menus for the visually impaired thanks to the efforts of a 20-year-old blind university student.

Mark Joly got the idea for Braille and large-print menus when he jokingly asked for a Braille menu while dining out with friends. To his surprise the restaurant manager took him seriously and apologized for not being able to supply one.

Joly decided to survey about 100 of Ottawa's nearly 1 000 blind persons and found 96 per cent were in favour of restaurants supplying special menus. Only 20 per cent said they now would go to a restaurant without a sighted person and 68 per cent said they would eat out more often if special menus were available.

"Many blind people are very shy and they don't want to trouble someone else to read the menu for them," said Joly, who like most legally blind persons has some vision but cannot decipher the small print on a menu in a dimly-lit restaurant.

With the help of a federal summer student employment grant to cover salaries and office expenses, Joly set up a city-wide project canvassing owners for 800 restaurants and supplying those interested with one Braille and one large-print menu.

The menus are provided for free although they cost about \$35 to produce.

Joly is requesting donations to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and so far donations have surpassed expenses. He is also supplying participating restaurants with stickers picturing a white cane and stating: "Braille and large-print menus available here."

"I think it's a very exciting idea," said Bill Gordon, manager of Vines Wine Bar. "Mark has a great concept and I think many restaurants will pick up on it. I've already suggested he make a presentation to my associates in Windsor and Toronto."

Joly, who is enrolled in the commerce program at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario said he wants to try out his idea in that city next summer. He said this past summer's work could be considered a pilot project for a nationwide scheme.

Guide rates Canadian attractions

Victoria's resplendent Butchart Gardens and the picturesque fishing village of Percé on Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula are among popular Canadian tourist attractions given the maximum three-star rating in the new *Michelin Green Guide to Canada*.

The 240-page guide is published for Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited in both French and English. It took six years to prepare and is based on the work of two international teams which travelled across Canada.

Divided into regions

For practical reasons, the guide divides the country into seven regions: British Columbia, the Rockies and Yukon, the Prairies, Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime provinces, and Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.

The regions of British Columbia and the Rockies and Yukon have been awarded the most three-star ratings because of the stunning landscape and natural beauty.

Three stars are awarded when the site is "worth the trip"; two stars when a place is "worth a detour" and one star when it is considered "interesting".

In the Rockies region, Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, the Icefields Parkway, Athabasca Glacier, Mount Edith Cavell and Maligne Lake all have three-star ratings.

The guide includes an introduction describing the climate, inhabitants, political administration and history of various regions.

News of the arts

Animated films are focus for exhibition and festival

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts presented a summer long international retrospective exhibition, *The Art of Animated Films* with the largest collection of animated films ever shown to the public, while the fourth biennial International Animation Festival presented in Ottawa from August 13 to 18 drew numerous animators and devotees to the art.

The Art of Animated Films was organized by the Museum of Fine Arts' guest curators Louise Beudet and Gisèle Côté, chief curator Pierre Théberge and the head of education services Hélène Lamarche and the Cinémathèque québécoise. The National Film Board of Canada (NFB) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) also collaborated on the project and financial assistance was given by the Ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec and the Canada Council.

The exhibition was a multi-dimensional tribute to the art of animation from its beginnings to the present, combining artifacts in the galleries and some 150 films in the auditorium at the museum. It centered on important Canadian contributions to the art made by the NFB from the beginning of the 1940s and continued in the exploration of the European and American traditions. Works by the greatest and best known animators, such as Sheldon Cohen, Emile Reynaud, Paul

Terry, Walt Disney, Jiri Trinka, Oskar Fischinger and Norman McLaren were presented in drawings and mock-ups that explored the various techniques of the medium.

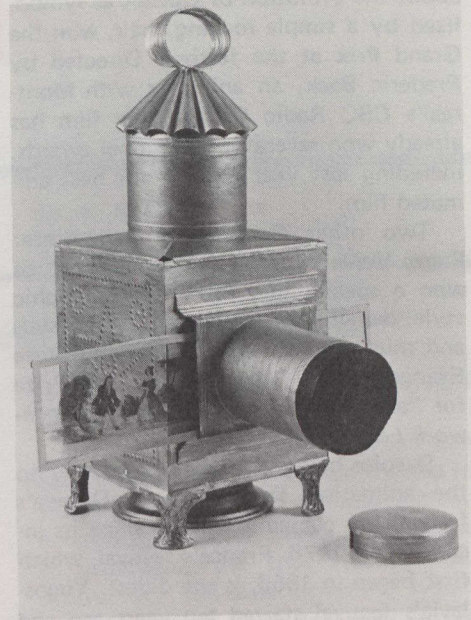
Artifacts from numerous sources

Among the objects displayed were nineteenth-century magic lanterns, elaborate stage sets, puppets and numerous drawings, many from the archives of the Cinémathèque québécoise. Others were contributed by the CBC and the NFB including the revolutionary "drawing machine" invented by Norman McLaren for painting directly onto film stock.

The accompanying program of films and video tapes were projected at regular times throughout the exhibition. The NFB was represented in three programs, and two sections had art-related themes — animation and opera, and animation and the fine arts. In addition, there were programs devoted to European and U.S. animators, experimental films, atmosphere films, Walt Disney, abstract films, films noirs, computer animation, advertising films, satires and allegories.

The exhibition also recreated the first use of cinema in history — Emile Reynaud's *Théâtre optique*. With the praxinoscope, patented by Reynaud in 1877, he was able to project short plays, in full colour, on a screen for large audiences.

A bilingual catalogue with text by



A nineteenth-century magic lantern owned by the Cinémathèque québécoise was displayed in Montreal.

Louise Beudet and many colour reproductions of the objects and works on display was prepared to accompany the exhibition.

After its close, September 5 in Montreal, the exhibition travelled to Chicoutimi, Quebec, from where it will tour Bordeaux, France and Brussels, Belgium.

Canadian films screened in Ottawa

Canada was well represented at the six-day International Festival of Animation, or Ottawa '82, as the festival was known, with 29 films vying for the prizes.

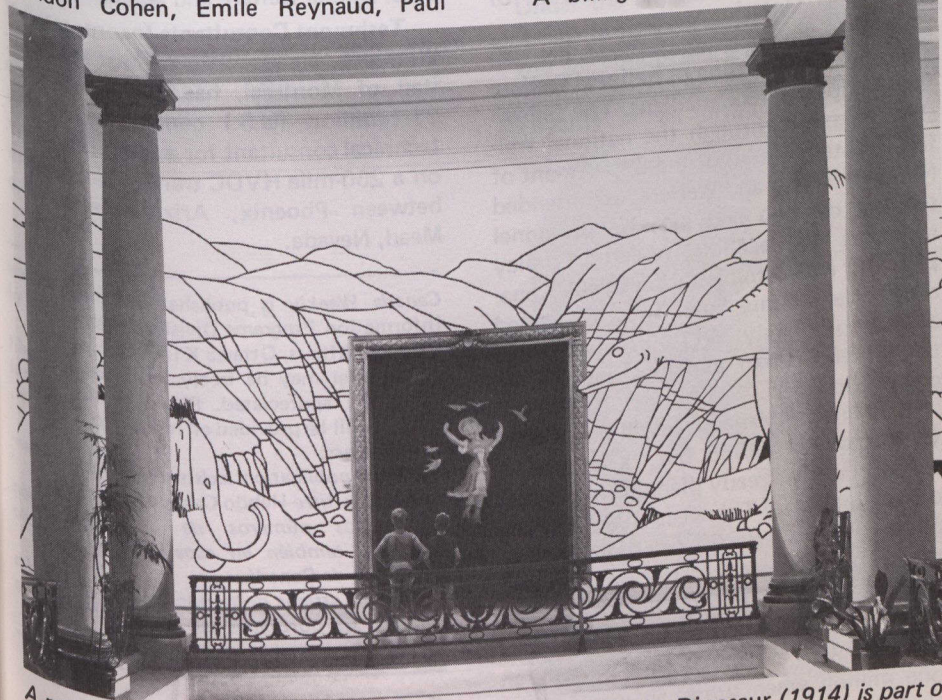
Some 100 films from more than 450 entries from 18 countries had been selected for the competition by a five-person jury comprised of international film animators.

The festival was sponsored by the Canadian Film Institute with grants from the Ontario's Ministries of Communications, and Citizenship and Culture.

The theme of this year's festival was special effects created by animation. All of the mediums of animation were presented by the animators, including pencil, charcoal, paint, clay, paper, metal, puppets, toys, tools and other materials.

The awards, designed by Evelyn Lambert of the NFB, were given in five categories: films longer and shorter than five minutes, promotion material such as commercials less than five minutes long, children's films and first films by students or independent filmmakers.

Crac, a short animated Canadian film



A mural created by Paul Hunter depicting the film *Gertie the Dinosaur* (1914) is part of the Montreal exhibition. In the centre is a still taken from Emile Reynaud's praxinoscope.

Montreal Museum of Fine Arts photos

about the evolution of Quebec as symbolized by a simple rocking chair, won the Grand Prix at the festival. Directed by Frederic Back, an animator with Montreal's CBC Radio Canada, the film has already won several international awards, including last year's Oscar for best animated film.

Two other Canadian winners were: Pierre Veilleux's *Une Ame à Voile* which won a special Jury Prize for its graphic style, depicting with watercolours, pastels and music, a ship on the sea; and Steve Evangelatos of Ottawa won a Jury Prize for "absurdity of concept" in his *Clockwork Lemons*.

Despite being a relative newcomer to the animation festival scene, Ottawa's festival has gained attention since its inception in 1976. France's festival, which first began in 1956, is the oldest. Yugoslavia's festival started ten years ago and Bulgaria's is the most recent addition.

Festival director Kelly O'Brien said the Ottawa festival had brought together Canadian animators who had never met before. The festival was also a forum for discussion of common concerns: technical and computer advances that affect the state of the art, distribution, themes ranging from overt political messages to light exuberant treatments of every day situations and the important issue of funding.

News briefs

Minister of International Trade Ed Lumley recently announced that leather footwear has been added to the Import Control List making it necessary to obtain import permits for all non-rubber footwear imports. The new import quota applies to leather footwear imports from all sources. The level of leather footwear imports has been set at 11.1 million pairs and the quota will run concurrently with the present non-leather quota and terminate on November 30, 1984.

Quebec Environment Minister Marcel Leger and New York Commissioner of Environmental Conservation Robert Flacke, have signed an agreement to coordinate efforts to curb acid rain pollution through the operation of a joint information and research office. Quebec and New York will both invest \$100 000 for the establishment of offices in Quebec City and Rochester. A joint committee made up of seven members, including six representatives of non-governmental

organizations, will monitor the work of the offices.

Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation, a unit of Petro-Canada, has signed an agreement with Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica to provide assistance in oil and gas exploration to that country. Under the agreement, Canadian companies will provide equipment and technology to Jamaica in the form of management services for drilling onshore and an assessment of Jamaica's onshore and offshore oil and gas potential. On-the-job training will also be provided to Jamaican technical personnel.

Northern Telecom Limited of Montreal has sold a 23.8-kilometre fibre optics system to Barbados Telephone Company for more than \$1.5 million. The company said installation of the system will begin later this year.

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently announced the appointment of the advisory committee provided for in the Meat Import Act, which came into force February 11, 1982 and regulates imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal. A major role of the committee will be to advise the minister, starting in 1983, on beef import levels.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) and a consortium of seven banks, led by the Toronto Dominion International Bank Limited as agent, have signed a \$63.75-million (Cdn) financing agreement with Turkey, to support a sale of telephone equipment and services by Northern Telecom Limited (NTL) of Mississauga, Ontario.

Health and Welfare Canada has announced the awarding of national welfare fellowships to 15 Canadians. The fellowships, granted through the national welfare grants program of the Department of National Health and Welfare, are intended to help develop and increase personnel resources in teaching, research, policy planning and administration in the Canadian social welfare field. They are valued at approximately \$11 000 each plus tuition and travel expenses and dependents' allowance.

The city of Vancouver will not be 100 years old until 1986 but, a centennial commission is already planning a full year of celebrations. The year 1986 will be marked by a series of celebrations over the 12-month-period to honour the growth of Vancouver during its hundred years. The city itself has some 400 000 residents with a population of more than one million when suburban areas are included.



Eleri Evans, three, and her six-year-old sister Rhian wait with bated breath to quench their thirst. The sisters, dressed in traditional Welsh costumes, struck it rich at an old water pump at the annual picnic sponsored by the Ottawa Welsh Society.

The joint meeting of the American and Canadian societies of animal science was held last month at the University of Guelph in Guelph, Ontario. The meeting was the largest of its type ever held drawing together 2 446 animal scientists from 23 countries. More than 800 papers were presented at the meeting on subjects such as cloning and genetic manipulations of cells, animal welfare and aquaculture.

Teshmont Consultants Incorporated of Winnipeg, an associate of Monenco Limited of Montreal, has been awarded a \$1.1-million (U.S.) contract to act as technical consultant for a feasibility study on a 250-mile HVDC transmission system between Phoenix, Arizona and Lake Mead, Nevada.

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