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Candidates from Canada's political parties are in the midst of campaigning following the dissolution of Parliament on December 14, and the announcement of a federal election for February 18.

The leaders of the three major parties, Joe Clark (Progressive Conservative), Pierre Trudeau (Liberal) and Ed Broadbent (New Democratic Party), who are speaking and meeting with voters across Canada, will seek re-election in their respective ridings of Yellowhead (Alberta), Mount Royal (Quebec) and Oshawa (Ontario).

Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative Government was defeated by a vote of 139-133 during the debate on the budget, which constituted an important matter of confidence. Without the support of a majority in the House of Commons, it could not continue in power. However, until a new government is formed after the election, the present administration (and more precisely, the Cabinet) continues to exercise execu-

tive responsibility.

Shortly after the defeat of his Government, Prime Minister Clark formally asked the Governor General (the representative of the Crown in Canada) to dissolve Parliament and give orders that writs of election be issued. At dissolution, over 100 Government and private members' bills died on the order paper (the daily outline of Commons business). These included the measures contained in the defeated budget, such as an increase in the excise tax on gasoline. Though it continues to govern, the Government would not in principle embark upon a major policy that would bind its successor. If there were a need to make an important appointment in the interim, it would be expected that the opposition parties would be consulted. When dissolution takes place following a vote of non-confidence there is a greater responsibility not to take measures that have serious implications for government.

Fighter plane in wings

Among decisions that must await the outcome of the election is the purchase of a new fighter aircraft for Canada at an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion. The report of the Auditor-General, the watchdog over government expenses, cannot now be tabled in the House of Commons. And the Government's promised foreign policy review, to have begun in earnest before Christmas with the tabling of discussion papers in the House, is also put in limbo.

In the interval between Parliaments, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet retain the responsibility of government. Emergency and unforeseen expenditures which have not been provided for by Parliament may be made by Governor General's warrant, a special authority issued under an order-in-council (directive of the Cabinet). Warrants cannot be issued if Parliament is in session, and their use is restricted by other statutory provisions. The expenditures are reviewed at the next session of



Mr. Clark (right), his wife Maureen and their daughter Catherine join hockey superstar Bobby Orr for the opening of Canadian minor hockey week in Ottawa.

Gilles Benoit, Le Droit

Fourteen years ago today...

One-hundred thousand Canadians aged 69 became the first persons of that age eligible for the \$75-a-month old age security pension; previous to that only persons 70 or over were eligible for the pension. Today those 65 years or older may receive the pension of \$182.42.

Party standings

At the time of the election call, standings in the Canadian House of Commons were as follows:

Party	No. of seats
Progressive Conservative	136
Liberal	114
New Democratic	27
Social Credit	5

Parliament. Warrants have been used on occasion to finance virtually all ordinary governmental expenditures for short periods. This was the case during and after the election in 1979 when Parliament did not sit for over six months.

How it works

If, after an election such as the last one on May 22, 1979, no single party has a majority of seats in the House of Commons, a minority government is formed. The party with the greatest number of seats in the Commons usually assumes power although it is possible for the party ranked second or third to form a government if it has enough support from the "third parties".

Its subsequent success or failure depends on its ability to secure sufficient votes from one or more opposition parties. This support is necessary to pass bills and to defeat motions of "non-confidence" directed against the Government.



NDP leader Ed Broadbent visits a forestry company in Quebec and shakes paw of the workers' resident pet.



Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau meets students at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario.

While a minority government's hold on power is tenuous, this does not necessarily result in parliamentary paralysis. Minority governments are considered by some to be more responsive to the public and productive in terms of effective legislative programs. Canada's universal medical care program (Medicare), the winter works program and the Canada Pension Plan were introduced under minority governments.

Thirty-second federal election

This federal election will be the thirty-second since Confederation. Voting will take place in 282 electoral districts — each district electing one member of Parliament. Over 15 million Canadians will be eligible to vote. In the May 22 election last year, 11,537,909 total votes were cast, approximately 76 per cent of the number on the official list of electors.

To be qualified to vote a person must be 18 years of age by election day, be a Canadian citizen and reside in Canada. A number of people are not qualified to vote including federally-appointed judges, inmates of penal institutions, the Chief Electoral Officer and his returning officers.

There were nine registered political parties in the last general election: Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democratic Party, Social Credit, Marxist-Leninist Party, Communist Party of Canada, Parti Rhinoceros, Union Populaire and Libertarian. Last year 1,424 candidates contested the election.

Seasonal farm worker recruitment rules change

More flexible arrangements will be in force this year to allow Canadian employers to recruit seasonal agricultural workers from the Commonwealth Caribbean and Mexico when Canadians are not available.

The ceiling on the total number of workers who can come into Canada is being removed, permitting greater access to these workers for employers who are expanding their operations and for those who need to recruit these workers for the first time. Employers who are not expanding their operations will be allowed to hire up to the same number as in 1979.

The more flexible arrangements are expected to benefit fruit and vegetable growers and processors and tobacco growers in Ontario as well as vegetable growers in Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. Formerly, there had been a ceiling on the number of workers who could be brought into the country based on the number who had entered the previous year. In 1979, 4,900 workers were brought in, about the same as the figure for the previous year.

The changes in the recruitment procedures came about as a result of representations made to the Minister and the Employment and Immigration Commission this past summer and fall by employers, the source countries and provincial representatives during a review of the 1979 operations.

As in previous years, an employer/worker agreement specifies that the wages to be paid to the foreign workers will be the same as those received by Canadians doing similar work or the provincial minimum industrial rate, whichever is the greater. This agreement also covers accommodation, transportation and repatriation provisions.

In 1980, the normal operational periods during which Caribbean and Mexican workers can be employed in each identified agricultural sector are:

- Fruit and vegetable growers, including apple producers, and fruit and vegetable canners: April 1 to November 15;
- Tobacco growers: August 1 to end of harvest only (approximately mid-September);
- Vegetable greenhouse operators: February 15 to August 15;
- Nursery operators: March 1 to April 30 and September 10 to November 10.

Aid program for Honduras

Canada and Honduras have signed two new agreements in development co-operation, Martial Asselin, Minister of State responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency, announced recently.

The agreements are within the framework of Canada's \$28-million aid program with Honduras, the largest in Central America, and cover aspects of technical assistance and a line of credit.

The bulk of the program — \$18-million worth — is aimed at helping Honduras develop its rich forest resources. This includes a no-interest, \$12-million line of credit to enable the state-owned Honduran Forest Development Corporation (COHDEFOR) to purchase Canadian equipment. COHDEFOR resells the equipment to small and medium-sized enterprises and co-operatives on a credit basis. Interest from the credit is used to fund reforestation and rural services. The corporation is also receiving technical assistance and training under a \$2.9-million CIDA grant.

Honduras expects to create 4,000 jobs and develop a number of villages in the vast Olancho forest area.

Other projects in the forestry sector include a \$2-million grant for an inventory of the country's hardwood forests and a \$1.2-million grant to finance a fire protection program in co-operation with the New Brunswick government.

International co-operation for assistance to Africa

Six countries including Canada have been meeting in Paris, at the initiative of the French Government, to lay the groundwork for co-ordinating their resources for joint projects in Africa.

The goal of the meetings, held under the Concerted Action for Development in Africa (CADA), is to strengthen economic assistance effort in sub-Saharan Africa.

Representatives of Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Britain and the United States said they were prepared to consider widening the circle of donor countries to include other members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The six countries, conscious of Africa's need for substantial assistance from the

international community, intend to pay particular attention to projects of a regional character. These, for example, relate to the opening up of land-locked regions, the development of agricultural resources or the effects of natural disasters such as drought or tropical disease. Efforts are necessary in these areas since national or international programs provide only partial assistance.

Representatives considered it indispensable that this CADA activity be undertaken in collaboration with the Africans concerned at the continental, regional or national level, so that the projects, which are chosen for joint action, are consistent with existing international and national programs.

Federal conservation program cuts energy costs

The Federal Government's internal energy conservation program, "Save 10" has reduced its energy bill by \$36.5 million during fiscal year 1978-79, bringing the savings for the three years since its introduction to approximately \$100 million, Federal Energy Minister Ray Hnatyshyn has announced.

Despite increases in the number of Government-owned buildings and expanded departmental programs, preliminary statistics indicate the Government has reduced its energy consumption by more than 10 per cent. For the first time, this reduction meets the primary objective of the "Save 10" program, which is to reduce annual energy consumption by 10 per cent relative to that used in 1975-76.

Conservation measures adopted by participating departments include reduced lighting and heating levels during working hours and improved heating plant efficiency. In addition, the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems are systematically checked and turned off when the buildings are not in use. Four departments alone saved the energy equivalent of more than one-and-a-half million barrels of oil during 1978-79.

The Federal Government's energy consumption accounts for about 1 per cent of all the energy consumed in Canada. Approximately 60 per cent of that amount is used for heating offices, residences, and other general accommodations. The remainder is used for transportation and program support.

Canada-Senegal bilateral relations commission set up

The Canadian and Senegalese governments have signed a memorandum of understanding for the establishment of a Canada-Senegal bilateral commission.

This commission, whose purpose will be to promote Canadian-Senegalese relations, will serve as an advisory body on the state of relations between the two countries and will set overall objectives for stimulating bilateral relations.

The establishment of a Canada-Cameroun bilateral commission last July and the recent establishment of a bilateral commission in Abidjan reaffirmed that the Canadian Government considers Canada's relations with Africa a fundamental aspect of its foreign policy.

In Dakar recently, Martial Asselin, Minister responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency announced a \$19-million contribution by Canada to continue its support for the development of the polytechnic school in Thiès, Senegal.

This five-year program, undertaken by Canada as part of an overall ten-year plan, will enable the Senegalese to eventually operate the school themselves and will help the school serve regional needs.

The aim of this program, to be achieved by 1989, is to replace Canadian development workers with qualified Senegalese personnel and establish a scholarly tradition in Senegal.

The third stage of the project will involve financing training sessions in Canada for the Senegalese personnel who will replace the Canadian team. Scholarships will be awarded at the master's and doctoral levels to train teachers who will become Senegalese government employees and teach at the school. In addition, scholarships will be awarded at the college level to technicians who will work in the school's laboratories. Practical training sessions will also be established.

Canada will finance 100 scholarships each year from 1980 to 1985 for students from African countries studying at the school in Thiès.

Canada's current assistance programs in Senegal focus on alleviating food shortages through activities in rural development and participating in the development of economic infrastructures and the diversification of the economy through energy-related projects.

Azores earthquake relief

Canada will contribute an additional \$50,000 to a disaster relief fund set up by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Azores Islands, Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald has announced.

The \$25,000 Canadian contribution to the Canadian Red Cross announced earlier has already been spent in acquiring tents for the victims. This brings the total Canadian Government cash contribution to \$75,000.

Canada is working with the Government of Portugal in organizing a joint Canada/Portuguese airlift of large amounts of relief supplies collected from across Canada by Portuguese Canadians, many of whom are originally from the Azores.

Contribution for construction of Sri Lanka irrigation complex

Canada will contribute up to \$83 million for construction of the Maduru Oya Reservoir Complex in Sri Lanka, Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and the Minister of State responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency, Martial Asselin, have announced.

The Maduru Oya Reservoir Complex, which is one of the highest priority projects in Sri Lanka's development program, is designed to store sufficient water to irrigate more than 50,000 hectares of land and generate 7.2 MW of hydro-electric power. Irrigation of the downstream area will permit the settlement of an estimated 39,000 families and the introduction of intensive agricultural development on currently unproductive land. The Maduru Oya Project is an integral part of the Mahaweli irrigation and land settlement scheme to which other international donors, including Sweden, Britain, the United States and the World Bank, have contributed.

Canada's contribution will be used for the construction of a concrete or rock-filled dam, two equipped power houses, and a tunnel linking the Mahaweli and Maduru river basins. A Canadian civil works contractor will be responsible for construction of the complex, with construction supervision being provided by Canadian consulting engineers. Project completion is scheduled for 1983.

Nova Scotia-Belize fishermen training project

A group of fishermen from the Central American country of Belize have completed an eight-week training program at the Fisheries Training Centre at Pictou, Nova Scotia under a joint agreement between the Nova Scotia government and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

It was the second year for the fisheries program which started in 1978 as a pilot project. Under the agreement, 20 fishermen from Belize received training in a number of fishing specialties including the operation of fishing gear, use of navigational aids and maintenance of light engines for small boats.

After completing their training in Pictou, the fishermen, all of whom are experienced and members of the five co-operatives that make up Belize's fishing industry, undertook courses in organization and management of co-operatives at the Coady Institute at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish.

CIDA's contribution to the year's program was \$48,000 for transportation and expenses of the fishermen while in Canada. It was made through VADA — the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid program — the federal-provincial group within CIDA that assists Canadian provinces to participate in development projects. Nova Scotia bore the training and lodging costs.

Canada/U.S. vessel traffic management agreement

An agreement for a co-operative vessel traffic management system for the Juan de Fuca region was signed December 19, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and United States Ambassador Kenneth Curtis.

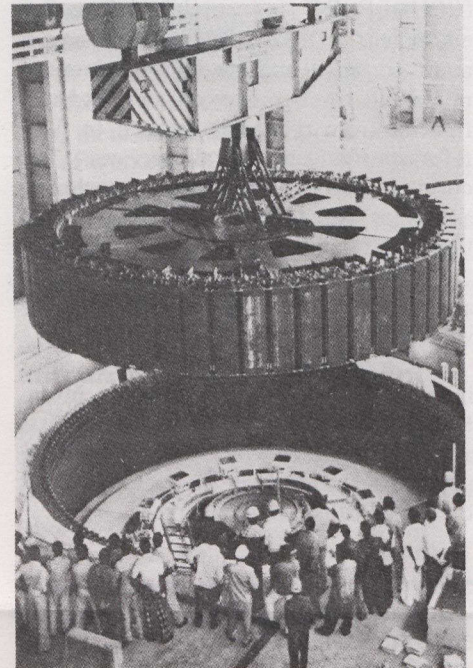
It provides for vessel traffic routes and a system of traffic management so that vessels report information to, and receive information and advice from vessel traffic management centres in Canada and the U.S.

This agreement marks the culmination of more than ten years of planning and co-ordination, and of more than three years of inter-governmental negotiations. It is the latest in a series of co-operative measures taken over the past six years

by Canada and the United States to support efficient navigation, to protect life and property, and to reduce as much as possible the environmental risk presented by tanker traffic in Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound.

The signing of the accord does not pre-judge separate decisions as to whether, or in what numbers and sizes and by what routes, tankers should carry crude oil from Alaska to U.S. markets. Rather, it serves to put in place the safest possible traffic management system both for existing traffic (including tankers) and for additional traffic of any kind that may develop in coming years.

Power by the ton



A 326-ton rotor is lowered into a hydraulic turbine generator at the Kainji Power Station on the Niger River in Nigeria. The huge rotor is part of a 120 megawatt generator — the last of four such units comprising a major expansion of the Kainji Power Station and more than doubling its original capacity. The engineering design and construction supervision for the extension were carried out by Montreal Engineering Company of Montreal, for the National Electric Power Authority of Nigeria. Montreal Engineering is also working on a new hydro power station at Jebba, a few kilometres downstream from Kainji. When completed, the Jebba power station will add another 540 megawatts to Nigeria's power system.

Ethnology preservation

The Federal Government has a program that is attempting to minimize any further loss of Canada's native heritage.

There are approximately 54 native languages which are still spoken in Canada. Of these, only three are spoken by more than 5,000 people and are therefore reasonably safe from extinction at this time. Approximately two-thirds of the remainder have fewer than 1,000 speakers, and are likely to disappear within two generations. Some, such as Comox, Delaware (Munsee dialect) and Tagish are spoken by fewer than ten people and are regarded as essentially extinct.

The National Museum of Man's Ethnology Program is utilizing sound tapes, films and photographs as well as the written word to record Indian, Inuit and Métis culture. The resulting documents, preserved under archival conditions, will provide future generations with a record of Canada's native heritage.

More than a century ago, when the present National Museums were still part of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), the seeds of what is now the Urgent Ethnology Program were planted. The earliest GSC field workers had little or no anthropology training, but their everyday observations on native languages and cultures were valuable contributions to this body of knowledge. George Mercer Dawson, a geologist and botanist who was the third director of the GSC, was instrumental in the formation of an ethnographic survey committee which

convinced the Canadian Government to establish an Anthropology Division within the GSC. This, the first federally-sponsored anthropological research, was a major step towards the preservation of the national heritage.

Recording of folklore

The Anthropology Division, initiated by people like Edward Sapir and Diamond Jenness, produced over the next 30 years an extensive written record of a culture which was already rapidly disappearing. Primitive sound equipment was used by Marius Barbeau and others to record music and folklore on wax cylinders. Early cameras, printing on heavy glass plates, were used to produce invaluable photographic records. There were even films made by George Wilkins during the 1913-1919 Canadian Arctic Expedition, which are among the oldest movies of Inuit life ever made.

However, it was difficult to maintain this impetus with the small staff available to the National Museum of Man's Ethnology Division, which never included more than eight fulltime ethnologists and ethnographers. In 1960, a research program was established and financial support has been given for nearly 500 research projects among Indian, Inuit and Métis groups across the country. The Urgent Ethnology Program, as it is now officially called, has provided the Museum of Man with much significant data in various forms, including written reports, field notes, photographs, tapes and films.

Despite these efforts, the Museum's

Canadian Studies Report on the Program points out that there are still "too many gaps in Canada's ethnographic and ethnolinguistic record". The enormity of the problem becomes clearer when one considers the large number of relatively small groups, or bands, which comprise the 275,000 registered treaty Indians scattered over the vast geographic area of Canada. There are also groups such as the Inuit who do not appear on government band lists, and the many native people who have left the reserves and moved to urban centres or towns.

The geographic-coverage problem is complicated by the need, in a comprehensive ethnographic study, for the inclusion of hundreds of culturally relevant topics — for example, ethnobotany, music, mythology, animal relations. The scope, then, of a really comprehensive coverage of any given group is staggering.

(Article based on the Canadian Studies Report of the Canadian Ethnology Service by J. Garth Taylor.)

Participation in Niger project

Canada will contribute an additional \$210,000 for the construction of a transformer substation in Niger, under a memorandum of understanding signed recently by the Canadian and Niger governments.

The transformer substation, costing a total of \$610,000, will provide the 20,000 residents of Dosso with hydroelectric power from the Kainji-Naimey power line financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 1975. The project will help Niger reduce both its energy expenditures and its dependence on imported oil.

Canada will provide the necessary engineering services, equipment and technical follow-up.

During meetings with Niger officials in Niamey, Martial Asselin, Minister responsible for CIDA, said the Canadian Government will assist in Niger's road construction programs to open up the landlocked country. In addition, he announced that Canada would double its aid contribution to Niger by participating in the construction of a major section of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network. Senator Asselin also pointed out that drought in the Sahel countries over the last few years has prompted Canada to support the efforts of these countries to become self-sufficient in food.

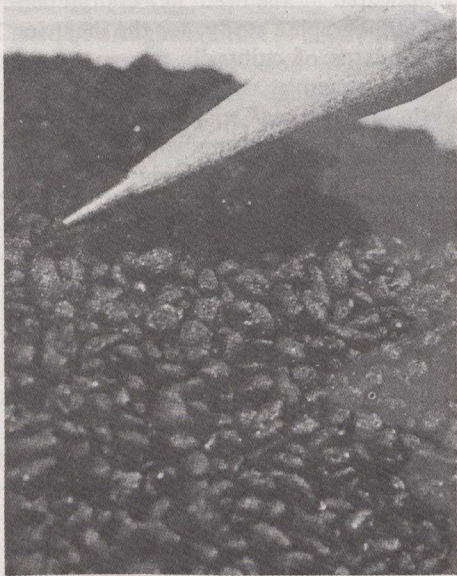


Masks reflect culture of native Canadians.

New process provides energy

The National Research Council has developed an effective way of squeezing extra energy from previously unusable low grade coal, reports Wally Cherwinski in *Science Dimension*.

Because of high concentrations of sulfur, ash or moisture, such material is normally unsuitable as fuel. However, after treatment by a method called "spherical agglomeration" most of the impurities are removed, leaving behind a clean-burning coal product.



Bruce Kane, NRC

A sample of finely-agglomerated coal.

In practice, the low grade coal is first pulverized, then mixed with water and a small amount of light oil. Because of their dissimilar surface properties, coal and the impurities behave differently towards the two liquids. The oil is able to "wet" particles of pure coal, causing them to stick together (or "agglomerate") into tiny round pellets which can be recovered using a fine-mesh screen. Meanwhile, the sulfur, ash and other unwanted inorganic materials stay suspended in the water and pass through the screening stage.

Both the degree of mixing and the quantity of oil used in the separation process determine the nature of the coal product. Vigorous agitation with small quantities of oil yields fine, microagglomerates used in coal-fired power stations. Slower mixing with somewhat more oil produces larger pellets suited to rail transportation. With still greater quantities of oil, the product is recovered as a coal-in-

oil paste or slurry, which can be substituted for oil as a fuel in power generating stations.

This "slurry fueling" approach is not new, although use of spherical agglomeration as a purification step in the process has only recently been explored. A test program was begun in 1977 at an oil-fired power station in Chatham, New Brunswick.

In the first year of operation, the Chatham station used a 10 per cent by weight coal/oil mixture, later increasing the proportion to 20 per cent. Operators now plan to extend the range of coal contents to 40 per cent by weight.

Another project involving agglomeration technology is under way at the Cape Breton Development Corporation near Sydney, Nova Scotia. There, water used as a wash liquid in a coal cleaning plant is being treated to remove very fine particles of coal which normally interfere with certain stages of the operation. Not only are extra helpings of usable coal recovered quickly but the treated water is also made clean enough for recirculation through the washing step.

Aid for Cambodian refugees

A jet carrying \$50,000 worth of food and medical supplies donated by the Canadian Cambodian Refugee Relief Fund arrived in Bangkok recently.

General Henry Telier, director of the Canadian Red Cross, and three private Toronto doctors arrived aboard the mercy flight to study the plight of Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

The shipment, one of the first major contributions by a Canadian organization to Cambodian relief, included rice, soybean milk, drugs and surgical equipment.

Dr. Glenn Bartlett, a Toronto surgeon, said the rice will be delivered to Phnom Penh by the International Red Cross but the rest of the supplies will go straight to refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Dr. Jay Keystone, head of tropical diseases at Toronto General Hospital, Dr. Larry Edwards, a stomach specialist at Humber Memorial Hospital and Dr. Bartlett joined General Telier on his tour of the border.

Two hours after the Boeing 747 landed and unloaded its cargo, Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger and 331 refugees boarded the plane for a return trip to Canada. The

75-year-old cardinal, who is also co-chairman of the Canadian Foundation for Refugees, spent a week in Thailand talking to refugees and those looking after them.

The cardinal said: "I came here to see if we can do more. After a week of looking and listening I think it's difficult to do more. It's impossible to settle a human tragedy in a few weeks."

He said he was deeply disturbed by his visit. "It will take not only months, it will take years to find a way to peace that will enable these people to go back to their country."

Cardinal Léger said he did not feel that resettlement of Cambodian refugees was an answer to the continuing problem. "Resettlement is not a good idea unless you believe that Cambodia has ceased to exist."

Youth exchange program

Up to 25 young Canadians will be offered career-related training in Switzerland in 1980, as part of a new international young worker exchange program announced recently by Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

A memorandum of understanding to formally establish the program was signed December 5, on behalf of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, by J.D. Love, Chairman, and Dr. Walter Fetscherin, Chargé d'Affaires, Swiss Embassy, on behalf of Switzerland's Federal Office for Industry and Labour.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens, between 18 and 30 years of age, who are post-secondary school graduates. Young men or women selected for this exchange, which will last, on average, for a period of 12 months, will work in the areas of banking, precision instruments and instrumentation in Switzerland.

The Canada/Switzerland exchange program brings to 38 the number of international youth exchange programs that have been developed between Canada and foreign countries. These programs are designed to provide young people, both students and young workers, with training and/or experience abroad. In general, they aim to foster a better understanding and appreciation of other countries and to strengthen cultural and trade relations between Canada and foreign countries.

During 1979, 2,602 Canadians and 1,789 foreigners participated in these international youth exchange programs.

News of the arts

Lottery funds enable gallery to build outstanding collection

Thanks to funds made available from the Wintario provincial lottery, Toronto's Art Gallery of Ontario has enlarged its collection of historical and Canadian art to the point where the collection is considered to be one of the finest in Canada.

Dr. Roald Nasgaard, the gallery's chief curator, says that without Wintario funds the recent growth of the Canadian collection would have been more haphazard and of a lower quality.

Before Wintario, curators were restricted to very small budgets for new acquisitions, said Dr. Nasgaard. While it is true that before Wintario, the Canadian collection at the gallery had many good works, it was by no means as comprehensive as it is today. There were many gaps in the Canadian collection which the curators could see no way of filling. "The gifts we got did help, but we could not build systematically according to our understanding of how art was and had been developed."

The whole basis of the Wintario grant system is that it acts as a stimulus to fund-raising for a number of cultural agencies. In the case of the Art Gallery of Ontario the agreement is that Wintario will match, dollar-for-dollar, any money the gallery raises from the private sector which is



Cabin Shelf by David Milne was purchased with assistance from Wintario.

used to purchase works of Canadian artists. This dollar-for-dollar arrangement extends to gifts of art as well. Wintario will match the dollar value of gifts to the gallery as "long as the gift has no strings attached", said William Withrow, director of the gallery.

This policy of matching the value of gifts of works of art makes it possible for the gallery to get more Wintario money for the purchase of additional works of art. The arrangement is not unique with the Art Gallery of Ontario; it extends to all public art galleries in the province.

National Film Board wins at Yorkton festival

The Yorkton International Film Festival, considered to be North America's oldest short film festival, marked its thirtieth year of competition by awarding 18 Golden Sheaf trophies to Canadian films, 11 of which went to the National Film Board.

This is the first time that foreign films were not included in the judging, but selected titles were screened for the public. Yorkton decided to hold an annual competition for Canadian films only, since they are being produced in large numbers, with 230 entries this year.

Winners for NFB were:

- Best children's film: NFB film *Benoit* by Beverly Shaffer shared \$1,000 top prize with *Nikkolina* by International Telefilm.
- Best comedy: *L'affaire Bronswik*, directed by Robert Awad and André Leduc.
- Best sports and recreational film: *Le*

pillier de cristal directed by Marc Hébert.

- Best television and public affairs film: *Chasing An Eclipse* directed by Ian Elkin and Norma Bailey.
- Best experimental film: *Travel Log* directed by Donald Winkler.
- Best animated film: (two winners) *This Is Your Museum Speaking*, directed by Lynn Smith, and *Blow Hard*, produced by Chris Hinton and Brad Casler.
- Best documentary film: *12,000 Men*, directed by Martin Duckworth.
- Best visual essay: *After Life*, directed by Shelah Reljic.
- Best cinematography in a film: (two winners) Jean Louis Frund for *Le Grand Héron*, an NFB film, and *The Fragile Sea*, a Mako film.
- Best original music: Bettina Matzkun for the song in *The Hometown*, an NFB film.

Debate on the arts

The Canadian Conference of the Arts (CCA), the major national arts-based advocate of the arts, has begun a campaign to involve the public in the development of new federal cultural policies.

"The CCA wishes to encourage the broadest possible public debate on the future of the arts in this country," said Micheline Legendre, CCA's president.

The announcement follows the recent appointment by the Secretary of State of a 15-member Advisory Committee on Cultural Policy. Over the next few months, the Committee will assist with the preparation of a "blue paper" which will form the basis of the work of a Special Joint Parliamentary Committee established to review future directions and options for arts and culture in the Eighties. The Committee will travel across Canada to receive briefs and listen to testimony.

Mineral values reach new record

The total value of minerals produced in Canada in 1979 increased more than \$7 billion over the 1978 figure. Last year, a record \$26 billion in minerals was produced, compared with the previous record of \$19.6 billion reported in 1978, according to an estimate prepared by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

All the leading mineral commodities showed increases over 1978 mineral values with crude oil showing the highest value in 1979 at \$7.61 billion, up from \$5.66 billion the previous year.

The other leaders in order, with 1978 values in brackets, were: natural gas \$4.7 billion (\$3.88 billion), iron ore \$1.89 billion (\$1.15 billion), copper \$1.5 billion (\$1.08 billion), natural gas byproducts \$1.4 billion (\$957 million) and zinc \$1.1 billion (\$791 million).

The metals group accounted for a value of \$8 billion (\$5.5 billion). Copper production declined slightly to 643,754 metric tons (657,521), while nickel output rose to 131,579 metric tons (130,054) with a 30.1 per cent increase in value, reflecting higher nickel prices. Shipments of iron ore increased to 60.2 million metric tons (39.6 million).

Zinc output increased to 1.15 million metric tons (1.03 million). Lead production was 316,000 metric tons (308,000) and silver output dipped to 1.18 million kilograms (1.2 million).

Coal volume increased by 8.7 per cent, while values increased by 10.1 per cent. Natural gas recorded a 6.2 per cent volume increase and a 20 per cent value increase. Natural gas byproducts were up by 18.2 per cent in volume and 27 per cent in value. Crude petroleum had a volume increase of 17 per cent and a value rise of 31 per cent, reflecting higher oil prices.

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News briefs

Lured by visions of wealth and opportunity, more and more Canadian companies expanded their horizons south of the border during the 1970s, according to Grey Fouch, an analyst with the U.S. Commerce Department. He noted that many Canadian companies have now matured and are looking elsewhere for investment opportunities. Canadian direct investment in the U.S., including shares and debt capital invested in U.S. affiliates that are at least 10 per cent Canadian-owned, tripled during the 1970s. In addition, many Canadian firms have established holding companies in Europe and the Caribbean. Carl Beigie, president of the C.D. Howe Research Institute, said Canadian expansion is a natural development, as more companies find they can compete internationally.

The Export Development Corp. (EDC) recently announced a \$210,000 U.S. financing agreement to support a sale by Electrolyser Corporation of Toronto, of hydrogen generating equipment for a plant expansion in Ecuador. The company will supply the hydrogen generating equipment for the expansion of electrolytic hydrogen facilities in Guayaquil. The buyer is Primeros Hydrogenadores de Aceites y Grasas Ecuatorianos S.A. (Phidaygesa) of Ecuador. The firm produces edible oils for the Ecuadorian market. The sale is expected to generate 10 man-years of employment in Canada.

Petroleum industry activity in Manitoba during 1979 should result in exploration expenditures of some \$10 million, provincial Energy and Mines Minister Donald W. Craik has announced. This exceeds the \$9.2 million reported for 1978 which was the highest since the initial oil boom of the early 1950s. About half the 1979 expenditures were spent on seismic exploration with lease acquisition and drilling accounting for the remainder. The minister said 25 new wells had been drilled by mid-December which surpassed yearly totals for the past 10 years. It is expected that 14 of the wells will be successful oil producers.

Air traffic at the international airport in Gander, Newfoundland, was up about 10 per cent in 1979, and Aeroflot, the Soviet Union's national airline, was the biggest single user of the facility. A record for international landings at the airport was set for the fourth consecutive

year, with 3,094 such flights passing through Gander in 1979.

The domestic price of natural gas is to increase by 7 per cent or 15 cents a thousand cubic feet, effective February 1. The increase follows a \$1-a-barrel increase in the domestic wellhead price of crude oil on January 1.

Canadian corporations had a 36.4 per cent increase in profits in the third quarter of 1979, compared with the corresponding period a year earlier, according to Statistics Canada figures. Profits were \$4.7 billion for the period, up from \$3.4 billion in third quarter of 1978. Sales reached \$98 billion, up \$14 billion or 16.7 per cent from those of 1978.

Federal Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath met recently in Ottawa with ministers responsible for fisheries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories to discuss and review the future role of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. This federal crown corporation has a single desk mandate for marketing freshwater fish species produced in these provinces and in the Territories. The ministers concluded that various options should be analyzed further by a federal-provincial committee before another meeting of ministers to be held in Winnipeg at the end of April.

Maximum pensionable earnings under the Canada Pension Plan will be increased in 1980 to \$13,100, up from the \$11,700 earnings figure for 1979. The basic exemption has also been increased from \$1,100 to \$1,300. The new ceiling is calculated to take into account the changes in the average weekly wages and salaries in Canada.

Herman "Jackrabbit" Smith Johannsen, 104, recently went back to school. The occasion was the presentation of an honorary doctorate by Laurentian University to the man who has probably done more than any single Canadian to popularize cross-country skiing. "Jackrabbit Johannsen is a Canadian folk hero. As cross-country skiing personified he is most often associated with the North Laurentians of Quebec," said Laurentian president Dr. Henry Best. "Mr. Johannsen is a cosmopolite in every sense of the term, at home on three continents. During his lifetime he has spoken his native Norwegian, German, French, English, Spanish, dialects of the Canadian Eskimo, Cree and Objibway."