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Aluminum — from pots and pans to space shuttles

From its earliest application in pots and pans, the use of aluminum spread rapidly through the electrical, building, transportation and packaging markets. Siding for houses and curtainwall for office buildings rivalled use in aircraft, cars, trucks, buses and railway rolling stock for the most rapid growth. Aluminum bottle caps, foil packaging and later beverage cans appeared in more and more shopping carts.

Today, nearly 100 years after its commercial debut, aluminum continues to outperform other metals, owing in part to its inherent advantages, but due also to major development efforts by Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada) and others in the industry.

A quick look at some new developments reveals part of what is in store. Although some current products are maturing, new ones are emerging and it may be some decades before aluminum realizes its full potential.

A new market for aluminum emerged when special forming and bonding tech-

niques, such as NOKOLOK developed by Alcan, allowed fabrication of aluminum radiators for automobiles. Aluminum's lightness, and high heat conductivity make it an ideal material for this purpose. Today, Alcan aluminum is found in these and other heat exchangers across the world.

Alcan remains a broadly based supplier to the automotive industry, producing material for products, such as bumpers, in Canada; radiators, body panels and trim in the United States; pistons and castings in Germany; and wheels in Japan.

Today's jumbo jetliners are the product of a generation of refinement in the design of aluminum airframes and the quality of the aluminum that goes into them. Tomorrow's airliners will require even more sophisticated materials, and Alcan is working to provide them.

After years of research into alloying aluminum with lithium, two types of Alcan aluminum-lithium material have reached the development stage. They are 10 per cent lighter and 10 per cent stiff-



Maison Alcan, international headquarters of Aluminum Company of Canada.



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fer than any previous aircraft alloys, yet can be fabricated entirely by existing methods. New aircraft structures designed to exploit these lighter, more rigid materials could yield a 20 per cent saving in weight. When the new products are ready, aluminum will be better able to retain its pre-eminent position in the aviation industry, against competition from plastics, ceramics, carbon fibre materials and other composites.

Other uses

The markets for aluminum-lithium materials are not, however, confined to aviation. The advantages may well become relevant to automobiles, trucks, military vehicles, yachts, sports equipment and high-speed rail links:

Innovation of a different kind is creating a new opportunity in the construction field. Aluminum has long been established as a building material in the form of high volume, modular components: window and wall systems, cladding, roofing, siding. Now an entirely different development is taking place in France. Alcan is custom-tailoring aluminum products to meet individual house-owner needs. Using computer aided design services, Alcan provides individual contractors with complete component systems, reflecting their particular needs, as well as technical support and marketing assistance.

Food packaging

For food preservation and preparation, aluminum foil is rapidly expanding its



Today's jetliners are the product of a generation of refinement in the design of aluminum airframes.

Mia and Klaus



Every time a space shuttle lifts off the launch pad, it carries with it 243 tonnes of aluminum.

position as a commercial packaging material thanks to two significant packaging breakthroughs aided in part by technology developed by Alcan and an affiliated company in Japan. The laminated aluminum foil pouch is, in effect, a flexible can which is sterilized by heating the contents after sealing. Because the pouch is slim compared to a can, the sterilization process is short, saving energy. But more importantly, it preserves the natural flavour of the food better.

The pouch also keeps precooked foods fresh for months without refrigeration. The foil pouch is receiving wide acceptance in many European countries and Japan.

Similarly, aluminum's excellent oxygen, light and moisture barrier characteristics make a completely different packaging option possible. Pre-sterilized composite packs receive their food contents in an aseptic environment, avoiding heat sterilization altogether and thus permitting longer shelf life and better flavour for many beverages, including fruit juices and milk.

Space shuttle

Each time a space shuttle lifts off the launch pad it carries with it 243 tonnes of aluminum. While some of this is in the form of the spacecraft's components and equipment, most of it is used quite unexpectedly — as a constituent of the fuel

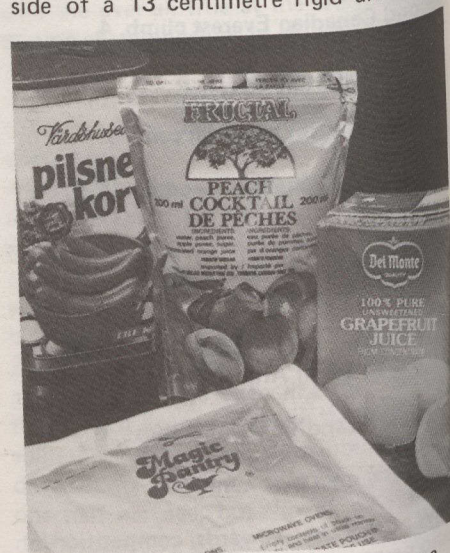
for the ship's huge booster rockets.

The need to make solid fuel rocket engines burn smoothly requires a very special kind of aluminum powder and Alcan is a major supplier of the 158 tonnes of powder required for each space shuttle flight.

Fire retardant

Another Alcan product developed from aluminum hydrates acts as a fire retardant when it is mixed with a polymer used for the rubber backing for carpets. It slows down the combustion rate by releasing water vapour at low temperatures — in effect a built-in sprinkler system. In other myriad forms, aluminum hydrates are used in paints, resins, plastics and even toothpaste.

One of the devices feeding data into computers in a growing number of offices throughout the world is the rigid memory disc, made of aluminum, produced by Alcan's affiliated company in Japan. One side of a 13 centimetre rigid aluminum



Aluminum packaging has become a household staple.

disc can hold five megabytes of information, the equivalent of a good novel and over nine times more data than that held by the plastic "floppy" discs of the same size now common in home computers. Moreover, the hard disc permits quicker access of information and is more durable.

This new technology is young and moving fast. A super purity aluminum disc with 15 megabytes, three times the present storage capacity, will be introduced this year by Alcan's Japanese affiliate. Aluminum's unique advantages make it an ideal material for producing products to meet the rapidly growing market for high density information storage.

Real estate by computer

In April, real estate agents in Toronto will be able to buy or sell property listed in the city with personal computers through one of the most advanced computerized listing services in North America, according to Maurice Lamond, chairman of the Toronto Real Estate Board computer committee.

About 13 000 brokers and agents will be able to subscribe to its on-line database for \$40 a month *per* terminal. Each subscriber will be assigned a code to prevent unauthorized entry into the system. Agents can access the database with a variety of microcomputers.

A user can call up any listing by address, street, district or by specifying a search that is limited to ignore houses that are too expensive or the wrong colour for the potential buyer.

The application of computer power to realtors' needs has many advantages, including:

- access to multiple listings of residential and commercial property listed by member brokers, updated immediately;
- storage of sold listings to aid in determining property value;
- "reverse prospect" functions to identify a potential buyer to other agents to permit immediate matching of buyers and sellers; and
- identification of open houses by date, street, district or type of house to enable a buyer to focus his attention on desired listings.

The system will begin with 30 000 listings and two years of back listings, said Wes Lore, executive vice-president and general manager of the board. Initial demand is expected to be 400 terminals.

Land use guidelines

Guidelines for future planning of land use in Ontario have been published by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, following more than ten years of study and public consultation. This is a first for Canada, and one of the most comprehensive studies of its kind anywhere, according to the ministry.

Among recommendations contained in the document are the creation of 155 provincial parks of various types.

The guidelines also take into account the economic significance of existing tourist operations and the potential for expansion.

Canada and nine European nations sign anti-acid rain agreement



Ministers of the Environment from nine European countries joined with their Canadian counterpart Charles Caccia to issue a five-year declaration pledging their countries to reduce the pollution that causes acid rain. Seen at the signing ceremony are (from left to right): Bruno Böhlen (Switzerland); Svante Lundkvist (Sweden); Mrs. Rakel Surlien (Norway); Baron Bentinck (the Netherlands); Mme Huguette Bouchardeau (France); Matti Ahde (Finland); Carl-Dieter Spranger (Federal Republic of Germany); Christian Christensen (Denmark); Charles Caccia (Canada); and Dr. Kurt Steyrer (Austria).

Canada and nine European nations reached an environmental milestone March 21, signing a five-point declaration promising to reduce pollution that leads to international acid rain, reports *The Globe and Mail*.

The ten countries — Canada, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland — have committed themselves to reduce sulphur dioxide, which forms sulphuric acid rain, by 30 per cent by 1993. They have also promised unspecified cuts in other air pollutants, mainly nitrogen oxides, which form nitric acid.

The 30 per cent sulphur cut was described as probably not enough to save the European environment, but it will retard damage. It was also described as the highest figure considered acceptable to most nations.

Canadian Environment Minister Charles Caccia said he hoped that the document would encourage the US government to reconsider its refusal to join Canada in a 50 per cent reduction of acid-forming sulphur dioxide emissions in the eastern half of North America. As well, the nine European nations hope to bring pressure on their polluting neighbours, particularly Britain and some East Bloc nations, to reduce acidic air pollution.

Acknowledging that the 30 per cent

cut may not be enough in some cases, the declaration says that further sulphur emission cuts may have to be made "where environmental conditions warrant".

In addition, some countries, such as Sweden, have already made a 50 per cent cut and are making the 30 per cent cut as well, while others are just starting their acid rain control programs.

It was the Nordic countries which first suffered from acid rain damage, recording dying lakes 15 years ago, with most of the pollution blowing in from Central Europe.

The major polluting nations of Central Europe started taking action only in the past few years, when the cumulative effects of years of pollution led to a sudden decline in their forests. For example, about 34 per cent of Germany's forests are ailing or dead. In Switzerland, the pollution threat to high-altitude forests is so great there is a fear trees will die and there will be nothing to stop devastating avalanches from sweeping down off the mountains.

International pressure on polluting countries will mount later this year during meetings of more than 30 nations, including those who have not promised pollution cuts. The meetings, involving countries in the Economic Commission for Europe, will be held in Munich in June and in Geneva in September.

Canada's top judge dies

Bora Laskin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada died March 27 at the age of 71.

In his ten years as the country's highest judge, Justice Laskin helped change the tone of Canada's court of last resort from one of conservatism to a direction with more liberal, civil rights-oriented decisions.

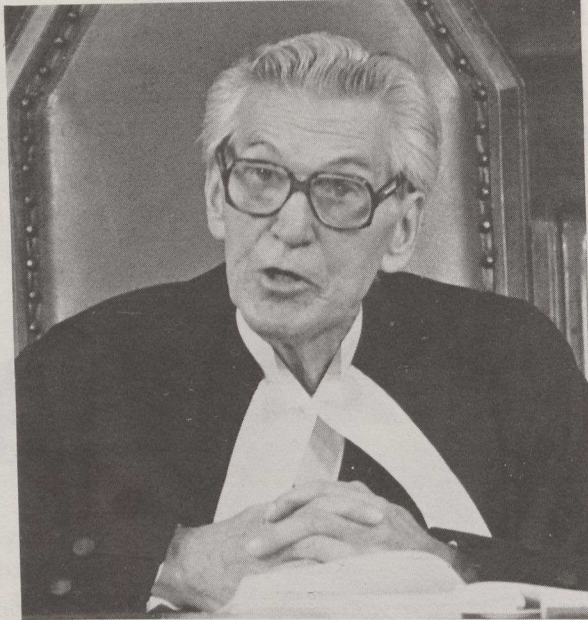
Though he suffered from ill health for a number of years and underwent several operations and stays in hospital, Judge Laskin participated in a number of landmark decisions. He missed participating in the judgment earlier this month that the federal government, not Newfoundland, owned and controlled the oil-rich ocean floor off Newfoundland.

One of his last major cases to draw public attention was a judgment late in December granting Operation Dismantle, the anti-missile coalition of labour and peace groups, the right to appeal legal issues involving the testing of the cruise missile, to the Supreme Court.

Judge Laskin was one of nine judges who call themselves brethren and form what is the country's final court of appeal.

The fourteenth head of the Supreme Court of Canada, he was the son of Russian Jewish immigrants who came to Canada and settled on the Fort William side of Thunder Bay soon after the turn of the century.

He graduated with an M.A. from the University of Toronto in 1935 and the following year, received his law degree from Osgoode Hall in Toronto. He then



Chief Justice Bora Laskin of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1981.

became a lecturer at the University of Toronto during which time he began to act as a labour arbitrator.

Bora Laskin was a purely academic lawyer who never had a law practice. He did have a reputation for brilliance and in 1965 accepted an appointment to the Ontario Court of Appeal, where he spent five years. In 1970, at 57, he became the youngest member of the Supreme Court of Canada. In December 1973 he was appointed Chief Justice, the first Jew to hold the post.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau who appointed Judge Laskin chief justice said he was "such a great Canadian, a brilliant legal mind who presided over the Supreme Court during such an important period in the search for the Canadian identity".

Study leads to the establishment of ethnic data bank

An ethnic data bank that will contain information on the listening, viewing, reading and buying habits of ethnic communities in Canada's major cities has been established by Multifax Corp., a Montreal-based market research firm, reports *Canadian Scene*.

The Montreal phase of a six-part national study by Multifax was completed recently. The study, covering Chinese, Portuguese, Greeks, Italians and West Indians, began in Toronto last year and similar surveys are scheduled for Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and

Winnipeg this year.

Multifax said the objective of the survey is to garner information needed by advertisers and agencies.

"But more importantly," the company added, "its aim is to present ethnic groups in a brand new light, as a highly lucrative and viable market with tremendous purchasing and political power."

Multifax noted that ethnic minorities are now the majority in several Canadian cities: 58 per cent of the population in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; 54 per cent in Vancouver and 50 per cent in

Calgary. In Montreal, ethnic groups outnumber the city's Anglo-Celtics by two to one.

Don Miller, president of Multifax, said the ethnic population already had surpassed the French in Canada by some two million. By 1990, persons of non-Anglo-Celtic or French origin will be the largest group in Canada.

Second Canadian Everest climb

Another Canadian climbing team will tackle Mount Everest, but this time the ascent will begin from China instead of Nepal.

The 12-member team will include two climbers from the first Canadian attempt on the Himalayan mountain — Laurie Skreslet of Montreal who, on October 4, 1982, became the first Canadian to reach the top of Mount Everest and Dwayne Congdon of Canmore, Alberta.

The leader of the expedition, expected to be on the mountain by March 1986, will be Jim Elzinga of Toronto. Mr. Elzinga was a member of the original 1982 Everest team who, with five others, left the expedition following the deaths of three Sherpas and Vancouver cameraman Blair Griffiths.



Laurie Skreslet

The team has received final permission for the climb from the Chinese government and they will be attempting the west ridge route. That route has been climbed twice before, but from the Nepalese side and by expeditions considerably larger than the planned Canadian team.

The 1982 climb, originally intended to be a first ascent of the South Pillar route, was completed on a southeast route which had been successfully climbed many times before.

New gas field possibility

Just-released seismic studies of a sandbar area in the shallows on the eastern tip of Sable Island, off Nova Scotia's coast, could mean the presence of another gas field linking the large Venture field to the smaller Olympia field, says William Mason, president of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

Mobil has to do more exploratory drilling in the area, but the seismic tests are "extremely positive", he told the Atlantic Outlook conference held by the Conference Board of Canada. If drilling yields gas, it will extend the Venture field and connect it with Olympia.

Seismic tests involve transmitting sound waves into the earth and reading their echoes to get an idea of possible geological structures before drilling.

Multiple uses for artificial cells

Canadian biotechnology researchers are taking a new look at artificial cells — tiny sphere-shaped membranes that were first developed at Montreal's McGill University in 1957 and may one day be widely used in artificial kidneys, livers, blood and pancreases, and for making Interferon.

"We've been trying to encourage Canadian development of this for the last 20 years," said Dr. Thomas Chang, the discoverer of artificial cells and director of McGill's Artificial Cells and Organs Research Centre.

The earlier indifference of Canadian scientists toward synthetic cells has begun to break, largely because of the general interest in biotechnology that has materialized during the past two years.

Artificial cells, which have a diameter similar to that of a human hair, were first developed to remove toxins from the blood stream of patients who had suffered kidney or liver failure.

They consist of a filtering material, such as charcoal, surrounded by a thin membrane. The membrane can be made from cellulose or about 50 other materials, and its permeability can be adjusted to permit certain materials to pass through.

In 1972, Dr. Chang used the cells to make the first successful artificial liver. It has since been used in clinical trials to treat 300 victims of acute liver failure in more than ten countries.

The device, which is not implanted in

the body, uses about 200 grams of artificial cells contained in a fist-sized column, and a blood pump that is the size of a briefcase.

In a process called hemoperfusion, the blood of the patient is filtered through the column of artificial cells. The cell membranes allow small toxic molecules in the blood plasma to enter, but exclude the blood cells, which would be killed if they came in contact with the filtering charcoal inside.

Severe liver failures

The process can be used only in severe liver failures in which the organ function will eventually be restored. But Dr. Chang and his associates are now trying to develop a more complex system that could be used to treat long-term liver problems, such as cirrhosis.

One application of artificial cells that has gained wide acceptance is in treating patients who have taken an overdose of

certain prescribed drugs, such as aspirin.

"This is now the accepted method of treatment for people who have attempted suicide by overdosing on sleeping pills," Dr. Chang said. He is also doing research on whether artificial cells can be used to remove cholesterol from the blood.

Another possibility is in the development of an artificial kidney. With available dialysis equipment, patients are usually required to make three hospital visits weekly of four to six hours each.

Using artificial cells, the McGill researchers have developed equipment that filters all impurities normally removed by the kidney, except urea.

Dr. Chang said he expects the urea problem will eventually be solved, but his equipment is proving useful already. In clinical trials in which artificial cells were used in conjunction with conventional dialysis units, patients could reduce their hospital visits to only two or two-and-a-half hours.

Canada participates in Foodex '84 in Japan



Foodex '84, the largest food-related exhibition in Japan held March 12 to 16, was considered an unprecedented success. Some 114 000 people attended the fair, where 40 companies and associations represented the Canadian food industry. Among organizations participating were the Canadian Wine Institute, the Canadian Food Processors Association, the Fisheries Council of Canada, the Canadian Meat Council and the National Dairy Council of Canada. The British Columbia fish display, which was changed daily, was the subject of a news item on national Japanese television. Harvey Wright (left), manager, British Columbia Seafood Exporters' Association briefs Canadian embassy staff on his association's offerings to the Japanese market. Shown with him are (from left to right): Barry Steers, ambassador; Robert Fairweather, commercial counsellor; Louis Boisvert, first secretary (Commercial, Agriculture and Fisheries); and Arman Blum, minister (Economic/Commercial).

Canada captures gold and silver medals in World Skating Championships



Gold medal winners Paul Martini and Barbara Underhill.

In a dazzling performance that erased all memories of a disappointing seventh place in the Sarajevo Winter Olympics, Canada's skating pairs team of Barbara Underhill of Oshawa and Paul Martini of Woodbridge, Ontario won a gold medal at the world figure skating championships, held recently in Ottawa. It was a crowning achievement of a troublesome career and a farewell to their amateur skating career as well.

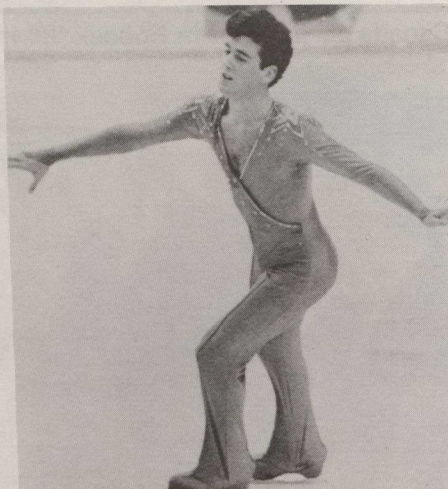
The unexpected victory over defending world champions Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev of the Soviet Union, who were second in both free skating and over-all at 2.4 points, gave Canada its first world pairs' title since Maria and Otto Jelinek hit that pinnacle in 1962 in Prague. The last Canadian to win a world gold medal was women's champion Karen Magnussen in 1973 in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Soviet skaters have won the pairs' competition 17 of the previous 19 years.

The following night, Brian Orser from Penetanguishene, Ontario matched his Olympic performance to win a silver medal. The 1983 world bronze medal

winner was seventh after the compulsory figures, but moved up dramatically with a sparkling free skating win to capture second place behind US skater Scott Hamilton.

In the women's singles event, Kay Thomson from Toronto took fifth place while Ottawa's Elizabeth Manley was ranked seventh.

Many Canadian giants in figure skating were present during the four-day event. Otto Jelinek watched from his CTV television booth where he was a commentator, while his sister Maria was in the crowd. Frances Dafoe who, with spectator Norris Bowden, was a two-time gold and two-time silver medallist, was one of the nine judges. Dance judge Dr. Suzanne Francis and Wallace Distelmeyer, bronze medallists in the 1948 world championships, and four-time world champions Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul also cheered on the new champions.



Brian Orser matched his Olympic performance to win a silver medal.

The opening night audience included Barbara Ann Scott-King, a native of Ottawa who, in 1947, was the first North American figure skater to win the world championship. The next year, in 1948, she won a gold medal in the Winter Olympics held in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The Citizen

Congress to spotlight child abuse

The fifth International Congress of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) will take place in Montreal, under the local auspices of Quebec's provincial child protection agency, the Comité de la protection de la jeunesse, in collaboration with numerous health, social service and legal organizations and community representatives.

The theme of the congress will be *Preventing Child Abuse: A Community Responsibility* and it will be held in Montreal, September 16 to 19.

This will be the first time the congress has been held in North America.

Electronic mail by phone

Telecom Canada is offering what it says is the world's first commercial teletex service over the public telephone system.

Teletex (not to be confused with teletext, which is the broadcast equivalent of videotex technology) is a highspeed type of electronic mail that allows specially equipped word processing machines and electronic typewriters made by different manufacturers to communicate with each other.

For users with a business telephone line (the cost is about \$40 a month), there would be no additional cost to send teletex messages within a given city. A five-page document sent to Ottawa from Toronto would cost 72 cents during the business day, and \$1.10 from Toronto to Vancouver.

Some terminal manufacturers are building time-delay features that allow messages to be written during the day and sent at night when telephone rates are cheaper. The Ottawa document would then cost only 24 cents and the Vancouver one 44 cents.

The first teletex service in the world is already operational in West Germany, but it uses special data communications lines rather than the ordinary telephone system.

The Telecom Canada service is now available in Canada, but users will have to buy special teletex terminals currently made by three vendors. They are Siemens Electric Ltd. of Pointe Claire, Quebec; Ericsson Communications Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario and Ricoh Co. Ltd. of Tokyo. The machines, priced from \$4 000, will be available in May or June.

Canapress

Development plan encourages Canadian exports to Saudi Arabia

An export development plan for Saudi Arabia has been published to assist Canadian companies to capitalize on export opportunities in Saudi Arabia.

The plan outlines the government's marketing strategy in Saudi Arabia for

the next two to three years. It places particular emphasis on products such as petroleum and petroleum related equipment, cereal grains, oilseeds, telecommunications, electronics and avionics equipment, and electrical energy equipment.

Terry Fox Story sweeps Canadian film industry's Genie awards

The *Terry Fox Story*, a biographical feature film on the late Marathon of Hope hero, emerged as top choice in the 1984 Genie Awards, taking best picture accolades and four other awards out of a total of eight nominations.

The ceremony celebrating the Canadian film industry also brought a surprise win to Eric Fryer, the young amputee who portrayed Terry Fox in the film. It was Fryer's first acting effort in film or any other medium.

In a vote of the 600 members of the Academy of Canadian Cinema, Bob Clark and David Cronenberg shared the award for best direction for *A Christmas Story* and *Videodrome* respectively.

Maria Chapdelaine placed second in multiple Genie wins. The film — which took 11 nominations — emerged with four awards, all of them in technical categories.

Three-time winner

The Richard Nielsen production of *The Wars* was a three-time winner, with trophies for Jackie Burroughs as best supporting actress, Martha Henry as best actress and for the film's three-member sound editing team.

Patrick Watson presented a special achievement award, only the second in the academy's history, to Norman



Best actor Eric Fryer (left) and best actress Martha Henry hold their Genie awards after presentation in Toronto.

McLaren. The veteran National Film Board animator was too ill to be present but sent along a special taped message of thanks.

Piano competition salutes Bach

Johann Sebastian Bach, who was usually broke, and the late Glenn Gould, who hated piano competitions, will be linked in an international piano competition in Toronto in May 1985.

The Bach competition, with a budget of \$560 000, will include a first prize of \$15 000 along with the offer of a recording engagement and concerts at the Guelph Spring Festival and Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto. Profits from box-office receipts will go to the Gould memorial foundation.

The competition, marking the three-hundredth anniversary of the composer's birth, is open to pianists anywhere who were born after May 31, 1949, and a special jury will cut the list of applicants to 32 competitors by next February.

Radio news service reaches for stars

Canada's largest radio news service is moving into the satellite era.

Broadcast News Ltd. will offer its clients satellite delivery of audio services — packaged newscasts, voice features, voice accounts from reporters and subjects at the scene of stories — by year-end in a plan announced recently.

To listeners, the move will mean an improvement in the quality of out-of-town radio news accounts, now delivered to stations over land-based transmission lines.

The difference, says Broadcast News chief executive Keith Kincaid, will be roughly comparable to a voice heard over a bad phone line and a voice heard on a clear FM radio channel.

To broadcasters, the plan will permit a move to satellite delivery at minimal cost and open marketing possibilities in the new-found ability to receive high-quality special programming.

Broadcast News is the broadcast news affiliate of *The Canadian Press*, the national news wire service owned by and catering to 102 newspapers. Broadcast News serves about 400 radio and TV stations country-wide, of which about 200 subscribe to the audio service as well as news delivered by teleprinter.

Mr. Kincaid, also president of *Canadian Press*, said the Broadcast News satellite plan is the first of its kind announced for Canada for private broadcasters although the CBC-FM radio signal is carried by satellite.

Academy of Canadian Cinema 1984 Genie award winners

Following are the winners of the 1984 Genie awards, presented by the Academy of Canadian Cinema:

Best Supporting Actor: Michael Zelniker, *The Terry Fox Story*.

Best Art Direction: *Maria Chapdelaine*, Jocelyn Joly.

Best Costume Design: *Maria Chapdelaine*, Michele Hamel.

Best Supporting Actress: Jackie Burroughs, *The Wars*.

Best Sound Editing: *The Wars*, Bernard Bordeleau, Bruce Nyznik, Sharon Lackie.

Best Over-all Sound: *The Terry Fox Story*, Bruce Carwardine, Joe Grimaldi, Glen Gauthier, Austin Grimaldi.

Best Screenplay: *A Christmas Story*, Bob Clark.

Best Music Score: *Maria Chapdelaine*, Lewis Furey.

Best Cinematography: *Maria Chapdelaine*, Pierre Mignot.

Best Documentary: *Pourquoi l'étrange Monsieur Zolock s'intéressait-il tant à la bande dessinée?*, Nicole M. Boisvert.

Best Short: *Ted Baryluk's Grocery*, Wolf Koenig, Michael Scott.

Best Film Editing: *The Terry Fox Story*, Ron Wisman.

Best Direction: *A Christmas Story*, Bob Clark and *Videodrome*, David Cronenberg.

Best Original Song: *Ups and Downs; Ups and Downs*, Bo Harwood, Bobbi Permanent.

Best Actress: Martha Henry, *The Wars*.

Best Actor: Eric Fryer, *The Terry Fox Story*.

Best Motion Picture: *The Terry Fox Story*, Robert Cooper.

Photography featured in Thailand

Canadian Tableau, a collection of photographs assembled by the National Film Board of Canada, was recently exhibited by the Canadian embassy in Bangkok in association with the Hilton Hotel.

The exhibition was launched March 5 at a reception attended by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanonda and remained open to the general public until March 15. It provided a fitting foreshadow for Prime Minister Prem's forthcoming visit to Canada.

The *Canadian Tableau* was the first major exhibition of Canadian photography ever held in Thailand and was organized as part of Canada's effort to broaden the range of Thai-Canadian relations in the cultural field. It featured such well-known Canadian photographers as John de Visser, Freeman Patterson and Pierre Gaudard, and offered Thai viewers the opportunity to discover Canadians at work and at play against a background of land, sea and city, illuminated by sunshine and veiled by rain and snow.

The success of *Canadian Tableau* is an excellent complement to the progress of Canada's trade, aid and political relations



John Paynter, Canadian ambassador to Thailand (left) with Thai Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda at the official opening in Bangkok of *Canadian Tableau*. The exhibit was a fitting prologue to General Prem's forthcoming visit to Canada in April.

with Thailand. The interest it has generated will be enhanced in the coming months with further activities in the cultural field. These will include an exhibi-

tion of Canadian abstract graphic art entitled *Lines, Circles and Squares* in April and a visit by Les Grands Ballets canadiens to Bangkok in June.

News briefs

Ontario's eighth trade and investment office in the United States was officially opened in Boston recently by Ontario's Industry and Trade Minister Frank Miller. The office, staffed by ministry international representative A. Bruce Wilson, will promote Ontario's economic interests in the New England region including the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Basic Software Group Inc. of Vancouver has announced a French word processing program designed for the IBM PC. *Easywriter II - Version Française pour le Canada* has French-language documentation and messages, and simplified typing of accented characters. First shipments are scheduled this month.

Canada will provide an additional \$2.5 million in emergency relief to the northern areas of Ethiopia, one of the hardest hit nations in the current African drought. Already this year Canada has provided \$10 million in food aid to Ethiopia and \$1.7 million in international humanitarian assistance.

As well, ongoing Canadian development projects in the country amount to more than \$13 million.

Novatron Information Corp., a Halifax-based computer services company, has begun marketing what it calls "electronic yellow pages" for the petroleum industry that its developers say is the first of its kind in the world. The system, called *Supplyline*, allows any company with a computer terminal to scan a directory of industry products and services. Companies may then send an order or make an inquiry automatically. Novatron is working on an updated system that will not only provide printed information but also still pictures and video presentations.

Scannar Industries Inc. of Cornwall, Ontario has signed a contract to design and build a specialized sonar system for use in underwater medical research vessels. The order was placed by the American Institute of Aerospace Medicine, the body responsible for all medical research associated with treatment and conditioning of US astronauts. The Scannar sonar will be used with a mini-submarine that will simulate space conditions at depths of up to 1 000 metres.

Canadian cross-country skiers, led by Olympic team member Pierre Harvey, swept all four categories in the opening day of competition in the North American West series held in Montana. Harvey, 27, of Stoneham, Quebec, led a top-three sweep of the senior men's ten-kilometre race with a time of 32 minutes 18.1 seconds. He was followed by Richard Weber of Cantley, Quebec and Yves Bilodeau of Quebec City.


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Canada 

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