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Canola — a Canadian oilseed with a bright future

Canada is well known as one of the world's major bread-baskets with wheat as its number one agricultural export. What is not so well known is that Canada's second most important agricultural export is canola. Canada is the world's largest producer and exporter.

Basically, canola is an oilseed with end products of edible oil (the largest percentage of cooking oil and margarine sold in Canada is made of canola oil) and protein meal (meal used in feeding livestock — poultry, cattle, swine, sheep). Canola is a development from rapeseed that today is giving its closest oilseed competitor, soybean, considerable competition in both quality and cost.

Exports of canola products grew considerably in the five-year period of 1976-1980. Oil exports increased from 42.5 million tonnes worth \$23.08 million in 1976 to 172.68 million tonnes worth \$118.78 million in 1980. At the same time, oilcake and meal exports increased to 206.95 million tonnes worth \$37.44 million in 1980 from 51.57 million tonnes worth \$6.08 million in 1976.

In the search for new markets, the federal government, in conjunction with

individual firms and industry organizations, has played and continues to play an extremely important role. Briefly, the task, with regard to canola, is to educate potential foreign markets to the benefits of canola, promote actual sales and follow up with regular "servicing" visits to establish canola markets.

Education and promotion

The Canadian government in conjunction with the Canola Council of Canada are seeking to establish markets for canola abroad.

As part of this promotion qualified teams of Canadians participate in seminars in countries that might prove to be good markets. Tailored to the needs of the country in question, a team might include experts from federal and provincial governments, universities, canola growers and processors so that everything a country may need to know, from plant breeding through end-product use, can be covered.

The seminars are usually in two sections. The first is devoted to technical papers, lectures and discussions. For the remaining time, the Canadian tour the



A field of canola, a derivative of rapeseed.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

country, studying its oilseed needs and capabilities, recommending, advising and generally promoting canola.

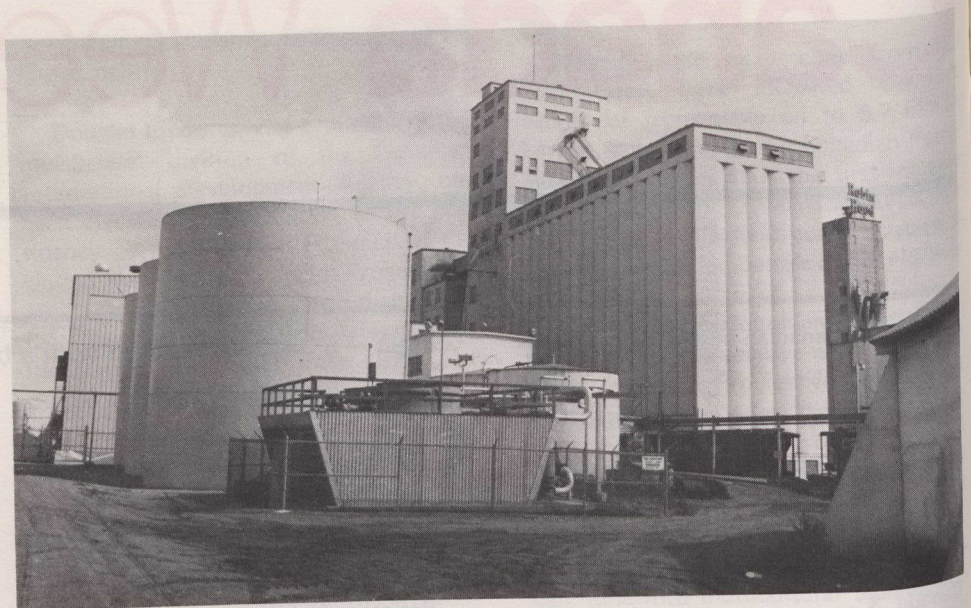
Rapeseed has been grown in Canada commercially since the Second World War. However, ordinary rapeseed contains high levels of the substances erucic acid and, particularly in the meal, glucosinolates. For some years this was not considered much of a problem but, in the early 1970s, research indicated that both might be harmful to humans or animals.

Successful effort

Canola is the result of a concerted effort by Canadian plant breeders and researchers to improve on rapeseed and overcome the disadvantages of high erucic acid and



A technician surveys oil seed processing.



A Canadian oilseed processing plant.

glucosinolate levels. The name of "canola" was given this new rapeseed derivative to mark the advent of essentially a new product with different and improved qualities.

Today, canola compares favourably with other oilseeds in protein quality, flavour stability (oil), cooking properties (oil), feed properties (meal) and, most important, economically in growing, processing and marketing costs. The oil and meal have also been shown to have considerable economic advantages over the products of other oilseeds such as sunflower seed.

There are several varieties of canola, each with variations of the low erucic, low glucosinolate properties (the so-called "double O" varieties), and research

and development is an ongoing process to improve an already high-quality product.

Objectives of continuing research include: for seed — increased crop yield, larger seed size, higher oil and protein content, lower fibre content; in oil quality — even lower erucic and linolenic acid content, higher linoleic acid content; in meal quality — further reductions in glucosinolate and fibre content, higher protein content.

Siegfried Mielke, editor of *Oil World* writes: "With the new double-zero canola varieties, the quality of rapeseed oil and meal has become so good that their usage can be expanded at virtually any reasonable rate. Apart from the size of supplies, it depends largely on the selling policy of Canadian growers and Canada's logistical ability to move supplies to consumers."

New markets vital

With canola becoming an increasingly important crop and, domestically, taking over much of the market previously held by soybeans, new markets abroad for canola are vital.

Last summer Algeria contracted to purchase 96 000 tonnes of canola oil at a total value of \$66 million.

Canadian government seminars to market canola will be carried out as often as is necessary or requested by the target country and will be followed in some instances by reciprocal missions to Canada to study the Canadian canola industry.

Trial operations, in the target country, may be set up by the Canadian government if requested so that canola oil, meal

(Continued on P. 8)



Harvesting canola — Canada's second largest agricultural export.

Soviet trade representative expelled

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan recently asked the Soviet embassy in Ottawa to recall from Ottawa Mikhail N. Abramov, a trade representative with the Soviet Commercial Office.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police security service, under the direction of Solicitor General Robert Kaplan, with the assistance of a Canadian businessman, had effectively thwarted Mr. Abramov's attempts to purchase certain forms of high technology.

After a careful review of the evidence, which included offers of large sums of money to buy and illegally export fibre optic and other restricted high technology products, the Canadian government decided that Mr. Abramov, having clearly engaged in activities which were incompatible with his status, should leave Canada within ten days.

Dr. MacGuigan pointed out to the embassy that this is the third such incident in the last four years. These incidents only serve to raise questions as to the sincerity of Soviet government officials in their repeated statements that they wish to improve relations with Canada and develop a useful and mutually profitable working relationship, he said. Such activity will not be tolerated by the Canadian government and the consequences of these activities are entirely the responsibility of the Soviet government, the External Affairs minister added.

Canada-Israel health co-operation

Canada and Israel have signed an agreement under which the two countries will co-operate in the health field.

The agreement was signed in Ottawa by Canadian Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and Israeli Minister of Health Eliezer Shostak, who was on a three-day visit to Canada.

The two countries have agreed to share the results of their experience in health services, administration and biomedical research. Under the agreement, exchanges on matters such as primary health care, care of the elderly, mental health, quality control programs and production of drugs, biologicals and pharmaceuticals are subject to the availability of funds.

Falkland/Malvina Islands dispute

Minister of State for External Relations Pierre De Bané announced April 12 that the Canadian government had decided to ban all imports from Argentina until further notice.

The announcement came following an embargo by the Canadian government on all military equipment to Argentina. In addition, the government decided not to provide export credit for new transactions with Argentina.

Francophone agency head visits Canada

François Owono-Nguema, Secretary General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACTC), visited Canada recently for meetings with Canadian officials.

In Ottawa, Mr. Owono-Nguema, who is beginning his four-year term as Secretary-General of the ACTC, was received by Governor General Edward Schreyer and later met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The Secretary-General also discussed with External Relations Minister Pierre De Bané future perspectives and organizational programs of the agency. Mr. Owono-Nguema called on other members of the Cabinet as well as on the President of the Canadian International Development Agency Marcel Massé. He then travelled to New Brunswick and Quebec for talks with officials in these provinces, which have the status of participating governments in the agency.

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation is a grouping of coun-

In taking this course, External Relations Minister De Bané explained the government's principal concern is to contribute to ensuring respect for the United Nation's Charter and for the rule of international law, consistent with its conviction that force should not be used to settle territorial disputes.

He added that the government was anxious to encourage measures designed to end the crisis over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands through a negotiated peaceful solution.

tries which use French as a common language. Its present membership includes 30 member states, six associate states and two participating governments. Its purpose is to promote the national languages and cultures of the participants and to increase cultural and technical co-operation among them.

The agency's programs have been set up to achieve this objective; they focus on the promotion of national languages and cultures, the development of national cultures and modern educational techniques, scientific and technical co-operation contributing to the pooling of research adapted to the needs and resources of each country, and, finally, mobilization of populations for their economic and social development.

The agency's total budget for fiscal year 1982 is \$18.3 million. Canada's share of the ordinary budget is 34.7 per cent, which includes 3 per cent from the government of Quebec and 0.3 per cent from the government of New Brunswick.



External Affairs Minister MacGuigan meets with Secretary-General Owono-Nguema.

Food aid to China

Canada will provide a second \$2 million contribution in wheat to the People's Republic of China in response to an appeal by that country for assistance in meeting food shortages caused by drought and food in two Chinese provinces.

The Canadian government had previously announced a \$2 million in food aid to China. The \$4 million in wheat amounts to 16 000 tonnes and is part of a \$20-million response made to the international donor community to help alleviate the shortages which are affecting 22 million people.

The emergency relief is one aspect of a comprehensive aid program which the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is developing with China. The program is also expected to assist in the development of human resources and in the transfer of technology particularly in the field of management training and in the agricultural, forestry and energy sectors.

Contribution to UNFPA



Gérard Pelletier (left), Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, hands Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), a letter indicating that the Canadian government will make a supplementary contribution of \$1 million (Cdn.) to UNFPA.

Trade minister leads industry mission to Japan

International Trade Minister Ed Lumley led a trade mission to Japan, March 15-19, for talks with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe and with officials of the Japanese government and business community.

The talks centred on Japan's recent trade liberalization measures, the auto industry, and the multilateral trading framework.

Accompanying Mr. Lumley to Tokyo were 50 businessmen representing Canadian food, forest products and high technology industries. The high technology group included 18 companies in aerospace, computers/telecommunications and ocean industries. In the food sector, about 35 Canadian companies and five national trade associations exhibited their products at Foodex 82, a major food exhibition being held in Tokyo.

Japanese mission to look at investment

During their talks Minister Lumley and Minister Abe agreed that a Japanese mission would be sent to Canada to study the Canadian investment environment. The mission is to be comprised of representatives of 37 companies primarily from the manufacturing sector.

Mr. Lumley said that the Canadian government welcomed Japanese investment and that Canada provided a stable investment climate with secure supplies of energy and other materials necessary for manufacturing.

The two ministers also agreed that efforts should be made to promote Canada-Japan co-operation in third countries. To this end the ministers agreed that the Canadian Export Development Corporation and the Export Insurance Division of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry should sign a joint insurance arrangement.

The arrangement would establish general principles for export insurance coverage of Canadian and Japanese companies which establish contractor/sub-contractor business relationships on projects in third countries.

In addition to bilateral matters, Minister Lumley continued discussions begun in Key Biscayne, Florida with Minister Abe on multilateral issues relating to the containment of protectionist pressures and to the key role that Japan can play in maintaining an open world trading environment. The two ministers also discussed the upcoming meeting of GATT

(General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) trade ministers in Geneva, Switzerland.

In an address to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, Mr. Lumley said that Canadian aerospace, ocean technology, and computer/telecommunications have "excellent prospects" for increased sales and for other types of industrial co-operation with Japanese partners, such as joint ventures and cross-licensing agreements. He added that the most advanced in their discussions with the Japanese were those companies in the computer/telecommunications field.

The Canadian minister said that the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation would send a mission to Canada this summer. He added that Canada was examining the prospects for increased sales of Canadian forest products to the Japanese market.

Mr. Lumley noted that also working to increase market access for Canadian goods to Japan is the Canada-Japan businessman's conference which will meet in May in Sapporo. The manufacturing group of the Canadian committee, said the minister, would propose to the Japanese side that they recognize certain categories of goods from Canada as having import possibilities for Japan. Some of the potential imports might be: non-ferrous metal castings, petrochemicals, glass, plastics and their products, ocean equipment and nuclear electric generating plant.

Canadian food companies exhibit

For the first time, Canadian companies participated in Foodex 82, the largest food show in Asia. Japan is the second largest market for Canada's agricultural and food exports, accounting for annual sales of \$1.5 billion. While the large majority of Canada's food exports to Japan are primary agricultural and fishery products, Foodex provided an opportunity for Canadian firms to display a range of processed food products.

Canadian firms participated at the exhibition under the umbrella of five key trade associations, the National Dairy Council of Canada, the Association of Canadian Distillers, the Canadian Meat Council, the Fisheries Council of Canada and Canadian Food Processor Association. Mr. Lumley said, "The objective was to demonstrate to the Japanese trade the capability of the Canadian food industry to supply a full range of processed food products."

Milton Grant, UN

Situation in West Bank and Gaza

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said in a statement March 25 that Canada deplored the sharp increase in tension that had developed recently in the West Bank and Gaza leading to the tragic loss of life, injuries and severe disruption in normal daily activity.

The Canadian government is concerned, he said, about the dismissal of the elected mayors of three towns and the prolonged closing of Bir Zeit University, as well as the continuing demonstrations and general strikes. In these tense circumstances, he counselled all involved to exercise restraint and avoid provocation and violence. If not checked, such violence could not only create further obstacles to the success of the autonomy negotiations but could also have far-reaching consequences for stability and peace in the region.

Dr. MacGuigan said the situation once again pointed to the need for a negotiated resolution of the dispute, withdrawal of Israel from territories occupied in 1967, peace and secure borders for all states in the area and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Target increased for international tourism marketplace

Rendez-vous Canada, the international tourism marketplace, to be held in Calgary, Alberta this May is expected to result in \$75-million in business transactions.

The \$75-million target was based on the successful results of the 1981 marketplace in Halifax, Nova Scotia which yielded more than \$63 million in tourism sales for Canada. The success of the 1981 Rendez-vous Canada led to the expansion of this year's event allowing for additional buyers and sellers.

Rendez-vous Canada is sponsored annually by the federal Office of Tourism, in co-operation with the provinces and territories, the Canadian tourism industry and the associations which represent it.

In Halifax, Rendez-vous Canada 1981 was attended by more than 800 delegates. Selling organizations, occupying 225 booths, totalled 304 and buying organizations totalled 206, including 96 from the United States and 110 from 23 overseas countries. This year organizers will be able to accommodate 1 000 delegates with space for 250 booths.

Canada and France study economic co-operation



French Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert (centre) responds to a question at a press conference held in Ottawa. He is flanked by Canadian Minister of Industry and Commerce Herb Gray (left) and Minister of State (External Relations) Pierre De Bané (left).

The fourth ministerial meeting of the France-Canada Economic Commission took place last month in Ottawa.

The Canadian delegation was under the joint chairmanship of Minister of Industry and Commerce Herb Gray and Minister of State (External Relations) Pierre De Bané, with the participation of Minister of State (International Trade) Ed Lumley.

The French delegation was headed by Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert. In addition to attending the economic commission meeting, the French minister met with Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, Ontario Premier William Davis and Quebec Premier René Lévesque. Mr. Jobert held talks with other ministers in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, as well as with business representatives of those provinces.

Economic development

During their talks, the commission commented on the current situation and prospects for economic development in their respective countries and in bilateral trade. They also outlined their respective economic policies and changes that have taken place since the last meeting of the commission in October 1980, particularly with regard to industrial development objectives and programs.

In terms of international trade, France is Canada's eighth most important partner after the United States, Japan, Britain, Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union. In 1981, Canadian exports to France dropped by 2.3 per cent to \$973.3 million while imports from France increased by 10.2 per cent to \$848.3 million.

With respect to investment, Canadian firms such as McCain and Mitel have built major plants in France. Among French investments in Canada, Alsthom Atlantique recently made a substantial investment in Marine Industrie of Sorel, Quebec, while Regie Renault has major interests in American Motors Corporation of Canada.

The France-Canada Economic Commission also reviewed questions such as the Arctic Pilot Project, Canada's possible participation in the Airbus A320 project, the development of a helicopter industry in Canada, the establishment of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman and the exchange of missions to study possibilities for co-operation in industrial sectors such as industrial robotics, extraction equipment, coal processing and the development of timber frame construction in France, as well as possibilities for co-operation in the field of rail and urban transport.

Rare copper nickel found

An Ottawa man recently bought a roll of pennies from a downtown bank and discovered that one of the coins was worth a lot more than the amount stamped on it.

Ed McGibbon found a rare copper nickel in the roll of pennies purchased at the Royal Bank of Canada. The coin has the stampings of a nickel but it is the size and colour of a one-cent piece.

The manager of the Royal Canadian Mint's numismatics products branch Michelle Menard said McGibbon's coin was probably an old one-cent blank left in one of the Mint's coin machines when it was switched over to nickel production. The penny blank obviously fell free and was stamped as a nickel.

"It happens every so often," Menard said but added that it is rare that such coins ever get out of the mint since they are not considered legal tender. "The legal description of the nickel is quite clear. It has to be pure nickel," Menard said.

McGibbon said he has been told a similar coin stamped back in 1943 recently fetched \$7 000 at a rare coin auction. "Since mine is newer and in mint condition, it's worth a lot more," he claimed.

Books saved by freeze-drying

Freeze-drying, a drying process that is just starting to gain worldwide acceptance in libraries and museums — was used recently at the University of Calgary library to save a collection of rare Russian books.

The texts, mostly indexes to Russian literature before Communist rule, were soaked by thousands of gallons of hot water when a water pipe broke.

The books were so waterlogged that mould would have destroyed them if they were left to dry in the open air. With standard heat-drying processes, the old books would have become brittle and fallen apart.

Books placed in freezer first

Using the freeze-drying process, the books were placed in a standard home freezer to ensure that mould could not set in among the damp pages. Several books were placed inside a vacuum-sealed drying unit where they remained inside for five days at 58 degrees Celsius while the freeze-dryer slowly extracted the

moisture from them.

The results of the first batch and of about 80 books that followed were excellent.

Library staff at Concordia University in Montreal will also try the method to dry out about 1,500 boxes of water-damaged archive materials, soaked during efforts to extinguish a fire in January in the building. They are currently stored in standard freezers until freeze-dryers can be located.

The Canadian Conservation Institute, a federal agency dedicated to preserving and restoring museum and library materials has been able to provide staff at the library with a list of about 30 food-processing companies which have freeze-dryers.

The institute is attempting to compile similar lists of freeze-drying facilities elsewhere in Canada.

Exotic pest researched

A Canadian university researcher has spent the last ten years studying the tsetse fly with a view to curbing the reproductive capacity of the pest, reports the *Canadian Press*.

Ronald Gooding, a professor at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, keeps a colony of 2 000 tsetse flies for his research. The tsetse fly, not a problem in northern Alberta, is a potent carrier of sleeping sickness in Africa, where it has destroyed more than seven million square kilometres of prime ranch lands and infected thousands of humans with a slow-spreading and debilitating disease.

Goodman, who has what he believes is the only self-reproducing colony of tsetse flies in Canada, began his tsetse-fly study in 1972 when he abandoned the study of mosquitos, lice, bedbugs and kissing bugs after a trip to a tsetse research laboratory in Bristol, England.

Key to control

His colony includes 250 female tsetses carrying the mutation for salmon-coloured (as opposed to brown or black) eyes — the link to reproductive control of one of about 30 species of tsetse.

The mutant eye strain was first spotted by a lab assistant in 1977, just before the line almost died out because researchers had not realized the odd-eyed flies were failing to reproduce.

Research, Gooding said, has determined that "when a female tsetse with

salmon-coloured eyes mates with a male with salmon-coloured eyes she produces offspring which die before they can reproduce".

In separate lab experiments tsetse-fly populations bred with salmon-eyed carriers were wiped out in eight and 17 generations respectively, although more study is required.

Theoretically, said Gooding, the wild population of Africa's tsetses could be curtailed by inbreeding insects unable to reproduce, although actual field tests in Africa are at least three years away.

Canadian team wins silver broom

A Canadian team skipped by Al Hackner of Nipigon, Ontario, regained first place for Canada in men's curling in the fifteenth annual Air Canada Silver Broom championships in Garmisch, West Germany.

The team with third Rick Lang, second Bob Nicol and lead Bruce Kennedy defeated Jurg Tanner's team from Switzerland by a score of 9-7 in the finals of the world men's tournament.

Canada's last title in this ten-country event was won in 1980 by Rick Folk's rink from Saskatoon.

Exciting finish

In the final game of this year's championships, the Canadian team scored two in the first end and remained in the lead throughout the game. Excitement grew in the ninth end, however, when Tanner scored three to put Switzerland behind 8-7. As Hackner prepared to shoot his final rock the Swiss team had the counter in the eight-foot circle to set up a possible extra end, but Hackner calmly drew to the button with his shot.

Commenting after the game on this crucial shot, Hackner said he tried not to worry what it meant and the pressure of it all. "As soon as I let go, I knew I was close. It was great ice. You could trust it all the way," he added.

The team, from Thunder Bay in northern Ontario, finished first in the round-robin schedule earlier in the week with a 7-2 win-loss record and then defeated Soren Grahn of Sweden 5-3 in the semi-final game.

Other Canadian teams which have won the silver broom championships include Ron Northcott of Calgary in 1968 and 1969, Ron Duguid of Winnipeg in 1970 and 1971 and Orest Meleschuk of Winnipeg in 1972.

Exhibit designed for sense of touch

Taction: Reach Out, an exhibition which makes crafts accessible to handicapped people who seldom have the opportunity to experience them, is currently on tour and will be shown at a number of Ontario centres until the end of August.

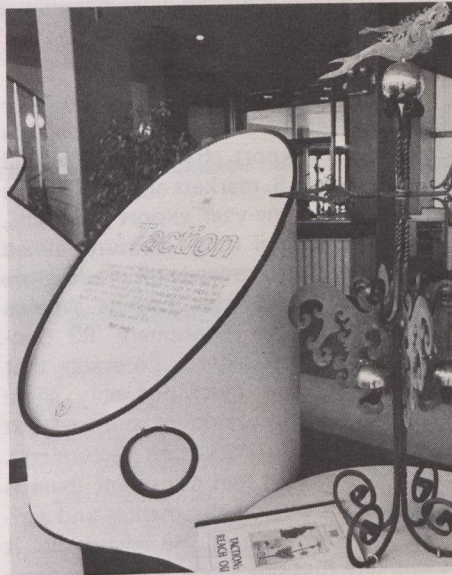
The exhibition, presented by the Ontario Crafts Council to commemorate the International Year of the Disabled in 1981, is presented in a way that invites tactile exploration.

The works chosen for the exhibition had to be interesting to the touch, said exhibition co-ordinator Hilary Abrahamson. "We wanted to have work that was representative of many media and strong enough to withstand considerable handling and travelling," she said.

Handholes in cases permit access

Each of the 15 objects in the exhibition is mounted in a specially designed case that has handholes through which the object can be touched. The base of each case has been cut away to permit wheelchair access, and the cases are labelled in Braille. Two exhibition catalogues are available, one printed in large type which is suitable for people with limited vision and the other in Braille.

Among the objects on display is an outstanding sculptured bronze relief by Dora de Pedery-Hunt which portrays a closed eye (representing blindness) and bears a Braille inscription reading: "There



Exhibition was designed specially for sense of touch.

is light behind the shadows." A limestone sculpture entitled *Whirl Winds*, by David General of the Six Nations Reserve in Brantford, provides a striking contrast in texture, as do Wayne Cardinalli's pebbly stoneware teapot, Philippe Durocher's cold, hard freeblown glass vase, and Stephen Hogbin's nutshell-shaped elm bowl.

Fibre arts are represented by a crocheted, embroidered and beaded doll by Jude Crossland; a linen skirt, woven in relief, by David H. Kaye; and handmade felt strips by Hey Frey.

While the exhibition is primarily oriented to the sense of touch, certain pieces, such as Christina Kloefer's bronze bell and David Kaye's skirt, which has a distinctive scent, appeal to other senses as well.

Non-disabled also enjoy show

The show has proven to be a rewarding experience for the non-handicapped as well as the disabled. Because of the design of the display cases, it is impossible to see and touch the works at the same time. This means non-disabled people briefly experience what it is like to be handicapped.

Several of the works will go on to personal or corporate collections when the exhibition closes. The bronze sculpture by Dora de Pedery-Hunt, for example, was purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada, while a brooch in sterling silver and gold by Judith Almond-Best was purchased by the Toronto French School for presentation to the Governor General of Canada.

Canadian programs win Peabodys

Two Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) productions earned 1981 Peabody Awards for distinguished broadcasting at the annual ceremonies held recently in New York City.

Carl Sandburg at Connemara, a CBC Vancouver production, depicting the 22 years Sandburg spent at his North Carolina home won one of the awards, and *Klimbo: Le Lion et la Souris (The Lion and the Mouse)* produced by Société Radio-Canada in Montreal received a Peabody as an "outstanding example of televised programming for children".

The awards, named after industrialist and philanthropist, George Foster Peabody are administered by the University of Georgia School of Journalism and Mass Communications. The Peabody National Advisory Board comprised of communications personnel, educators, and public figures chose 25 winners from among 722 entries.

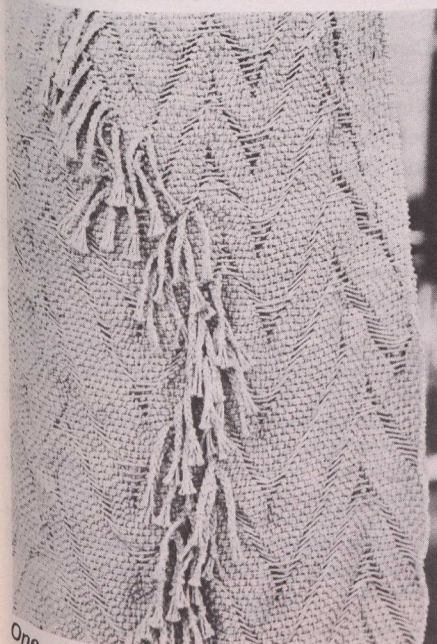
Boost for Canadian poets and authors

The Canada Council has announced two new programs for writers and poets in Canada.

The programs are both extensions of the long-established program of public readings and are intended to provide access for Canadian writers to larger audiences within Canada and abroad.

The first program will provide opportunities for Canadian poets, fiction writers, playwrights, and children's writers to give public readings of their works in the United States. The council will pay the writer's reading fee of \$150, the host organization will provide accommodation, meals and publicity and both the council and sponsor will share the travel costs. Priority will be given to proposals which involve two or more readings in the U.S. by the same writer.

The second new program allows Canadian post-secondary institutions, galleries, museums and libraries to invite writers to their community for four- to ten-day residencies. In addition to giving readings the writer will read local writer's manuscripts and participate in formal and informal discussions. The council will pay two-thirds of the writer's stipend of \$150 a day plus travel and the host organization will pay the remainder of the stipend, accommodation and meals.



One of the textured weavings presented in the exhibition.

Canola (Continued from P. 2)

and seed (crushing trials) can be properly tested under specific conditions. Consignments of oil have been shipped for food product testing; of meal for feeding trials on local livestock; and of seed for crushing and processing trials.

To further the educational and promotional process, other countries are encouraged to send personnel to Canada for special training courses in which they will study first-hand and in depth Canadian growing, processing, crushing, refining and end-use methods. Opportunities are also available for "hands-on" training in Canadian canola crushing/refining facilities.

The Canadian government also provides substantial financial support to ongoing research and development and universities, private companies, crushers — anyone involved in the canola industry — are encouraged to carry out research.

The Canadian government also acts as a marketing information bureau providing Canadian companies with information on potential markets and how to deal with them. In return, industry supplies technical assistance and information and participates in technical seminars.

Trade growing steadily

While the export market for canola is still relatively small in terms of world oilseed trade, it is growing steadily and Canada remains the largest (and as yet only) producer and exporter of canola products. As the Canadian marketing programs make their impact, more countries are learning that canola is a viable alternative to soybean and other oilseeds.

Canola has already captured the largest portion of the domestic market for vegetable oils. By 1980 it had 47 per cent of that market; 52 per cent by mid-1981; and is expected to have 60 per cent within the next three years. Canola meal has approximately 27 per cent of the domestic market.

Statistics Canada projections based on conditions in September 1981, show that 1.44 million hectares of canola were planted with an expected yield of 1.78 million tonnes. These figures are expected to increase substantially in the years ahead.

Canola is a product of growing world importance — a quality Canadian product that Canadians are working hard to improve even further.

(Excerpts from Canada Commerce, December 1981.)

News briefs

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde has announced that the federal government has reduced the export charge on heavy oil going to the U.S. markets and opened the possibility of one-year export contracts, along with several other measures aimed at increasing western crude oil production.

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently told the Hemisphere '82 Conference held in Denver, Colorado that North Americans must not only share their food with developing countries but also their food production technology. The minister said that at present there is a short-term glut on the market and agriculture prices are soft. He added that it is unlikely that producers would continue to have record cereal crops every year and that the result would be a "great crunch". The minister told the conference that he hoped a global food crisis could be avoided and that he was encouraged that food was becoming a high priority in many developing nations.

Health and Welfare Canada will provide \$433 974 to scientists in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces for eight health research projects. The research will include projects on the effectiveness of conventional ways of treating domestic sewage, breastfeeding, an exercise program for high-risk babies, and injuries to battered wives.

Bell Canada has established a separate company to manage investments of the company's pension fund, as well as its short-term money market investments and foreign exchange transactions. The new company, Bell Investment Management Corporation, has been incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the Canada Corporation Act. At the end of 1981, the Bell Canada pension fund, one of the largest to be administered in Canada, totalled some \$1.5 billion.

A retired mineralogy professor from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario was elected an honorary member of the Soviet Mineralogical Society at its recent congress in Leningrad. Leonard Berry, one of the founders of the International Mineralogical Association in 1960, was accorded the honour by the Soviet Union.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) and two Canadian banks have signed a \$8.36-million (U.S.) financing agreement to support a sale of railway equipment by Bombardier Incorporated of Montreal to Peru. The \$9.29-million sale involves the supply of eight locomo-



Ottawa students take part in the second annual Terry Fox Memorial Relay Race held recently in Ottawa. The event kicked off the Canadian Cancer Society's fundraising drive. Five hundred senior and intermediate students, comprising teams of ten each, participated in the ten-kilometre run.

tive bodies, one marine diesel engine, and spare parts and equipment for diesel electric locomotives to Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles S.A. (ENAFER S.A.).

Toller Cranston of Toronto won his third victory in four single men's Labatt ProSkate events recently in Toronto. His performance in the final two-day competition which ended the Canadian tour, earned him six perfect marks of ten. David Santee of the United States placed second and Ron Shaver of Cambridge, Ontario was third. In the women's single competitions, Lynette Nightingale of Ottawa placed third behind Janet Lynn of the United States and Simone Grigorescu of Romania.

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