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Canada hosts CSCE conference on human rights, 1

Energy storage system tests, 2

Revolutionary communications system for Third World, 3

Visit by Iraqi trade minister, 3

Exports rise, 3

Process to unlock precious metals, 4

Seawater cools commercial complex, 4

Economic issues featured in Canada-Cameroon talks, 5

Natural gas for Japan, 5

First Canadian team skis to North Pole, 6

Muscles measured by exercise robots, 6

Northern scientific studies, 6

News of the arts — sculpture, exhibition, prize, arts brief, 7

News briefs, 8

Spinning for spinal research, 8

First ladies discuss drug abuse, 8

Canada hosts CSCE conference on human rights

The first meeting of the Conference of Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) held in North America and also the first devoted solely to discussion of human rights, is currently being held in Ottawa. The delegates represent the 35 nations, including Canada, the United States and 33 European nations, that in 1975 signed the Helsinki accords, a framework for solving the political, military, humanitarian and economic issues that divide eastern and western Europe.

The purpose of the conference is to measure how adequately the 35 countries are respecting minorities and promoting human rights. The agenda was set during two weeks of preparatory meetings in Ottawa prior to the opening of the conference on May 7. The conference, which is scheduled to run until June 17, was opened by Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, who said that human rights are a universal concern. Following are excerpts from his speech:

Canada has placed great importance on the CSCE process since its inception because it offers the possibility of continuing dialogue and progress in areas of interest to our countries, and allows its participants, large and small, to each make our own distinctive contribution on the basis of equality.

...Under this government, Canada remains firmly convinced that a safe, prosper-

ous and humane Europe is a cornerstone of a safe, prosperous and humane Canada. We will therefore both at this meeting, in Stockholm, in Budapest later this year, and in Berne and Vienna in 1986, expand our dialogue and co-operation.

...Issues of central importance such as human rights cannot and must not be avoided just because they are sensitive and can



Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark (centre) with CSCE Executive Secretary Louis Rogers (left) and Harry Jay, head of the Canadian delegation and May 7 chairman, at the opening of the six-week conference on human rights being held in Ottawa.



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sometimes give rise to disagreement between governments. Both the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid Concluding Document point out that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential factor in the search for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and co-operation among us. The same recognition is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. These assertions reflect the fact that a world that is not increasingly humane is unlikely to be increasingly safe, or even, in the long run, more prosperous. This is why human rights are, and will stay, on the international agenda....

Despite the many things which our CSCE countries share, we all have different cultural traditions and historical experience, and these inevitably have affected and will affect our value systems in different ways. Ours is not a monolithic world, nor should it be.

But these differences do not absolve us of the commitment we each made in Helsinki and Madrid. Nor can they deter us from our task of seeking over time to ensure that progress on respect for human rights — whether civil, political, cultural, economic or social — is made in all our countries. I am convinced that national boundaries can never and should never insulate any of us from the natural concern of human being for human being. This is especially so among a group of countries whose destinies have been so closely interlinked, and whose populations have so many ethnic, cultural, religious and intellectual traditions in common.

Nor must we forget that our journey in search of greater respect for human rights is already well begun. There already exists an impressive body of legally binding United Nations instruments on human rights. We have all freely subscribed to the painstakingly



Representatives of the 35 countries at the opening of the two-week preparatory meetings prior to the CSCE conference in Ottawa.

drafted human rights commitments in the Helsinki Final Act and Madrid Document. Many of the participating states are members of regional groupings which have developed their own sophisticated human rights machinery. We cannot now halt or turn back on our road, even if the way ahead looks long and our visions of what the final destination should look like may vary. Given the importance of human rights, and the serious concerns which our citizens continue to manifest about their implementation both at home and abroad, we must doggedly seek to improve our implementation, strengthen our commitment, and intensify our dialogue.

...Canada sees this meeting as a valuable opportunity which must not be lost to

give impetus to the process of improving fulfillment of our human rights and humanitarian commitments. If Ottawa can provide momentum which will help at Berne, Vienna and beyond, it will indeed have achieved something positive. It will also do much to give us a positive perspective of the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, which we observe this summer.

Energy storage system tests

Ontario Bus Industries Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario has received a contract to retrofit a municipal transit bus to test a new hydraulic kinetic energy storage system that can reduce fuel consumption, reduce vehicle emissions, reduce brake lining wear and increase the acceleration of a bus.

The regenerative braking system was designed by Bill Heggie and developed by the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada. The hydraulic system differs from high-tech flywheel systems used to store and transfer energy to a vehicle's power train.

The system operates by a device called a hydro-pneumatic accumulator that is a high-pressure vessel containing a piston. On one side of the piston is nitrogen gas, pressurized to 3 000 pounds per square inch at rest. On the other side is hydraulic oil.

When the driver starts to brake, hydraulic oil is pumped into the vessel, forcing up the piston and increasing the nitrogen's compression to 5 000 pounds per square inch and storing some of the kinetic energy.

The hydraulic pump becomes a motor during acceleration, modulated by the micro-processor. The accelerator and brake pedals are hooked to the computer, which controls the speed lever on the bus's engine and the hydraulic system, blending the two to provide the correct torque for the rear axle drive train.

As the piston in the hydraulic accumulator drops, the pressure of the gas decreases and the energy is imparted to the drive train, reducing the amount of work for the engine.

"The concept of storing and reusing a vehicle's kinetic energy is not new but what had been lacking is a practical way of doing so," said Tony Davis, associate research officer at NRC's mechanical engineering division.

Mr. Davis estimates that the hydraulic system will result in a 27 per cent fuel saving and a corresponding reduction of emissions. The cost of a unit is difficult to estimate because it is not in commercial production, but buying such a unit and retrofitting a bus would cost between \$10 000 and \$20 000, he said.



Minister of External Relations Monique Vézina (right) with CSCE Executive Secretary Louis Rogers at a meeting to set the agenda for the human rights conference.

Revolutionary communications system for Third World

Two Ottawa men, working with teams in the US and Britain, are attempting to build a low-cost high-powered communications satellite to help transmit messages to help people in development projects in the Third World.

The satellite, called PACSAT, is being modelled after an experimental computer now in orbit that was built largely by Larry Kayser, a manager for Bell Canada data networks, and Hugh Pett, a micro computer expert for the federal Department of Supply and Services.

With the launch of PACSAT in 1987, a field worker will be able to ask agricultural experts thousands of miles away for help simply by typing a message into a battery-operated, lap-style computer attached to a radio transmitter. The answer can appear on the worker's computer screen the next day.

Study of prototype

A prototype computer lodged inside a satellite, UOSAT-2, was launched from Vandenberg Air Force base in California on March 1, 1984. UOSAT-2, which is about the size of a packing box, circles the earth every 100 minutes in an orbit 690 kilometres above the earth's surface. It passes over every spot on the globe at least twice daily, and is capable of relaying messages anywhere in the world.

The project was co-ordinated through the space science program at the University of Surrey in Guildford, England. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), a private, US non-profit organization that helps to solve technical problems facing the people of developing countries and the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT), a non-

profit group of radio "hams" active in amateur space communication, were involved in its development.

Mr. Kayser had been a "ham" radio operator who built parts for amateur satellites for many years before he became interested in using his skills to help Third World development. In 1981 he was asked by a VITA member to help build a computer that would revolutionize communications in the developing world. He was joined by Hugh Pett in August 1983.

Rural development

Once in orbit, the computer in PACSAT is expected to have many uses, all aimed at improving communications in the rural Third World, where the lack of roads, telephones, electrical power and transportation services limit the effectiveness of development projects.

Some of its more important uses include: greater and quicker access to technical information from experts; aid to local and international development agencies in monitoring the progress of their projects and keeping in touch with workers and farmers; and improvement in relief efforts in drought-stricken areas by co-ordinating the shipment of food and reporting information.

The satellite will be operated on earth by "ground stations", each consisting of a small personal computer, a simple transmitter-receiver the size of a portable radio, and a vertical antenna. Each station will be portable and battery or solar-powered.

"Our intention is to put a ground station in a corner of a village and point the antenna in the right direction," said Mr. Kayser. "A

field worker would only have to check it for a few minutes each day. It would sit there and accumulate messages," he said.

It is expected that up to 300 groups could use the service, including VITA and Inter Pares, a Canadian non-government organization that works with about 30 Third World groups to improve the health, literacy and economic self-sufficiency of developing countries. A spokesman for Inter Pares said the organization might help groups in the Third World buy ground stations.

The Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre, which supports scientific research and development work in the Third World, is also interested in possible uses of the satellite.

Visit by Iraqi trade minister

Minister of International Trade James Kelleher and Iraqi Member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade Hassan Ali jointly presided over the first meeting of the Canada/Iraq Joint Commission which was held in Ottawa May 7-8.

The meeting was held during Mr. Hassan Ali's five-day official visit to Canada, the first by a minister of the government of Iraq. During the visit, the two trade ministers explored means of expanding and strengthening bilateral economic ties between the two countries.

Mr. Hassan Ali also visited the facilities of Bell Northern Research near Ottawa and toured the James Bay hydro-electric installations in Quebec.

Exports rise

Statistics Canada reported that Canadian exports of goods rose a sharp 7.6 per cent in March from February to a record \$10.4 billion. During the first three months of the year, Canadians sold a record \$29.7-billion worth of goods. This reversed a declining trend in export sales, which had set in during the final quarter of 1984.

Exports to the United States, where some 78 per cent of Canada's goods are exported, rose by 8.9 per cent to a record of \$8.1 billion in March.

Statistics Canada said the strongest increases were registered in the energy sector followed by the automotive and consumer goods sectors.

Imports also rose, climbing 2.6 per cent to \$8.2 billion in March. The difference between exports and imports — the trade balance — was \$2.2 billion, the second-largest monthly surplus to date.



Larry Kayser (centre) and Hugh Pett discuss project with team associate George Roach (left).

Pat McGrath, The Citizen

Process to unlock precious metals

A biological method initially developed for recovery of copper and uranium from ores, is currently being adapted by P.M. Mineral Leaching Technologies, a subsidiary of Giant Bay Resources of Vancouver, British Columbia, for use as an alternative to smelting or roasting minerals that contain precious metals.

The company began operations this May in Burnaby, British Columbia, on the Biotankleach process to see whether biological recovery of gold can work on a large scale. The process uses specially adapted strains of the common bacterium *T. ferrooxidans* to treat refractory gold ores, in which precious metals are bound within the crystal structure of sulphides.

The Biotankleach process begins by agitating precious metal concentrates in tanks containing the bacteria, for one to five days. The bacteria attach themselves to the sulphide crystals and they drill their way into the 'weak' spots where the gold is found in the crystal structure.

The sulphides are oxidized to sulphuric acid and the liquid containing the bacteria is then drawn off and can be recycled and reused. The solid material left behind is treated with conventional cyanide solutions to remove the gold.

This process is similar to that used for copper ores and for treating pyritic uranium ores but it is less complex because the metals remain as solids and do not have to

be recovered from solution after treatment.

The advantages of biological recovery are economic and environmental, said Albert Bruynesteyn, president of P.M. Mineral Leaching. The standard cyanide recovery will not work with refractory ores until they are either broken down by roasting or smelting or by biological action.

Economic advantages

Currently, roasting, which produces problems with removal of acidic pollution, can be done at only two plants in Canada. Transportation of ores to the plants can cost more than \$100 a tonne, Mr. Bruynesteyn said. The Biotankleach process, however, can be done in small tanks at the mine site.

In small-scale experiments using samples of seven different levels of concentration they achieve up to a 45 per cent better recovery of gold and a 128 per cent better recovery of silver than from cyanide treatment of unbiobleached concentrates. In bench-scale experiments, an average of 98 per cent recovery of gold was achieved from concentrates over a 30-day period of continuous operation. Concentrates of up to six ounces gold a tonne were used in the test period.

Treatment costs are estimated at \$83 a tonne, including capital costs for a plant with a 50-tonne-a-day capacity, to \$55 a tonne for a plant with a 150-tonne-a-day capacity.

Environmentally safe

In addition, there is no pollution associated with the process said Mr. Bruynesteyn. "We have total control over the process. The bacteria themselves are well-behaved in the environment, you can find them in your backyard," he said.

The Biotankleach process promises a way to handle arsenopyrite ores that could create arsenic hazards if handled by smelting or roasting, he added. Any arsenic of antimony in the biologically treated concentrate is oxidized during the leaching process and is left in an environmentally safe, insoluble form.

The bacterial process can also be used for heap leach operations and is not greatly affected by temperature, said Mr. Bruynesteyn. The reaction releases heat which keeps a heap from freezing, even at minus 40 degrees. The surface crust may freeze but the interior temperature remains fairly constant.

When the pilot plant study is completed next year, P.M. Mineral Leaching hopes to apply the process to larger scale applications.

The modular Biotankleach process could be used by an individual operator to handle as little as a quarter tonne of ore a day, said Mr. Bruynesteyn.

Seawater cools commercial complex

Purdy's Wharf, a new office and shopping complex in Halifax, Nova Scotia has an air conditioning and cooling system that uses the frigid seawater from the harbour which it overlooks. And according to Purdy's Wharf Development Limited, it is the first cooling system in North America to use seawater in a large commercial building.

The system was adapted by Purdy's project manager, John Doull, from the concept of how ships use seawater to cool their systems.

During operation of the computer-controlled cooling system, a 40-horsepower pump draws 5 000 litres of harbour water through a 30-centimetre plastic pipe into the basement mechanical room of the building every minute. In order to insure that the temperature of the water would be as cold as necessary, the intake pipe was placed 18 metres below the low-tide level, 170 metres out from shore.

In September, when the accumulated warmth is expected to break up the thermal layers of the water, especially as ships pass by and during strong tides, a conventional backup refrigeration system will be used. "Even then, we may get 10 to 50 per cent of our cooling needs from the seawater," said operations manager Alexander Hendry.

The water is filtered and circulated through two heat exchangers made of corrosion-resistant titanium. According to John Lindsay, the vice-president of Purdy's, the pipes are expected to last about 150 years — longer than the building.

Fresh water on the internal side of the heat exchanger loses its heat to the salt water, which is pumped back into the harbour. From there on, the cooling system is



Al Hendry (front) and John Doull examine the pump of the cooling system installed in Halifax, Nova Scotia's new commercial complex, Purdy's Wharf.

fairly standard. The fresh water is distributed through a closed system to cooling coils throughout the 18-storey building, and fans circulate the air through the coils.

Mr. Doull said the entire cooling system cost \$350 000, about \$100 000 more than a conventional system, but it is expected to pay for itself within three years. Instead of an 800-horsepower motor required by a conventional system, Purdy's has only to maintain a 40-horsepower pump and, because the system is simple and computer controlled, the need for 24-hour operators will be eliminated.

Economic issues featured in Canada-Cameroon talks

Some 60 ministers, government officials and businessmen from Cameroon visited Canada in early May to participate in the second session of the Cameroon-Canada Bilateral Commission and Economic Days Canada/Cameroon.

The second session of the Cameroon-Canada Bilateral Commission was held in Ottawa, May 6 to 8, and presided over jointly by Canada's Minister for External Relations Monique Vézina and Cameroon's Minister for Foreign Affairs William Eteki Mboumoua.



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Mrs. Vézina addressed the bilateral commission meeting in Ottawa.

During the discussions, Canadian and Cameroon representatives reviewed many important international questions, particularly those pertaining to Africa. They also reviewed and defined the broad objectives

of their economic co-operation program for the coming years, and discussed economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The Cameroon-Canada Bilateral Commission was established following the official visit made to Cameroon by Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark in July 1979, and the first session was held in Yaoundé, in April 1982. The commission was set up to serve as a framework for discussions on bilateral relations with Cameroon which is one of Canada's oldest partners in Sub-Saharan Africa and the oldest in Francophone Africa.

The meeting of the commission was followed by a series of economic seminars held in Vancouver, May 9-11, in Toronto, May 12-13, and in Montreal on May 15-17.

The seminars were organized by the Cameroon government, the Canadian Export Association and the Department of External Affairs, to bring to the attention of the Canadian public, and especially of the business community, the trade and economic opportunities which Cameroon offers. Different aspects of industrial and commercial co-operation between Canada and Cameroon in the sectors of forestry, mines, energy, transportation, computers and food processing were among the issues discussed.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for International Trade Stewart McInnes presided at the economic seminar in Vancouver, Minister of State for Forestry Gerald Merrithew presided in Toronto and Minister of State for Small Businesses André Bissonnette led

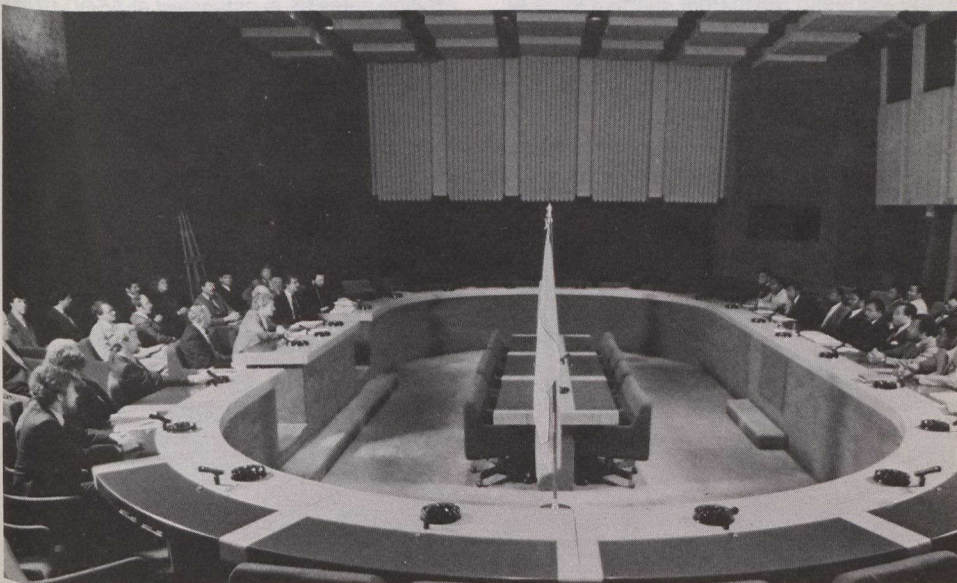


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Minister for External Relations Monique Vézina with the Canadian delegation (left) and Minister for Foreign Affairs William Eteki Mboumoua with Cameroon representatives at the second session of the Cameroon-Canada Bilateral Commission.

the seminar in Montreal. Minister of State for Planning and Land Management Youssoufa Daouda led the Cameroon delegation.

SIMCAN project

Following the bilateral commission meeting in Ottawa and as the highlight of Economic Days Canada/Cameroon, Mrs. Vézina announced the signing of a contract with SIMCAN of Montreal, Quebec for an industrial co-operation project in Cameroon. The project will be financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Under the project, SIMCAN will establish a network of dealerships for the maintenance, parts supply and distribution of Canadian equipment to improve the durability and performance of equipment used in many West African Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) projects. The project will be established in Douala, an important seaport in Cameroon.

Several Cameroon businesses will participate to ensure that there is a network of service centres capable of providing follow-up service after initial sales of equipment are made.

Mrs. Vézina said that "the project will ensure that Canadian equipment sold in Cameroon will be serviced with efficiency and effectiveness". She added that "it will also improve opportunities for Canadian businessmen in West Africa by assuring a more responsible and effective means of servicing Canadian equipment sold there".

Mrs. Vézina also announced that the co-operative agreement between the Canadian Export Association (CEA) and the National Centre of Small and Medium Enterprises of the Cameroon has been renewed.

The project, financed by the Industrial Co-operation program of CIDA allows CEA to maintain a resident director at Douala on a full-time basis to promote investment projects by Canadian business in co-operation with Cameroonian business investors.

Natural gas for Japan

Mobil Oil Canada Limited and Petro-Canada are taking over management of a \$2-billion project to ship liquified natural gas to Japan. The consortium will also include Nissho-Iwai Corp., a Japanese trading company, West Coast Transmission Limited of Vancouver and Suncor Inc.

The project is slated to supply 2.3 million tonnes of liquified natural gas annually to Japan for a 20-year period. The gas will be produced from fields in B.C. and Alberta and transported through a new pipeline. Shipments are expected to begin in 1989.

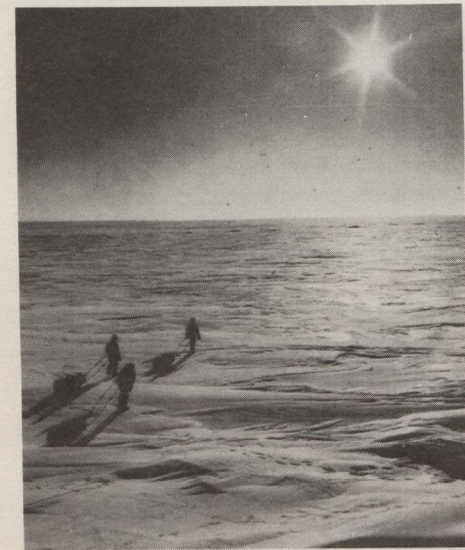
First Canadian team skis to North Pole

A four-man team braved freezing temperatures and uncertain conditions to become the first Canadian expedition to ski the 450 kilometres from Resolute Bay, Northwest Territories to the North Magnetic Pole. The journey, which began on April 29, took 16 days.

The team was composed of trek leader Ed Struzik, northern correspondent for *The Edmonton Journal*, staff photographer Brian Gavriloff, editorial writer Allan Mayer and wilderness adventure guide Hector Mackenzie. The trip was sponsored by *The Edmonton Journal*.

Mr. Struzik said the expedition went quickly as we "put in double shifts, moving twice as long each day to take advantage of the weather and the around-the-clock sunshine".

They used an astrocompass similar to the ones used by Arctic explorers 100 years ago, and also determined the position of



Canapress

The team used the sun as one of the guides in the journey to the pole.



Canapress

Three members of the team after six days of their 16-day ski to the North Magnetic Pole.

the magnetic pole visually by using three points of land.

"We actually skied past it, as determined later by sophisticated instruments on board the pick-up plane," said Mr. Struzik.

The team followed a sea route along the coast of Cornwallis Island until they reached Little Cornwallis Island. From there, they crossed over the strait to Bathurst Island, where they traversed polar bear paths.

On the frozen surface of the Arctic Ocean around Cornwallis and Bathurst Islands, the expedition had to skirt past ridges formed by the rolling sea ice.

The final leg of the trip was a 120 kilometre trek northward across the sea ice to the Magnetic North Pole, in the middle of the Maclean Strait, between Lougheed and Helena Islands. The terrain at the pole was fairly flat with a few icebergs jutting through and some hummocks of snow.

Northern scientific studies

Madeleine Griselin, an Ottawa scientist, Anne Tremblay, a Montreal psychologist and Dominique Migeotte are being joined by five women from France in an attempt to be the first women to reach the North Pole by land. Each team member is bringing special skills to the journey. One of them will photograph some parts of the expedition for a proposed film.

The expedition's main goal will be to plot the movement of sea ice near the Magnetic North Pole.

Although some studies have been carried out, none has been as comprehensive as the team's planned study. Dr. Williams said two drift patterns have been noticed: one circular movement — called the Beaufort Gyral — in the Beaufort Sea area, and a "trans-polar drift", which runs in a roughly straight line from Siberia towards Greenland.

Dr. Williams said not much is known about the trans-polar drift. The expedition's main task will be to set a straight line of satellite beacons along the route.

The team will also study the physiological and psychological effects of the cold, the physical effort and the isolation. Dr. Williams said that all existing studies on isolation and endurance in arctic conditions have been carried out on men.

The team is scheduled to set out from the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen next February. They will cover the 1 100-kilometre distance across the frozen Arctic on skis.

The group is trying to find sponsors to cover the cost of the expedition. Dr. Williams said the total cost, including use of a Pole-orbiting satellite, is estimated at \$500 000. The National Research Council is sponsoring the studies of ice thickness and ice properties in the part of the Arctic through which they will be travelling.

Muscles measured by exercise robots

The Kin-Com machine, a computer that offers a unique way of measuring muscle strength and endurance, is increasingly being used in hospitals, sports-medicine clinics and universities.

The 'exercise robot' was created by James McArthur of Coquitlam, British Columbia, and his company, Med-Ex Diagnostics of Canada Inc., has already sold the machine to 200 users in the world including the Mayo Clinic in the United States, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, the Karolinska Clinic in Sweden and several hospitals in Japan.

Dave Short, a representative of Med-Ex Diagnostics, said there are 180 kinetic exercises that can be performed on the Kin-Com. The user can attempt isokinetic exercises — where the speed of the movement remains constant even if the force exerted changes — isometric exercises and passive exercises.

The machine measures concentric contractions of the muscles and eccentric contractions. Concentric contractions occur when you lift something — the muscle contracts and the fibre in it shortens. Eccentric contractions occur when you lower your limb.

The Kin-Com is the only machine that allows researchers to see how well a person's eccentric movements are working. It tells how well a person is using muscles and which muscles need to be worked on. The machine can also be programmed to gain strength through the exercise.

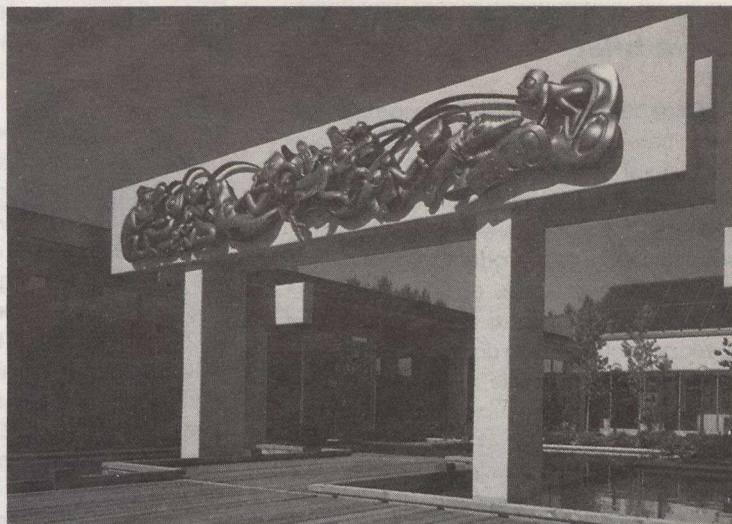
Controlled by a computer, the muscle contractions are measured in ways that were impossible before. There is a video display with a graph that shows the movement of the machine in contrast to the movement of the person using it. The speed of the exercise, the number of times the exercise will be repeated, the name of the exerciser and the force being exerted, also are recorded.

Mythic messengers greet mankind

Bill Reid's powerful bronze, *Mythic Messengers*, which dominates the entrance of Teleglobe Canada's international centre in Burnaby, British Columbia was commissioned to reflect the company's contribution in the field of communications. The idea for the work came from the concept of communication between man and the mythical creatures that brought him into being and from whom he derives his power.

The sculpture is the largest Haida art piece ever cast in bronze. The main mythical creatures in the sculpture are from left: the bear mother who marries a bear prince and gives birth to twin cubs who found the bear clan; the saga at Nanatsimget who rescues his wife after being kidnapped by killer whales; the sea wolf which kills and devours three whales a day; the dogfish woman whose power comes from a mythic dogfish; and the eagle prince.

Teleglobe Canada provides Canadians with international telephone, telex and other telecommunications services through a worldwide network of submarine cables and communication satellite circuits. The corporation operates several stations and switching centres and the Burnaby facility is a switching centre that provides the interface between Canada's domestic networks and the international system. Bill Reid, born in Victoria in 1920 of an American father and a Haida Indian mother, has achieved success in many areas including broadcasting, writing, graphic art, sculpture and carving. He is considered as the person most responsible for the renaissance of northwest coast Indian art.



Evangeline way of life reflected in exhibition

On March 14 the National Photography Collection of the Public Archives of Canada opened an exhibition entitled *Souvenirs of Evangeline Land: Photographs by A.L. Hardy*, as part of the collection's on-going *Aperçu* series of photographic displays. It will remain on display at the Public Archives until July 1.

In 1847, almost 100 years after the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, *Evangeline*, was first published in Boston, Massachusetts. The very popular poem created a way of thinking about life on the shores of the Bay of Fundy that became the basis of the travel industry of late nineteenth century Nova Scotia.

The 24 photographs in the exhibition were selected from a series of prints produced about 1896 and highlight the work of landscape photographer Amos Lawson Hardy. They were taken by Amos Hardy to promote government and steamship and railway interests when when Nova Scotia's tourist industry was gaining momentum.

Born on October 4, 1860 at Allendale, Nova Scotia, A.L. Hardy was the fourth son in a farming and fishing family of Loyalist descent. He first worked as a cooper, then as a merchant and in 1892 opened a photographic business in Kentville. Most of Hardy's landscape work preceded the outbreak of the First World War.



The lighthouse at Horton Bluff, where the Avon River meets the Minas Basin in Nova Scotia, is one of the photographs by Amos Hardy taken in the late nineteenth century.

Choreography prize

Constantin Patsalas, resident choreographer of the National Ballet of Canada, has received the 1985 Clifford E. Lee Choreography Award of \$5 000. Mr. Patsalas has also been commissioned to mount a new work to premiere during this summer's Banff Festival of the Arts dance presentation in July.

The award, which was established in 1978, is jointly sponsored by the Edmonton-based Clifford E. Lee Foundation and The Banff Centre School of Fine Arts.

Constantin Patsalas, who joined the National Ballet of Canada in 1972, was appointed resident choreographer in 1982. An outstanding character dancer, he is well known for his inventive interpretations. Since he began choreographing in 1973 he has created 22 works, eight of which are in the repertoire of the National Ballet. His works have also been performed at the 1981 International Ballet Competition in Moscow, Balletto Classico in Italy, San Antonio Ballet, Ballet Contemporaneo de Camara in Venezuela and on CBC television.

Arts brief

The 1985 winners at the annual Montreal International Music Competition, which was founded in 1965, will perform in New York's Carnegie Hall early in 1986. Seymour Rosen, representing Carnegie Hall, said it was the first time the New York concert hall, inaugurated by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky in 1891, has concluded such an agreement with a foreign competition.

News briefs

Canadian agricultural companies will participate in Portugal's largest annual agricultural show in Santaren, June 6-16. The fair will highlight all aspects of agriculture, including livestock, breeding technology, seeds, chemicals, production techniques and machinery. Areas of special interest to Canadian companies range from animal breeding technology to dryland farming techniques and small-scale equipment. Other areas include cataloguing techniques, research and development, specialty crop seeds and plant breeding technology, specialized farm machinery, and machinery and techniques in agro industry. There is also a good market for seed potatoes, cereals, oilseeds — canola, soybean and sunflower — as well as specialty seeds.

The New Democratic Party, with leader Tony Penikett, won eight of the 16 seats in the Yukon's territorial election on May 13. The Conservatives, with leader Willard Phelps, won six seats and the Liberals, with leader Roger Coles, won two. The Conservative Party has been in power since self-government was adopted in the Yukon in 1978.

The seventh convention of the World

Spinning for spinal research



Rick Hansen of Vancouver, British Columbia crosses San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge on his way around the world. One of Canada's leading disabled athletes, Mr. Hansen hopes to raise \$10 million for spinal research. He started his 17-month 40 000-kilometre world tour in his wheelchair on March 21 in Vancouver.

Federation of Rose Societies will be hosted by the Canadian Rose Society in Toronto, Ontario this June. Known as "Rosecapades '85", this is the first time this international meeting will be held in Canada. In addition to the six days of the actual convention, many pre- and post-conference tours have been scheduled.

Feed-Rite Limited of Winnipeg, Manitoba has completed an agreement for the sale of animal feed supplement to China. The \$12 000 (US) sale is believed to be the first of its kind for a Canadian firm. Successful feed-trial tests by the company in China, arranged through the Department of External Affairs and financed by the Canadian International Development Agency, showed that with minimal supplements and improved management techniques, China could use its own breeds to obtain higher lean-to-fat ratios. Feed-Rite has sent a team to assist in mixing the supplement and expects increased sales in China.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has reported that newsprint production by Canadian mills in March rose 20.3 per cent to 801 000 tonnes, compared with the March figure a year earlier. For the first three months of 1985, production was 2 331 000 tonnes, a 14-per-cent increase from 1984. Shipments in March were 806 000 tonnes, up 19.7 per cent from that of a year ago. For the three-month period they totalled 2 554 000 tonnes, an 11.7 per cent increase since last year.

The Waterloo County Board of Education has become the first in Canada to design a special classroom for students with extreme allergies or sensitivity to the environment. The classroom, being built at a high school in Kitchener, Ontario, will accommodate about eight students this fall — preventing their exposure to substances that provoke symptoms ranging from severe headaches to exhaustion. It will have ceramic tile floors, pure cotton curtains, old oak school desks, latex rather than oil-based paint, hot-water heating rather than forced air, and an air purification system. Board officials say the materials for the room will cost no more than those used in regular classrooms. Dr. John Gerrard, a pediatric allergist at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, said that while he's sure the classroom is a first in Canada, "it might even be the first on the North American continent".

Trivial Pursuit, the highly-successful question and answer game that has made its Canadian creators, Chris Haney, John Haney, Ed Werner and Scott Abbott, multimillionaires, has at least 85 variations and imitations for sale in the US market. According to the Toy Manufacturer's Association

in New York, they range from general categories like politics, religion, sports, or blacks, to regions including New York and San Francisco, or to famous people like Elvis Presley or Michael Jackson. While the original game of *Trivial Pursuit* sold between 20 and 24 million copies in the US last year and it has been translated into Spanish, French, Dutch, German and Portuguese versions as well, many of the imitations have also been successful in the marketplace.

First ladies discuss drug abuse



Mila Mulrone (left) with Nancy Reagan at the drug abuse conference in Washington.

Mila Mulrone, wife of Prime Minister Brian Mulrone, attended the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse in Washington, D.C. in late April. Hosted by Nancy Reagan and attended by 18 first ladies from many parts of the world, the conference was the first of its type.

After the Washington meeting, the first ladies travelled to Atlanta, Georgia, where they participated in another conference sponsored by the Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, an international organization established to fight drug abuse. Some 2 000 delegates from 30 countries attended.

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