

Canada Weekly

Volume 7, No. 40

October 3, 1979



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Energy conservation is everybody's business

An immediate source of largely untapped oil exists in Canada, which requires no unproven technology, causes no pollution and involves no risk to produce.

Federal Energy Minister Ray Hnatyshyn, addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto on September 17, said that "the country's biggest reserve" could save as much as 50 per cent of the annual energy bill and "up to \$50 billion in capital costs over 15 years". Mr. Hnatyshyn was referring to conservation which, he stated, was "the cornerstone" of Canada's oil policy.

The only way, he said, of meeting the Government's goal of oil self-sufficiency by 1990 (barring an unforeseen major oil find), "is to speed the development of new and alternative energy supplies and cut back on energy demand by trimming waste".

Passages from the Energy Minister's speech follow:

...Canadian targets were set by Prime Minister Clark at the Tokyo economic summit meeting. He agreed to reduce our net imports of oil by 100,000 barrels a day in the last quarter of this year and throughout 1980, and to hold 1985 imports to 600,000 barrels.

These won't be easy targets to meet. We're pumping crude at the rate of 1.7 million barrels a day, and that's near capacity, it leaves us very little flexibility. We're burning some 1.9 million, and that calls for daily net imports of nearly

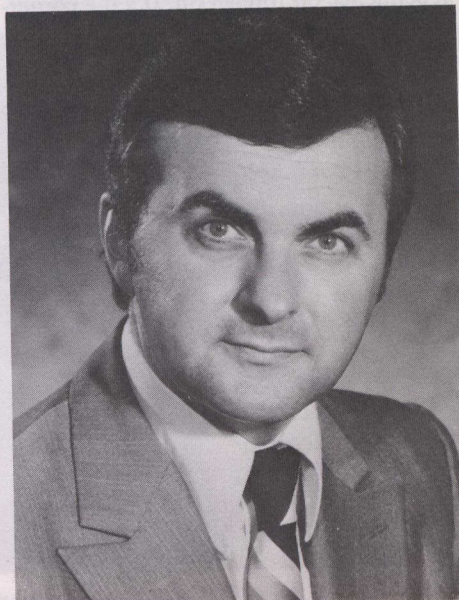
245,000 barrels. But western production is in decline, and the best estimate now is that by 1985 we'll be short about 600,000 barrels a day: a \$5-billion outflow — at today's prices. And by 1990 the daily shortfall could grow to 800,000 barrels, and keep growing.

So how do we meet it? How do we reach self-sufficiency in a decade? Obviously there is no single solution. The American search for a single solution to the crisis has ended in deepening it. We have to look at all our options, and we're lucky: we've a wide range.

Choices

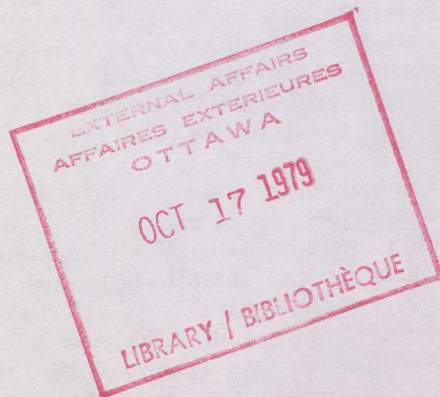
Over the past two years gas finds in British Columbia and Alberta have turned a shortage into a surplus. The industry is now finding gas at twice the rate of consumption. Seven discovery wells, six of gas and one of oil, have been brought in near Sable Island off Nova Scotia. Only two or three more successful wells would confirm a commercial gas field. And one more major discovery in the Beaufort Sea could provide sufficient reserves for a gas line south.

Our problem, of course, is cost. To replace oil, gas must sell at a lower cost per British Thermal Unit, and a gas line from the Arctic could cost up to \$10 billion. Whether Arctic or offshore gas will be economic in the Eighties is a question that is still dodging an answer. And



Energy Minister Ray Hnatyshyn

Four hundred and forty-four years ago this week, Jacques Cartier sailed down the St. Lawrence and landed at Hochelaga (Montreal).



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whether the west-to-east gas line should be extended further east is another question now before the National Energy Board.

Coal is another resource that we have in abundance, perhaps enough to last us hundreds of years. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario are all planning to increase electric power output with coal. Production, now 33 million short tons, could more than double by 1990.

But that growth is up against serious constraints: soil erosion and water pollution from surface mining; a possible shortage of labour in a hazardous occupation; a costly haul by rail from western mines to eastern plants; thermal heat pollution; the acid rain that's killing our lakes; and carbon dioxide emissions, the so-called greenhouse effect, which some scientists say could melt the icecaps, flooding all coastal cities. As one wit puts it: "Coal is the answer — as long as you don't mine it or burn it."

Atomic energy

Doubling atomic energy is feasible, both technically and economically. We have what we think is the safest and most efficient of reactors and 10 per cent of the world's known uranium, enough to satisfy our need for electricity for a century. But nuclear power provides only 3.3 per cent of our energy, and a lot of people see it as a kind of Pandora's box, releasing thousand-year problems: low-level radioactive water and highly radioactive fission products. We have to find the wisest way of handling nuclear waste, so we're setting up a Parliamentary nuclear enquiry to lay down the guidelines for safe and acceptable development.

And nature has left us another legacy: a trillion barrels of heavy oil mixed with sand and clay in the Athabasca, Cold Lake and Lloydminster areas. But it has to be mined, or coaxed out with heat, and that's neither cheap nor easy. It took Great Canadian Oil Sands ten years of losses to get out of the red. The Syncrude plant was costed six years ago at \$500 million, and by the time it was built last year it had cost five times as much — and still it hasn't met its output targets.

But the Government is allowing heavy oil to sell at world prices, and Imperial Oil and Shell are both planning oil sands plants costing nearly \$5 billion each. If they go ahead — and I think they will — I think they'll be constrained not only by

new technology, but by shortages of engineers, skilled labour and heavy equipment. By 1990, nevertheless, we expect to offset a possible drop of some 700,000 barrels a day of conventional oil with some 500,000 barrels a day of synthetic crude.

* * * *

All these options...have their uncertainties, economic or social, or both. But a breakthrough can't be ruled out. Nor can a major new oil strike. Exploration for oil is at record levels, stimulated by higher prices and various government incentives that allow high-income investors to write off from 90 to 104 cents for every dollar spent drilling. It's produced oil shows off the Arctic Islands, Nova Scotia and Labrador, a half-a-billion-barrel field in southern Alberta, and what may be an important find in the Beaufort Sea. But the cost of frontier drilling can run three times the cost in Alberta. Production problems are staggering, environmental problems unsolved, and it could take a decade to get oil out.

* * * *

Immediate source available

Fortunately, we have an immediate source, the biggest reserve in the country, and largely untapped. It requires no unproven technology. It doesn't pollute. It involves no risk. It could save as much as 50 per cent of our annual energy bill, and up to \$50 billion in capital costs over 15 years — though I must admit my hopes don't run that high. It's the quickest and cheapest way to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It's the cornerstone of our policy.

I'm speaking, of course, of conservation.

There's no sense to an energy policy that doesn't start with conservation....

Conservation doesn't mean walking instead of riding, though that might not hurt some of us either. But do we have to waste gasoline with poorly-tuned engines, soft tires, "jackrabbit" starts, high speeds, and engines left on idle? Do we really need the power of 350 horses to drive to work or pick up a pack of cigarettes at the corner? Transportation uses nearly half the oil consumed in Canada and almost 80 per cent of this is used by cars and trucks. Better maintenance, better driving, and a faster switch away from big cars could save 20 to 30 per cent of that oil.

Housing is another area where big sav-

ings are possible. Our 7.5 million homes take 20 per cent of our energy consumption and something like half that energy is wasted. If we all set our thermostats by day at 68 degrees Fahrenheit and turned them down five or six degrees at night; if we lowered our hot water settings from 150 to 110, which will give us water as hot as we normally need; if we weather-stripped around windows and doors, tuned up our furnaces, caulked all cracks and increased our insulation — using government grants to reduce insulation costs for houses built before 1961 — our \$5-billion-a-year home energy bill could be sliced in half — half the equivalent of 200 million barrels of oil a year.

Most commercial buildings are usually overheated and overcooled and their high-level lighting gives off so much heat that air conditioning costs are doubled. Most office towers are nearly empty by five o'clock yet they still go on drawing enough power to supply a fair-sized city. There's more spare energy in buildings than all our atomic plants produce.

...Throughout the Federal Government last year, energy savings were \$30 million, and with additional investment we think we can more than triple that.

Industry takes 40 per cent of the total energy used and 10 per cent of that could be saved by such simple housekeeping measures, more by such things as heat pumps, equipment for using waste heat and automated controls, switches that turn off heaters when loading doors are open, timers that shut down boilers at night and restart them in the morning. The forest industry has enough waste wood piling up around its mills to generate all its own energy — 10 per cent of all industry needs. In 14 industry sectors, task forces have set conservation targets, and some sectors have already surpassed them. One steelmaker insulated a line carrying preheated combustion air; it cost \$330,000 and saves \$900,000 a year.

Possibility of legislation

Conservation can work. It has to. We can't meet our goals and commitments unless we can tap that huge pool of energy waste. But it calls for a change of methods. Most of all, a change of mind. Since frontier days we've squandered resources because they were cheap and plentiful. Unless we can break old habits we may need new legislation to back up our present incentives and sanctions.... Energy is everybody's business.

Canadian satellite shines at Australia workshop

Demonstrations of telephony and television in remote areas via *Hermes*, Canada's communications satellite, were described as "an outstanding success" last month by observers and the media during a joint Canada/Australia satellite communications workshop in Canberra. *Hermes*, launched in 1976 — eighth of nine Canadian satellites — was moved westward in its orbit over the Pacific Ocean for the event, which involved demonstrations in 47 communities in Queensland and New South Wales. (See also *Canada Weekly*, dated August 22, Page 4.)

Twenty-five Canadian experts, led by Dr. John Chapman, Assistant Deputy Minister (Space Program), Department of Communications, were present at the workshop, which was opened by Australian Post and Telecommunications Minister A.A. Staley at the Australian Academy of Science in the capital.

Australian decision soon

At a press conference at the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Staley said his Government would make a decision in principle on whether to proceed with a domestic communications satellite before the end of the year. A submission would be made to the Cabinet, he said, outlining various satellite communications options. "Major decisions will be made by the Government in the next few months to enable planning to begin," Mr. Staley told reporters.

Attending the workshop were some

235 participants from government, non-governmental agencies and private industry, with special interest in the media, communications, education and health in the field of satellite communications. The chairman, Harold White, former General Manager of Australia's Overseas Telecommunications Commission, was also chairman of the Australian Task Force on a National Communications Satellite System, which reported to the Australian Government last year.

Common communications problems

Dr. Chapman, who conveyed greetings from Canada's Communications Minister, David MacDonald, stated that the idea of the workshop, the demonstrations of *Hermes*, Telidon and fibre optics technology came about last February during a trip to Canada by Mr. Staley and confirmed during a subsequent visit by Dr. Chapman to Canberra in May. The discussions during those two meetings had included the provision of communications services in a huge, sparsely-populated land, and the steps Canada had taken to alleviate or solve those problems.

"We were struck with the similarities to the problems of Australia as Mr. Staley and senior Australian officials described them to us," Dr. Chapman said.

Delegates to the workshop discussed the Canadian experience and future plans for Australia in the field of satellite communications. They had the opportunity to use the telephony facility offered

through *Hermes* and also examine the effective use of the TV Receive Only facility at locations in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne. Teleconferences conducted by satellite were held on the subjects of fibre optics, telemedicine and tele-education.

The quality of television pictures beamed from Canada and received by small 1.2-metre dish antennas was judged to be completely satisfactory in all locations. The demonstrations provided proof that low-power satellite transponders could be used for TV broadcasting from a satellite.

Canada helps to set up Kenya's electrical transmission system

One of the largest Canadian aid projects in Africa is to start in Kenya during the next five to seven years. The \$82.75-million agreement includes \$72 million in interest-free loans and \$10.75 million in grants to carry out development of Kenya's electrical transmission system.

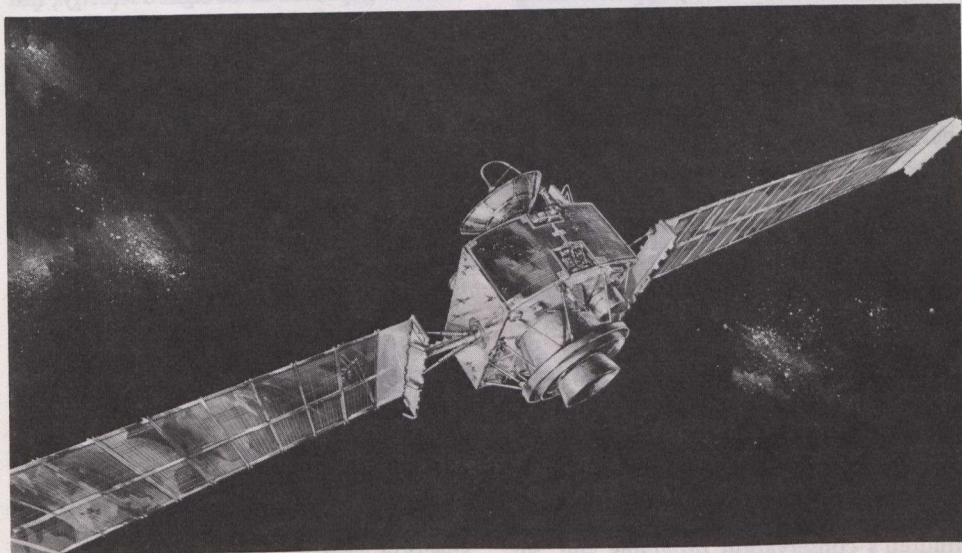
The loans are to finance the costs of consultant and engineering services, material and equipment for high voltage transmission lines and sub-stations to assist the industrialization of Kenya's western and coastal regions. The grants will be for the extension of rural electrification in the eastern part of the country.

Kenya's Vice-President and Finance Minister, Mwai Kibaki, says the project will be a cornerstone of his country's current five-year development program.

Refugee foundation set up

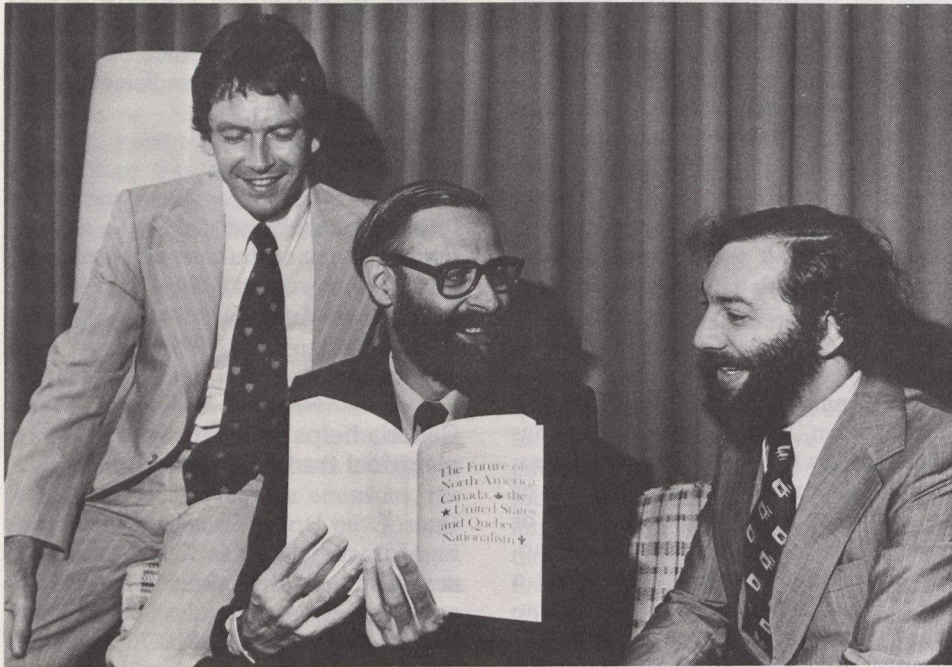
Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger and former Governor-General Roland Michener have been named to head the federally-created Canadian Foundation for Refugees, a group of prominent Canadians which will receive private contributions for refugee assistance.

Immigration Minister Ronald Atkey and External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said in announcing the make-up of the foundation's board that, although its mandate was to collect money for Southeast Asian refugees, it would also have the power to channel aid to those from other areas later if there were enough money. It is to be independent in deciding how to handle the contributions.



Telidon was successfully tested in July using *Hermes* (above), one of Canada's high-powered communications satellite, which was launched in 1979.

Canada, the U.S. and Quebec nationalism, subject of new book



The first edition of The Future of North America: Canada, the United States and Quebec Nationalism was presented to Timothy Williams, Canadian Consul General in Boston recently by co-editors Elliott J. Feldman and Neil Nevitte. The work, published jointly by the Harvard University Center for International Affairs and the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal, was developed from essays and commentaries presented to the Harvard Seminar Series on Canada/U.S. relations in 1977-78 sponsored, in part by the Canadian Consulate in Boston. The collection includes essays by External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald, Quebec Premier René Lévesque, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan Gotlieb, author Mordecai Richler and several Canadian and U.S. scholars, politicians, public servants, lawyers and diplomats. (Above) Mr. Williams holds the book just after receiving it from Messrs. Nevitte (left) and Feldman.

Governor General patron of energy conservation month

Governor-General Edward Schreyer will be Canada's honorary patron for International Energy Conservation Month (IECM).

October has been designated the first International Energy Conservation Month by the 20-country International Energy Agency (IEA). Canada, as a member of the IEA, will participate in IECM as part of an immediate and long-term commitment to reduce Canadian reliance on imported oil and to promote the efficient use of energy.

IECM activities in Canada will focus on the benefits of energy conservation and the development of international co-operation. Along with the federal and provincial governments, IECM participants include citizens' groups, members

of the business community and individual Canadians.

Canada's major contribution to IECM is an industrial energy conservation conference, being held in Toronto until October 3. Under the theme "Industrial Energy Conservation - Achievements and Potential", the conference is providing an international forum for government and industry officials to discuss industrial conservation programs. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) is hosting the conference, with the support of Britain, Japan and Spain. It is being held in co-operation with Canada's voluntary industrial energy conservation task forces and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Most IEA countries have planned children's conservation programs and, in Canada, a youth art project designed by EMR and the non-profit organization,

"All About Us/Nous Autres", will encourage student participation in IECM through essays, art, photographs and other creative work. The project is intended to culminate in an international children's energy conservation exhibition in London, England in 1980.

Canadian promotion of energy conservation will also include: The National Film Board film featuring Dr. David Suzuki, entitled, *It's an Emergency*, which will examine energy management in industry; a poster competition and display by graphic artists; and renewed emphasis on some existing programs to increase public awareness of "ENER\$AVE" in assessing home insulation need; and expanding the Government's internal "SAVE 10" conservation program.

Other IEA members participating in International Energy Conservation Month include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Britain and the United States.

U.S. Customs in Edmonton

U.S. Customs and Immigration preclearance operations will begin at Edmonton International Airport this October, Transport Minister Don Mazankowski and United States Ambassador to Canada Thomas O. Enders have announced in a joint statement.

A formal agreement on the arrangement is expected to be signed shortly; the exact date for the start of operations depends upon completion of the airport preclearance facility.

The one-stop preclearance facility will be an interim one until July 15, 1981, when an addition to Edmonton's terminal facilities should be completed. A permanent one-stop preclearance facility will then be available for the United States inspection agencies, although Edmonton airport's construction program for the other parts of the terminal will not be completed until 1982.

The United States and Canadian authorities recognize that there are limitations in the interim facility for processing passengers. Pending completion of the permanent facilities, United States' inspection agencies will endeavour to minimize any possible inconvenience to travellers, said the joint statement.

News of the arts

University of Regina's geothermal project uses the earth's natural warmth to heat buildings

The University of Regina in Saskatchewan is constructing a system that would use the earth's natural warmth to heat buildings and possibly generate electricity.

Last January a 7,200-foot deep well was drilled as the first step in setting up a geothermal demonstration project, which would ultimately use hot water from an aquifer — a water-bearing layer of rock — at that depth as a source of energy. In 1980 a second well will be drilled about a half-mile from the first one and by 1982 the completed geothermal heating system is expected to be operational.

Electricity from heat

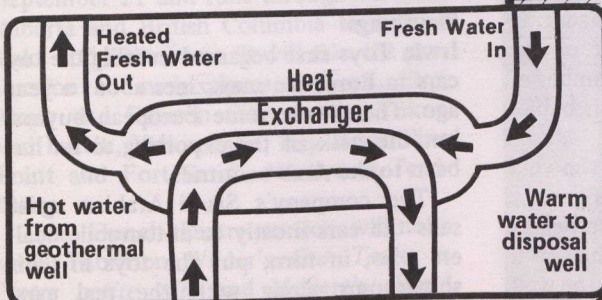
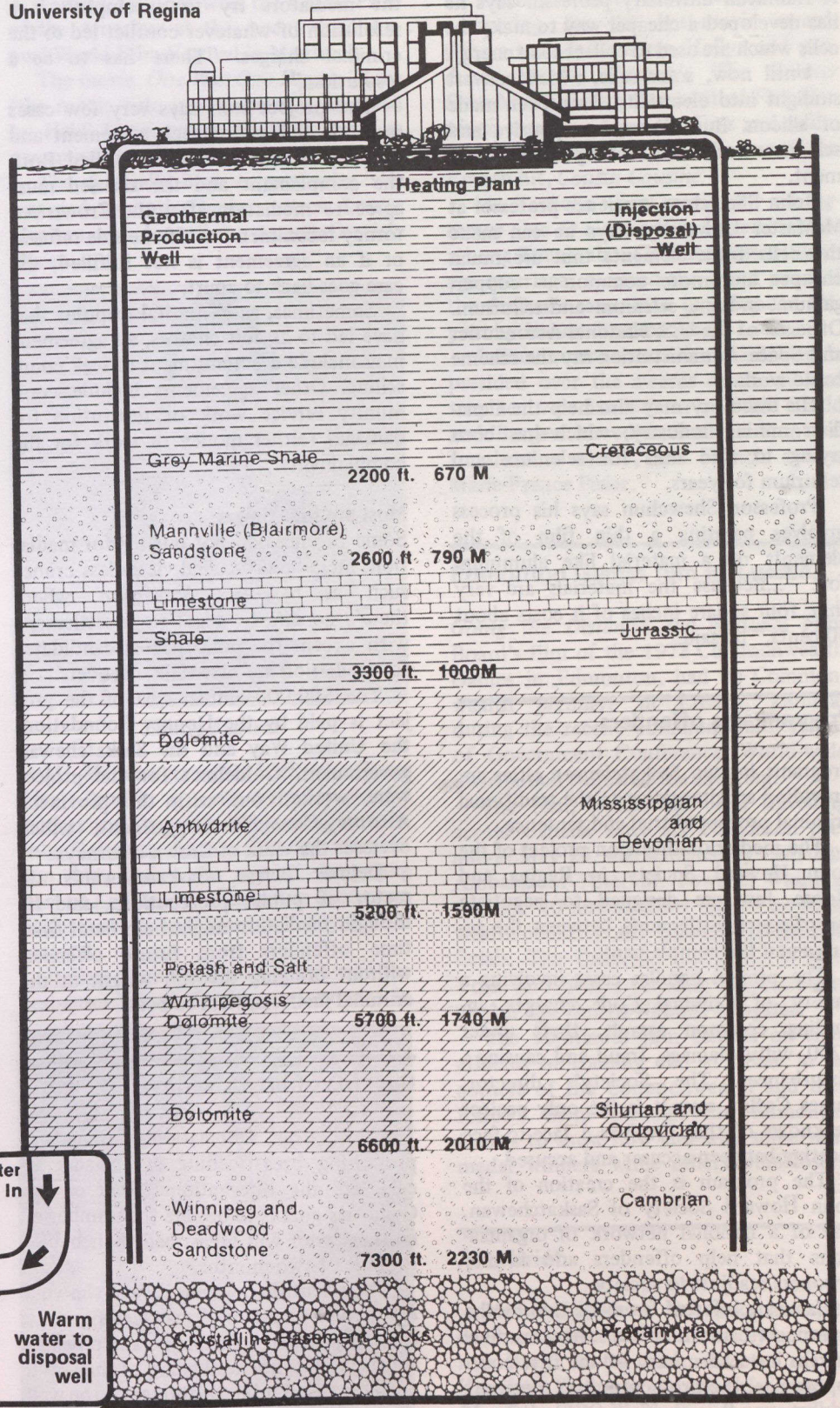
The system is designed to pump salty water at a temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit (heated by the earth's natural warmth) to the surface through a heat exchanger, and down the second well. Fresh water will be circulated through the heat exchanger to pick up energy from the hot geothermal water. This fresh water may then be circulated through a standard hot water space heating system.

Heat energy from the geothermal well may also be used to produce electricity by concentrating the energy with heat pumps or by using the energy to drive low-temperature engines.

Projects such as the University of Regina's (using deep wells) exist in France and the U.S.S.R. If the university's project is successful it will be one of the first of its kind in North America. Given present heating fuel costs, it is estimated that the project could save the university up to \$800 a day and could pay for itself in ten years.

(Courtesy of Insight dated July 1979.)

University of Regina



In December of 1978 a 150-foot high oil drilling rig was brought to the University of Regina. It took a crew of 15 men about six weeks to complete a 7,200 foot deep well. Drilling took place during one of the coldest months in several years.

Cheaper solar cell possible

A Hamilton university professor says he has developed a cheaper way to make the cells which are used to collect solar energy.

Until now, solar cells, which convert sunlight into electricity, have been made of silicon. But silicon is expensive and scientists have been looking for a replacement.

John Shewchun, a science professor at McMaster University, says he can make the cells from elements that are much cheaper and more common — copper, gallium, indium, selenium and tellurium. Officials of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration say the scheme could work.

His discovery may also help the Canadian mining industry, which has been trying to find uses for selenium and tellurium for years.

Professor Shewchun says his process involves painting a thin film of the elements on a material like aluminum foil. "...Because the materials are very thin, four square inches of it costs about 50 cents," he said.

Program aids offenders

Programs in two Saskatchewan cities are providing an alternative to the traditional criminal process of trial and sentence.

The mediation-diversion project of the John Howard Society in Regina and Moose Jaw are designed to negotiate out-of-court settlements between the accused and the complainant.

The project handles cases involving a variety of Criminal Code charges, including common assault, theft under \$200, wilful damage, fraud and causing a disturbance. The Society's director, James Coflin, says it is the only project he knows of that involves a face-to-face meeting between accuser and accused.

The program is the creation of the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan, one of a national network of organizations that help offenders and former prisoners readjust to society.

Cases are referred for mediation by the Crown Attorney's office after criminal charges have been laid. At the first court appearance, the prosecutor asks the court to postpone the case for several weeks. If the mediation is successful, the Crown later withdraws the charges.

"We don't go in there with the attitude that we're going to cure all your ills," caseworker Elaine Jerome said. All the mediators try to accomplish is a resolution of whatever conflict led to the criminal charges. "There has to be a resolution."

The project staff says very few cases result in failure to reach agreement and virtually all agreements are fulfilled. Both the complainant and the accused must agree to mediation after the Crown Attorney recommends it. If one side refuses, or if an agreement is not fulfilled, the case goes back to court.

Sometimes, as in marital disputes that have led to assault charges, an agreement may include a commitment to seek counselling. Other agreements include community service work or restitution for damages (either money or work for the complainant).

Most are first-timers

Some offences do not qualify for mediation, including so-called victimless crimes such as narcotics possession, where there's no one to negotiate a settlement with except the police. Most candidates for mediation are first-time offenders.

The \$90,000 annual cost of the project is paid by the Donner Foundation, the United Way and the Saskatchewan government. Guidelines for the project were worked out with the provincial Attorney-General's Department, which oversees the work of Crown attorneys.

Delmar Perras, Saskatchewan's director of public prosecutions, said he thought mediation might help deter first-time offenders from future offences, without bringing the full weight of the criminal justice system to bear.

Benefits of breastfeeding

The Paediatrics Association of Canada is promoting breastfeeding in Canada, to celebrate the International Year of the Child. Its goal is to double the number of mothers who will breastfeed their babies for at least two months.

The scientific community has shown a renewed interest in breastfeeding as a healthy practice, valuable to the physical and psychological well-being of the child.

A breastfed infant is thought to be well protected against an iron deficiency. Though mother's milk contains small quantities of iron, it is well-absorbed and

sufficient for the baby's needs for at least six months. Breastfeeding also makes a baby more resistant to infection, especially gastro-enteritis, an inflammation of the lining of the stomach and the intestines, which is a common cause of infant mortality. Through breastfeeding, the infant is also less prone to develop food allergies in later life. This type of feeding, it is suggested, creates an intimate contact that enhances bonding, the foundation of the mother-child relationship.

Canadian toy car sales accelerate

Exporting toys to the Middle East has become a big business for Irwin Toys of Toronto, which accounts for 80 per cent of such Canadian exports to Arab countries, according to a company spokesman.

One toy that is becoming a big seller among the wealthy in the Middle East and some Europeans is the mini-car — a scaled-down version of a real car. Irwin stocks 32 different models, which cost up to \$1,000 each.

The vehicles, a little more than two feet high and up to seven feet long, resemble the bumper cars often seen in carnival shows, except that these fibreglass models are equipped with pneumatic tires, clutch, and a lawn-mower gasoline engine.

Although the car's gas tank holds only one quart of gas, an Irwin representative said some models can get about 75 miles to the gallon at a top-cruising speed of 15 miles an hour.

Khamis Samnah, export manager for international sales, said he had sold about 600 cars to buyers in the Middle East in the past year. Although the cars are not intended for road use Mr. Samnah said he has seen the vehicles being driven by children along the streets of major Middle Eastern cities.

Playthings

Irwin Toys first began advertising the toy cars in European magazines about a year ago. There were some European buyers, but the bulk of the exporting so far has been to the Arab countries.

The company's Saudi Arabian agent sells the cars mostly to automobile dealers who, in turn, put the toys in their showrooms along with the real cars. This way, when Arab businessmen come in to buy a car they can pick up something for the children, too.

News of the arts

TV benefit aids refugees

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) televised a three-hour benefit program September 14 to assist the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in Canada.

Entitled, *The Boat People - Operation Lifeline*, the variety show originated from live concerts in six cities across the country - Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Charlottetown.

The show included appearances by most of Canada's major personalities and performers, with Wayne and Shuster, acting as the national hosts. Among those scheduled to participate were Dan Hill, Murray McLauchlan, John Allen Cameron, Liona Boyd, Buffy Sainte Marie, Carol Baker and the Irish Rovers.

CBC's head of variety programs, Jack McAndrew said that the response was "overwhelmingly positive", and that arrangements were made with performers and craft unions to allow for the donation of talents and services.

Funds were raised primarily through sponsorship by "corporations, business firms and other organizations", whose contributions were acknowledged during the telecast. Proceeds from the ticket sales to the concerts and from on-air appeals to the public were also donated.

NAC goes on tour

The National Arts Centre's English theatre company is touring northern centres with last season's hit, *Waiting for the Parade*.

The play for five actresses, by John Murrell of Calgary, may be the first live professional theatre some of the smaller communities of the Yukon and Northwest Territories have seen.

The six-week tour opened in Edmonton September 21 and runs through northern Alberta and British Columbia to Watson Lake and Whitehorse. It will take the production to such places as Faro, Elsa, Mayo and Dawson City, in the Yukon and Inuvik, Yellowknife, Hay River, Pine Point and Fort Smith, Northwest Territories.

The French-theatre section will tour with Thornton Wilder's *Our Town* as *Notre petite ville* and Moliere's classic *Les femmes savantes* for six weeks in the Maritimes, Quebec, Eastern Ontario and Toronto, starting April 1.

German film wins in Montreal

A German film has won the Grand Prize of the Americas at the recent third Annual World Film Festival in Montreal.

The movie, *One Plus One Equals Three* (the movie title is in numerals), directed by Heidi Genee, stars Adelheid Arndt as a young pregnant actress.

The festival's best actress prize was awarded to both Quebec actress Louise Marleau and Argentinian actress Graciela Dufau.



Louise Marleau

Ms. Marleau starred in *L'Arrache-Coeur* (Heart-Break), a movie about a painful mother and daughter relationship and the only Canadian feature film in competition. Ms. Dufau was one of the young stars of *La Isla*, an unusual tale about two adolescents in an Argentinian psychiatric hospital.

Italian actor Giuliano Gemma won the best-actor award for his performance in



Gina Lollobrigida

Pasquale Squitieri's *Corleone* as a Sicilian farmhand who becomes a Mafia chieftain.

One Plus One Equals Three was among 21 world *première* feature-length movies competing for the best-movie award. Others included veteran Hollywood producer Stanley Kramer's *The Runner Stumbles*, a Soviet film entitled *Five Evenings*, two new Japanese films and a film by Jean-Charles Tachella, director of the French hit, *Cousin Cousine*.

Mr. Tachella's new movie, *Il y a Long-temps Que Je t'Aime* (I've Loved You for a Long Time), about middle-class, middle-age marriage, received the grand prize of the festival's seven-man jury, headed this year by Italian director Sergio Leone.

Italian screen-star Gina Lollobrigida presided over the awards ceremony and trophies were handed out by Elliot Gould and Burgess Meredith, both in Montreal to shoot a movie, and French actress Marie-France Pisier.

Edmonton Games film in Lusaka

Going the Distance, the National Film Board's film of the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, had its Commonwealth *première* in Lusaka, Zambia, during the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference. World-wide distribution followed the showing.

The film, which has been travelling across Canada since its Edmonton *première*, May 23, was screened by Canadian Ambassador Peter M. Towe in Washington for 40 ambassadors from Commonwealth countries and U.S. Government officials. The Canadian Consulate in New York also held a showing for Commonwealth and United Nations delegates.

The 90-minute film centres on eight athletes in training and at home in far corners of the Commonwealth and then follows them through the Edmonton Games to show how and why some were medal winners while others were losers.

Arts brief

Maestro Andrew Schenck, associate conductor of the Baltimore Symphony, and Boris Brott, music director of the Hamilton Philharmonic and chief conductor of the BBC Welsh Symphony, will be guest conductors with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra this season.

News briefs

Former New Democratic Party leader T.C. Douglas will lead an 18-member delegation to China in September to examine ways to increase trade in potash and wheat. Although Mr. Douglas visited China in 1974, the group of party members and unionists will be the first official NDP delegation to that country.

The Canadian Wheat Board has concluded a contract to sell China two million tonnes (73.4 million bushels) of wheat. The board said shipments will start in late October. It was the first Canadian wheat contract with China under a new sales agreement concluded by the two countries last February.

The number of drug offences in Canada declined in 1978, according to preliminary crime statistics prepared by Statistics Canada. There was a 5 percent decline in the number of cannabis offences, the category of marijuana and hashish that continues to dominate Canada's drug statistics. The total number of drug offences declined to 60,747 last year from 63,843 in 1977, a 4.8 percent drop.

Premier Peter Lougheed has announced that Alberta now is prepared to lend Heritage Savings Trust Fund money to Quebec under certain conditions. The change in thinking is a major policy shift for the Progressive Conservative government.

The Federal Government will increase the tax paid by Canadian air passengers on domestic and U.S. flights to a maximum \$15 from \$8, effective in October, Transport Minister Mazankowski has announced. The tax on other international flights will increase by \$2 to \$10 effective January, 1980.

Canadair Limited of Montreal will resume production of its CL-215 water bomber because of renewed interest in the aircraft, particularly from France, which suffered a series of forest fires in southern areas this summer. The new

price for the plane will be about \$4 million, up from \$2.5 million. Canadair ceased production of the water bomber line a year ago.

Three prominent Conservatives have been appointed to the Senate: Lowell Murray, the national director of the Conservative Party's successful election campaign was appointed along with former Conservative member of Parliament James Balfour and former Nova Scotia Attorney-General Richard Donahoe.

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission said in its annual report that it plans to meet energy needs by using coal and peat, developing new hydro sites and expanding hydro and nuclear plants. The commission said it expects New Brunswick to have enough electric power available to meet energy needs until the late 1980s. New additions to the province's generating capacity, combined with potential purchases of power from neighbouring utilities will meet the increased demand for power, the commission said.

The Export Development Corporation has approved loans, surety and export credits insurance and a foreign investment guarantee totalling \$232.18 million to support prospective export sales of \$285.05 million to 18 countries: Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Britain, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Export sales which will result, if commercial contracts are confirmed, are expected to create or maintain some 11,906 man-years of employment in Canada and will involve 211 exporters and major suppliers across Canada.

Projects involving 171 senior citizens groups across Canada will receive federal contributions totalling \$839,874, Health and Welfare Minister David Crombie has announced. A total of 20,869 participants are directly involved. The funds are made available through the department's New Horizons program.

Denison Mines Limited of Toronto and Reserve Oil and Gas Company of Denver have agreed to merge. The two companies have signed a letter of intent to merge in a deal that has been valued at \$535 million (U.S.). Under the merger agreement, Denison would offer common shareholders of Reserve \$27.50 (U.S.) a share; preferred shareholders of Reserve would be offered \$40.15 (U.S.) a share. Reserve shareholders are expected to be

asked to approve the transaction at a meeting in mid-November.

Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg is planning a corporate reorganization that calls for the establishment of a U.S. head office in Denver, according to Kevin Kavanagh, president. During the first half of this year, the company — out of sales valued at more than \$5 billion — sold 49 per cent of its life insurance and annuity policies and 43 per cent of its health insurance policies in the 45 U.S. states in which it is represented.

The Canadian International Development Agency has contributed \$150,000 in cash to the League of Red Cross Societies in response to its international appeal for emergency relief on behalf of the 130,000-150,000 people left homeless in Dominica and the Dominican Republic in the wake of hurricane David.

The British Columbia government has approved a new farm income assurance for all commodities. Pat Hibbert, president of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture, said that under the program, which took 20 months to negotiate, producers will pay into the scheme each year, with the premiums creating a surplus during good years to offset losses during bad ones.

The Rideau Club in Ottawa, one of Canada's most prominent men's clubs, has its first woman member in 114 years. She is Jean Pigott, Prime Minister Clark's human resources adviser and a former Progressive Conservative member of Parliament. Her name was put forward in July and was approved recently by the club executive, which last March received approval from its 500-odd members to open full club privileges to women.

Canadian immigration officer Colleen Cupples was supervising the embarkation of Indochinese refugees for their flight to Canada, when she spotted a tiny Vietnamese girl in the lineup carrying a large bucket. One of Miss Cupple's tasks is to ensure that certain foodstuffs, contrary to Canadian regulations, are not imported by refugees. She approached the child and asked what she was carrying. The child took the lid off the bucket. It contained water. "When we left Vietnam," she gravely explained to the interpreter, "we were all very thirsty on our boat. Now I'm going to Canada. I don't know how far away it is but it is certainly a long journey, and I am never going to be thirsty again."

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.