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Egyptian president makes first visit to Canada, 1

Funds for flood victims, 2

External affairs minister addresses disarmament committee, 2

Slippery injection frees fish from infection, 4

Incentives for gas use, 4

Canada awarded ski meeting, 4

Progressive Conservative Party leader resigns, 5

Nova Scotia's microelectronics institute making waves, 5

Firm seeks world market for its water bombers, 5

Health of babies promoted, 6

Skaters head for World's, 6

Prisoners help world sports event, 6

Standards sought for telecommunications industry, 6

News of the arts — book, exhibit, 7

News briefs, 8

Egyptian president makes first visit to Canada

Egyptian President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, accompanied by his wife and son, paid an official visit to Ottawa January 31 to February 1. His visit followed that of Prime Minister Trudeau to Egypt in November 1980.

During their stay in Ottawa, the President and Mrs. Mubarak were the guests of Governor General and Mrs. Schreyer.

The visit provided an excellent opportunity for President Mubarak and Prime Minister Trudeau to discuss a variety of international and bilateral issues of mutual interest to Egypt and Canada and thereby to strengthen the increasingly important relationship between the two countries.

During their first meeting President Mubarak and Prime Minister Trudeau, together with a small number of ministers and officials from both countries, discussed the situation in the Middle East and the prospects for peace following the invasion of Lebanon.

Later the same day they met in an expanded session to discuss Egypt-Canada bilateral relations principally in the areas of trade (Canada exported goods worth over \$313 million to Egypt in the first ten months of 1982, the largest individual sales being those of railway locomotives and *Buffalo* aircraft) and aid (since 1976 Canada has disbursed some \$180 million in aid-funded goods and services in Egypt and a further \$30 million has been approved but not yet disbursed).

During the discussions President Mubarak expressed interest in learning more about Canada's CANDU nuclear technology. Following the session the Egyptian Minister of Investment and International Co-operation Wagih Shindy and the Minister of State (External Relations) Charles Lapointe signed, on behalf of their respective governments, a General Agreement on Development Co-operation. The agreement provides a framework for future assistance from Canada for devel-



Egyptian President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak (standing) addresses a dinner hosted by Governor General Edward Schreyer (right) and Mrs. Schreyer (left).



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada



Richard Vroom

Prime Minister Trudeau (right) speaks with President Mubarak.

opment activities in Egypt and covers all phases of economic, technical and related assistance.

On the final day of his visit, President Mubarak met with members of the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and Defence and the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. During the session, Mr. Mubarak answered a number of questions posed by members of Parliament and the Senate concerning international and bilateral issues.

Funds for flood victims

Canada will give \$120 000 to international agencies in response to their appeals for assistance to victims of flooding in Ecuador.

The funds to be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency will go to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, \$50 000) and to the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS, \$70 000).

Large areas of coastal Ecuador have been flooded as a result of unusually heavy rains, damaging livestock and crops, as well as washing out roads, bridges and railways. While the death toll is minimal, a serious health hazard exists, including risk of epidemics, malaria, Venezuelan equine fever and snakebites.

Canada's grant of \$50 000 to PAHO will be devoted to purchase of the insecticide Malathion, one of the high priority items identified by the government of Ecuador.

External affairs minister addresses disarmament committee

Secretary of State for External Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister Allan J. MacEachen visited Belgium and Switzerland, January 26 to February 2, during which he addressed the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva.

In Brussels, Mr. MacEachen and Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities co-chaired the fifth meeting of the Canada-EC Joint Co-operation Committee held January 27.

The joint committee was set up seven years ago under the Framework Agreement on Commercial and Economic Co-operation signed by Canada and the European Communities. The committee is designed to promote and review commercial and economic co-operation between Canada and the EC. It meets at the ministerial level alternately in Ottawa and Brussels and provides a means of co-ordinating economic development and enhancing bilateral exchanges.

At this year's meeting Mr. MacEachen and Mr. Haferkamp said that the joint co-operation committee and its sub-committees constituted an important vehicle for intensifying Canada-EC co-operation and trade.

Co-operation reviewed

The two delegations reviewed the industrial and scientific co-operation which had taken place since the last meeting in July 1981. The review covered activities in the areas of metals and minerals (asbestos, coal, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals) forest products, uranium, energy conservation, urban transportation, science and technology, and environment.

Since the last meeting a world symposium on asbestos, co-sponsored by Canada, Quebec and the Commission of the European Communities, was held in Montreal in May 1982. The meeting provided an opportunity for in-depth examination of asbestos use, its manufacture and the implications for public health and safety.

The committee also noted that during the last year a new working group on urban transportation was established by Canada and the EC and an agreement was reached on waste water research. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with progress thus far but agreed that there is room for increasing co-operation and fulfilling the potential of the framework

agreement.

The committee also approved a work program for next year which will examine further co-operation in areas such as transportation, alternative sources of energy, energy saving equipment, and small- and medium-sized businesses. Co-operation will be intensified on research, environment, and health and safety in the work place.

During his visit to Belgium, Mr. MacEachen discussed a number of multi-lateral and bilateral issues with Mr. Haferkamp. The two focused on trade emphasizing the value of the growing commercial interchange between the EC and Canada. They also spoke of the need to resist protectionist pressures and to implement as soon as possible the results of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ministerial meeting. The GATT governs trade relations between Canada and the EC. Mr. MacEachen and Mr. Haferkamp discussed the Canada-European Communities Long Term Fisheries Agreement and imports of seal products by the EC.

The Canadian external affairs minister also met with Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities and several other members of the commission to review current bilateral and multilateral issues of interest.

Following his visit to Belgium, Mr. MacEachen travelled to Davos, Switzerland to participate in the European Management Forum's Symposium. The symposium was sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE). The meeting was attended by heads of government, senior ministers as well as key businessmen and senior officials of international institutions. The symposium focused on global economic issues and on advancing common efforts for world-wide economic progress and co-operation.

Canada concerned about arms race

On February 1, Secretary of State for External Affairs MacEachen addressed the opening plenary session of the Committee on Disarmament. The 40-member Committee on Disarmament, the multi-lateral negotiating body in Geneva, meets each year from early February to late



L. Bianco

Secretary of State for External Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister Allan J. MacEachen at disarmament meeting.

August.

In his speech to the committee, Mr. MacEachen underlined Canada's growing concern about the arms race and emphasized the vital role of arms control and disarmament negotiations for international peace and security.

"Canada has a large stake in the INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) negotiations. We intend to press vigorously the following basic approach:

— Canada places its full weight behind the negotiations. We strongly support a negotiated solution that will make deployment of the missiles in Europe unnecessary.

— Likewise, in the absence of concrete results in the negotiations, Canada considers that there is no viable alternative to deployment of the missiles.

— Every serious proposal must be seriously examined. By the same token, propaganda ploys must not be permitted to undermine serious negotiations.

— Statements aimed at public opinion cannot be a substitute for genuine willingness to reach an agreement.

— Increased mutual security must be accepted as the fundamental consideration in the negotiating process.

"Despite the obstacles, the Canadian government is convinced that these negotiations can demonstrate in 1983 that the arms control and disarmament process can be made to work.

"1983 is also a year of opportunity for

the Committee on Disarmament. Public concern about the issues is high. The need for early action is clear, and mutual security is also the foundation for our work here....

"How can we ensure that the real work of negotiation is pressed with vigour? The negotiating table is full of proposals, but they must be translated into agreements. The recent Prague Declaration referred to the work of this committee in an extended way. As I said in Ottawa last week, any aspects of these proposals which would lead to progress towards concrete and verifiable arms control and disarmament agreements will receive our support, but I want to single out particular issues on which Canada believes progress should be made in 1983.

"The pursuit of a comprehensive nuclear test ban is a fundamental nuclear issue before this committee. We were pleased by the establishment last year of a working group in the committee on a nuclear test ban, but we were disappointed that, having waited so long for consensus, the committee did not move quickly to begin substantive work. I urge that this new working group begin to discharge its mandate as a matter of urgency in 1983.

"Another promising avenue is the *ad hoc* group of seismic experts. Since its inception in 1976, it has been developing an international seismic data exchange system which will be an international verification mechanism forming part of the provisions of an eventual comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. At the second UN Special Session on Disarmament last year, Prime Minister Trudeau called for it to become fully operational at an early date and in advance of a treaty. Canada has committed resources to enable us to become a full participant in the exchange. We are convinced that the early entry into operation of the data exchange would be an effective way to make progress towards the objective of a comprehensive test ban.

"This step-by-step approach can ensure that key elements of a treaty are in place even before the final political commitment to a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. This process can develop a momentum toward the conclusion of a treaty and can be complementary to the necessary negotiations among nuclear weapon states.

"I take this opportunity of drawing to the attention of this committee an equally high Canadian priority for 1983, the prevention of the further spread of

nuclear weapons through the evolution of an effective non-proliferation regime based on the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The NPT emphasizes the non-discriminatory transfer of peaceful nuclear technology. It also provides for the de-escalation of the arms race on the part of nuclear weapon states and for the rapid and effective movement towards disarmament. More states have adhered to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, such voluntary renunciation has not been matched by corresponding action by the nuclear weapon states to halt the build-up of nuclear weapons. Only tangible moves by the superpowers will demonstrate the sincerity of their commitment to non-proliferation. Those of us with nuclear technology and those without must seek to persuade the nuclear weapon states to live up to their bargain to which they are committed by the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Canada is prepared to seek international consensus on the development of principles which would result in a more universal and effective approach to non-proliferation. Such principles should include a formal renunciation of nuclear explosive devices and an agreement to permit the safeguarding of all nuclear activities throughout the entire range of the nuclear fuel cycle. This is fundamental to the creation of a stable and permanent non-proliferation regime. Under such conditions, bilateral nuclear commitments could then be subsumed into a truly equitable and responsible international order. I suggest that the time has come for genuine movement towards the realization of these objectives.

"Arms control and disarmament also must extend to non-nuclear weapon systems, some of which are as potentially horrifying as nuclear weapons.

"The time is right for progress this year towards a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stocks. We intend to participate vigorously along with others in seeking to realize the maximum from the present opportunity.

"Continuing Canadian research on defensive measures enables us to put forward suggestions on such aspects as the verification provisions of a treaty banning chemical weapons. Canada has contributed working papers. We have allocated funds to enable Canadian technical experts to participate here in Geneva for longer periods beginning with

(continued on P. 8)

Slippery injection frees fish from infection

A new vaccine developed by Canada's Connaught Research Institute could benefit commercial fish farmers and increase their production levels as much as 20 per cent.

The vaccine, called Vibrogen, offers protection against vibriosis, an infectious disease that is devastating to the commercial fish-raising industry.

According to Dr. Keith Johnson of the Connaught Research Institute, the vaccine could be administered in four ways: immunizing the fish in a bacterin bath, including the vaccine in the fishes' food, spraying the fish, or injecting the fish as you would a human or animal.

"Vaccinating a fish by injection, may be hard to imagine but, with larger fish anyway, it is quite realistic. After all, in aquaculture, the fish are often handled individually," said Dr. Johnson's colleague, Dr. William Paterson.

The new vaccine will be vitally important in protecting fish and thereby preserving an all-important source of protein. "A fish produces protein about five times more efficiently than does a steer," Dr. Johnson points out. "It's also cheaper to produce."

Dr. Johnson and Dr. Paterson are leading a team of specialized technicians at the institute in the research and development of ways to protect fish against certain devastating infectious diseases.

"If the world can be encouraged to turn increasingly to fish as a protein source," says Dr. Paterson, "it must abandon its historic dependence upon harvesting from wild stocks. Raising, not merely catching, fish is where the answer is to be found."

Fish helps world hunger

Raising fish, or "aquaculture", is now recognized as one of the keys to solving the growing problem of world-wide hunger. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that cultured fish production will increase from six million tonnes to 50 million tonnes in the next 20 years. At that time, according to estimates, the annual "catch" around the world will be 94 million tonnes. In North America, consumption of fish products has risen a reported 21 per cent in the past ten years.

In Norway, for example, Atlantic salmon are raised commercially; in China, carp; in the southern United States, catfish; and in Idaho and Oregon, US,



Fish — an important and long-neglected protein source. A new vaccine, called Vibrogen, will protect fish against infectious vibriosis, increasing production levels.

commercial operations raise trout and salmon.

The Japanese, however, provide one of the best examples of commercial fish-raising. They are now rapidly expanding their fish-growing enterprises which focus on the raising of yellow-tail, a species similar to the Albacore tuna. But commercial fish-raising to any large extent has not yet come to Canada, says Keith Johnson.

Disease control

One of aquaculture's biggest challenges is disease-control. The more densely fish are raised in tanks, ponds or pens, the more stressed they become. And stressed animals are always more vulnerable to disease, particularly vibriosis. Thanks to recent accomplishments at the Connaught Research Institute, vibriosis can at last be controlled and fish farmers' production levels dramatically boosted.

The Connaught Research Institute is the research division of Connaught Laboratories Limited, Canada's oldest producer of biological products for healthcare. From its facilities in Willowdale, Ontario, Connaught distributes worldwide a broad range of vaccines for both human and veterinary use. The company is also Canada's only manufacturer of insulin for diabetes control.

Incentives for gas use

Energy Minister Jean Chrétien has announced a five-year, \$25-million program to encourage the use of pipeline natural gas.

Use of this abundant, domestic fuel will reduce oil consumption and thereby contribute to the security of Canada's energy supply. Under the program, the industrial conversion assistance program (ICAP), the federal government will contribute 50 per cent of the eligible capital costs of converting appliances from the use of bunker fuel oil (No. 6) to pipeline natural gas.

Although the focus of the program is on industry, commercial establishments and private institutions will also be eligible. The program will be available in all provinces and territories, and will be administered by local gas suppliers under the direction of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Conversion work started between May 31, 1982 and the date of the official start of the program will be considered for a contribution, providing application is made within 12 months of announcement of the program.

ICAP is one of several federal government programs aimed at helping Canada reduce its oil consumption to no more than 10 per cent of the total energy used in areas other than transportation by 1990.

Canada awarded ski meeting

Canada has won the right to stage Interski XIII, an international meeting of ski instructors which will be held in 1987.

Canada was voted as the site for the meeting at Interski XII held recently in Sesto, Italy. This is the first time Canada will stage what the International Federation of Ski Instructors considers the Olympic Games of ski instruction.

The best ski instructors from 20 countries are expected to participate in Interski XIII, which will be held in Banff, Alberta. The meeting allows different nations to demonstrate, compare and discuss the latest advances in ski techniques and instruction, innovations, equipment, mountain maintenance and avalanche control.

During Interski XII, a nine-man Canadian team was unofficially rated as one of the top three teams in instruction in the world.

Progressive Conservative Party leader resigns

Progressive Conservative Party leader Joe Clark has stepped down as leader of the Opposition following the party's biennial meeting held in Winnipeg, January 28-29.

Erik Nielsen, the member of Parliament for Yukon, was named interim leader of the Opposition pending a leadership convention. Mr. Clark has also resigned as

party leader but a decision as to when his resignation will take effect will be made by the Conservative party's national executive at a later date. It has been suggested that Mr. Clark may stay on as leader to meet certain legal and constitutional duties such as the signing of nominations, appointing fundraisers and pro-

Nova Scotia's microelectronics institute making waves

A new single side band radio has been designed that can store frequencies, operate on any one of those frequencies over great distances, and match the antenna with the chosen frequency. It can even transmit teletype messages.

Design for portions of this radio is only one of the many ventures of the Applied Microelectronics Institute in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The institute, under the directorship of Dr. Douglas Pincock, is a self-funding, non-profit corporation bringing together the research and development expertise of its three founding institutions, the Technical University of Nova Scotia (TUNS), Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation Corporation.

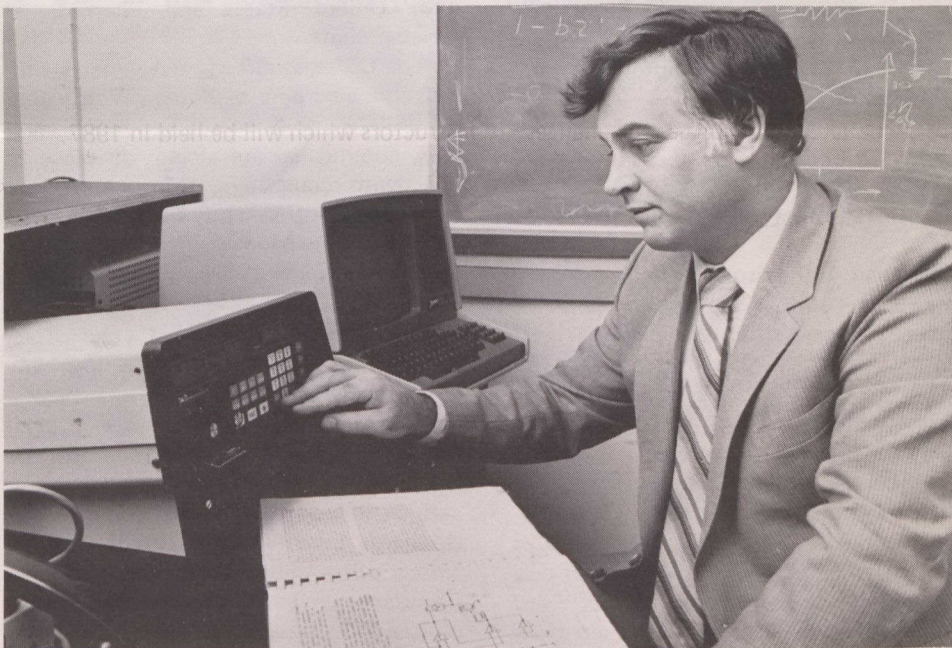
Much of the work under way at AMI is marine-oriented. For example, an underwater information acquisition and control system eliminates the need for heavy, expensive cables. The system pro-

vides for accurate surface monitoring of data from underwater sensors by means of a single wire. AMI has also developed techniques for the construction of small transmitters to attach to free swimming fish to monitor physiological and environmental data.

AMI's research and development capabilities also include medical electronics. The large medical research establishment in Halifax has encouraged AMI to develop commercially exploitable medical instruments, such as a system for measuring blood flow using a miniature fibre optic catheter.

The Applied Microelectronics Institute opened in September of 1981. It has no plans to market its designs.

According to Dr. Pincock, the institute's chief aim is to become a "centre of excellence" in the microelectronics field, leaving the marketing of its products to the business sector.



Dr. Douglas Pincock, director of Nova Scotia's Applied Microelectronics Institute with AMI's single side band radio.

cessing paperwork required under the Election Expenses Act. During the meeting in Winnipeg, 66 per cent of delegates voted against a leadership convention almost the same percentage of support Mr. Clark received in 1981.

Asked on a secret ballot: "Do you wish to have a leadership convention?", 1 067 said "no" and 795 said "yes". Mr. Clark had given a commitment to his caucus last year that he would submit himself to a leadership review if he failed to improve his support from that of the 1981 meeting. He said that he needed the mandate to enforce party discipline — especially within his caucus.

Following the balloting, Mr. Clark told delegates: "I asked for a clear mandate... that mandate is not clear enough to enforce the kind of discipline and to achieve the kind of unity this party requires." Mr. Clark indicated to the delegates that he intends once again to seek the party leadership.

Firm seeks world market for its water bombers

An Ontario company is planning improvements to its water bombers that will make them competitive in world markets.

Avalon Aviation Limited of Parry Sound owns a fleet of eight *Canso* amphibians converted to water bombers and operates them under contract to a number of governments for fighting forest fires.

The *Canso*, a Second World War patrol plane also known as the *PBY* and the *Catalina*, has long been a favourite water bomber because of its size and range.

Bruce Powell, president of Avalon, said the company plans to begin equipping the twin-engine *Canso* with turbo-prop engines, which would give the plane a larger water load capacity and more speed. A rebuilt *Turbo Canso* will carry a price tag of about \$1 million, not including development costs of about \$2.5 million.

The *Turbo Canso* should be a ready seller in world markets, which are poised to take off when economic conditions improve, he said. He identified Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and the Scandinavian countries as potential customers.

About 50 *Canso* water bombers with conventional engines are in firefighting service in Canada and elsewhere, converted by Field Aviation Company Limited of Toronto. Avalon will carry out its conversions under Field patents.

Health of babies promoted

The Toronto Board of Health has adopted a program aimed at prenatal care as a permanent part of its departmental service.

The "Healthiest Babies Possible" program was adopted following a 30-month trial which was intended to reduce premature and low birth-weight babies. The prenatal outreach program provided essential information about nutrition and child birth education to women who have not availed themselves of other prenatal services.

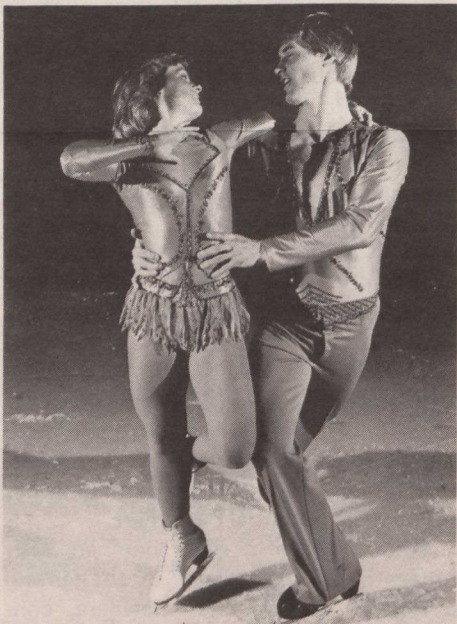
A team of specially-trained nutritionists and public health nurses visits women in their homes to provide counselling and support and, if necessary, free vitamins and milk.

Skaters head for World's

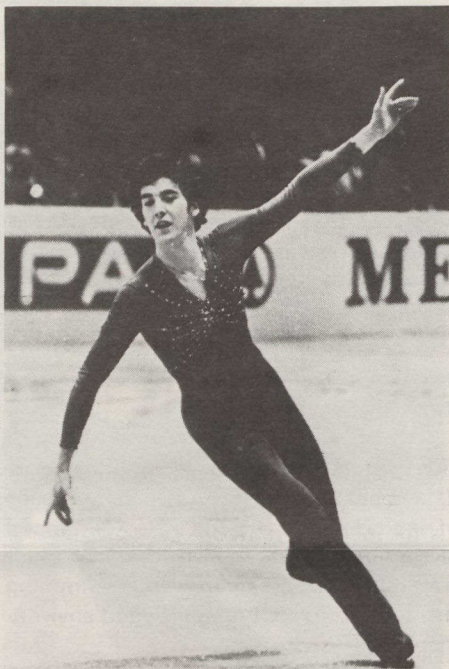
Canada will send its largest team ever to the World Figure Skating Championships to be held in Helsinki, March 7-12.

The 14 skaters were named to the team following the Canadian figure skating championships held in Montreal, February 3-5. The team comprises gold and silver medallists in each category at the Canadian competition along with the third place finishers in the pairs.

The team will be led by Paul Martini and Barbara Underhill of Toronto, who won their fifth national title in Montreal.



Canadian pairs champions Paul Martini and Barbara Underhill.



Men's champion Brian Orser.

Brian Orser of Penetanguishene, Ontario will represent Canada on the strength of his third Canadian men's title. Toronto's Kay Thomson won her second consecutive Canadian title to earn a spot on the team, while Tracy Wilson of Vancouver and Rob McCall of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia will compete in the dance.

Rounding out the team will be: Gary Beacom, Toronto (men's); Charlene Wong, Pierrefonds, Quebec (women's); Cynthia Coull, Greenfield Park, Quebec and Mark Rowsom, Tilbury, Ontario (pairs); Katherina Matousek, New Westminster, British Columbia and Lloyd Eisler, Seaford, Ontario (pairs); and Kelly Johnson and John Thomas, Brampton, Ontario (dance).

Prisoners help world sports event

More than 100 prisoner volunteers from two Edmonton, Alberta area jails are providing labour that will save the 1983 World University Games more than \$3 million.

Minimum-security prisoners from the Belmont and Fort Saskatchewan correctional centres are working for \$4 a day to produce thousands of pieces of equipment essential for staging the games in July. They have been manufacturing and assembling everything from prefabricated buildings to bed extenders for exceptionally large athletes, says David Clevely, venues manager for the games.

"We feel we're getting more production out of some of these chaps than if we had gone out and hired people," Mr. Clevely said. "They get going so fast that they run out of material and run out of projects on us."

How it began

What started as a six-week pilot project involving six prisoners now is projected to run 14 months and involves more than 60 prisoners at a time.

Games officials have been able to use prisoners' labour to manufacture \$80 000-worth of portable volleyball courts for one-fourth the usual cost and padded massage tables worth about \$200 for \$54 each.

Donald Westman, a corrections officer supervising one of the shops, said the prisoners had a right to be proud of their contribution. "It's high-quality, precision work that they're doing. It would match anybody's work in Edmonton."

Standards sought for telecommunications industry

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA), a voluntary non-profit group, has been asked by the federal Department of Communications to draw up guidelines for Canada's burgeoning telecommunications industry.

The government has suggested that the new standards be "forward looking" so Canadian standards will be compatible with United States and international developments.

The CSA has already developed standards for emerging technologies in video-text/teletex, solar energy and health care. CSA committees are already in place to deal with computers, information processing and office equipment. The need for broad, all-encompassing national telecommunications standards has recently been identified by several industry groups, including the TransCanada Telephone System, which is made up of the country's ten major telephone companies.

Robert Miller of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which represents both users and suppliers of telecommunications equipment, has urged that the standards governing terminal attachment, among other things, assure that Canadian manufacturers can compete fairly to supply equipment needs and that they be as liberal as possible with compatibility in export markets.

First-time poet impresses readers and critics

A young Canadian writer has impressed and surprised critics with his first book of poetry.

The book entitled, *A Fragile Tree — Has Roots*, was written by John Walker, a 20-year-old mute quadriplegic from St. Catharines in Southern Ontario. What makes Mr. Walker's book even more unusual is that he has never spent a day in a classroom. He has been taught by his mother, Jean Walker, his sisters and brother, neighbours and volunteers.

The St. Catharines, Ontario poet's problem began at birth when for some reason he suffered a lack of oxygen, causing cerebral palsy.

Since then, his brain, fed by hours of reading by his mother and sisters and

listening to music records — ranging from classical to punk rock — has become his dictionary.

Long process

Creating a poem takes him hours, sometimes days. His knowledge of his collection of records is so intense that he knows the words and phrases of them all. And for years, his family had been unaware of his capability.

About six years ago, by using a Bliss board — a symbol system which permits handicapped people to communicate — the then teenager indicated to his mother he wanted to write. And she began indexing his records.

While Mr. Walker stretches out com-

fortably on his bedroom floor, he will indicate what record he wishes and his mother plays it. With a slight movement he will tell her what word or phrase he wants out of the song. And laboriously a poem develops.

When some university professors read his work, they thought his poems should be published. As well, some musicians are trying to match his poetic thoughts with musical notes.

Dream comes true

But early in 1982, Eleanor Koldofsky of Toronto and Proclaim Publications Incorporated, made the poet's dreams start to come true. Recently, 2 000 first editions of *Fragile Tree* were printed.

Like his poetry, John Walker's book dedication was simple, too: "To all handicapped people and those who believe in them." In Eleanor Koldofsky's tribute to Mr. Walker, she says: "Not every one realizes and understands the need of all races and of all levels of ability, and to accept a poem, a picture or a song. John Walker, a mute, cerebral palsied quadriplegic, has with his brain hammered, crafted and wrought as surely as an iron-monger these poems of strength, understanding and thoughtfulness. By just being, he has given others a glimpse of the grace of life. I am grateful to him for showing and teaching me another path."

And then there's Mr. Walker's first poem, called *To Lead a Playful Life*:

*"I always seem to miss so much
one step ahead and two behind.*

I am not complaining

*I look around and see
birds singing everywhere.*

*Midnight I'm travelling,
round and round I'm spinning*

*come with me, run free,
don't worry hear the beat*

*there's no use to worry,
worry is a lie.*

*I've got a busted wing
and blood upon my breast*

*I'll walk along the street
in the land of make-believe.*

*Let me take you,
the path is free to walk
let's walk, let's talk."*

The poem is just one of 50 poems.

Copies of *Fragile Tree* will be placed with the Commonwealth Literature Collection in the Library and Resource Centre of the Commonwealth Institute in London, and other copies will go to the Arts Council of Great Britain's Poetry Library and to the library of the Poetry Society of Great Britain.

Early Canadian painters featured at Toronto museum

Works by a number of nineteenth-century Canadian artists including 20 by Cornelius Krieghoff, are featured in the exhibition, *People and Places: Early Canadian Paintings* on view at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto until September 1983.

The exhibition, based on the museum's permanent collection, is organized as a three-part survey of oil painting during the years of this country's settlement and growth.

The lively mid-nineteenth-century Quebec views by Krieghoff are followed by works of various artists depicting Canadian landscapes, cityscapes and historic subjects. The third group presents portraits of early settlers and noted

citizens of the time.

Approximately 60 oil paintings are included in the exhibition. *People and Places: Early Canadian Paintings* provides not only a good representation of the work done by the prolific Krieghoff, but also an overview of the works of other artists, known and unknown, active in Canada in the nineteenth century.

The exhibition includes portraits of famous and lesser-known Canadians, and paintings by artists depicting the breadth of the Canadian landscape, the cities, and the historic subjects of interest in their day. The oils provide a survey of this most popular form of painting during the years of settlement and growth of the country.



The Polaris, Far North, oil on canvas, 1882, by William Bradford (1823-1892).

Royal Ontario Museum

Disarmament (continued from P. 3)

the 1983 session. Expertise from many countries, including non-members, has been brought to bear in this committee on the complex issues involved. The achievements of the working group on chemical weapons again illustrate that work in this body can complement bilateral negotiations.

"Another area for progress is the subject of weapons for use in outer space. This issue has been described as the first arms control problem of the twenty-first century. I urge the committee to begin as soon as possible its essential task of defining legal and other issues necessary to build upon the outer space legal regime. Canada contributed to this objective in a working paper tabled here last summer. Verification is likely to loom large, as it does for a nuclear test ban and a chemical weapons ban. The expanding program of verification research in Canada will seek to identify possible solutions. We intend to participate actively in this work. It is the view of my government that it is time to establish a working group on this subject...."

Mr. MacEachen concluded his trip to Europe with a short working visit to Berne where he met with Swiss President and Foreign Minister H.E. Pierre Aubert.

News briefs

The Ontario government recently opened three new centres for industrial high technology. The three centres are: the Ontario Centre for Farm Machinery and Food Processing Technology, in Chatham; the Ontario Centre for Advanced Manufacturing: CAD/CAM (computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing), in Cambridge; and the Ontario Centre for Advanced Manufacturing: Robotics, in Peterborough. Already open and working are three other such centres: the Ontario Centre for Microelectronics, in Ottawa; the Ontario Centre for Auto Parts Technology, in St. Catharines; and the Ontario Centre for Resource Machinery Technology, in Sudbury.

Following two years of differences on energy policy, Canada and the United States have agreed to meet soon to discuss a wide range of energy issues. The bilateral consultative energy group did not meet following the implementation of Canada's federal energy program in 1980.

The Toronto Dominion Bank has reported a profit of \$307.6 million in 1982, 8 per cent higher than the \$285.3 million it earned in 1981. Earnings per share jumped to \$7.55 from \$7.04 in 1981. The Toronto Dominion Bank is Canada's fifth-largest financial institution.

Two trade missions organized by the Ontario government recently visited several major United States centres. Six Ontario manufacturers of light-to-medium industrial equipment made a five-day tour to southeastern US cities while five Ontario manufacturers participated in the thirty-fifth annual Pacific Automotive Show in Reno, Nevada.

Gold, zinc and coal production increased in Canada in 1982 compared with that of 1981. However, the value of mineral production in Canada fell 19 per cent from \$8.7 billion in 1981 to \$7.1 billion in 1982. While production of coal was up in 1982 relative to 1981, production of natural gas and crude petroleum was down. However, as prices were higher for all three, their increase in value led to an over-all increase in the value of Canadian mineral production of 2.5 per cent to a record high of \$33.1 billion.

The Manitoba Department of Education is starting up a new program to coordinate existing multicultural programs and to work with other agencies. Curriculum materials to foster cross-cultural understanding will be developed as well. The goals of Manitoba's program are "to develop positive attitudes among students towards diverse cultures found locally, nationally and internationally, with special emphasis on the provincial scene, and to develop among all students a feeling of acceptance, self-confidence and a recognition of the dignity and worth of the individual".

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration has announced it has granted a drilling program approval to Panarctic Oils Limited for three wells in the high Arctic. The wells will be drilled from ice platforms and each will take about 60 days to complete. The total cost of the program is estimated to be \$63 million.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has signed a \$19-million (US) allocation under a line of credit with Tunisia to support a sale of 22 locomotives and related spare parts by Bombardier Incorporated of Montreal to Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will provide parallel financing of \$6.75 million (Cdn) in support of the sale.



Chris Mikula, The Citizen

Three-year-old Michael Simon gets a little help from his tongue and a chair while practising his skating on the canal in Ottawa.

Thanks to Canadian skier Todd Brooker, a young Yugoslavian got his wish recently at the World Cup downhill ski race held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Brooker had accumulated a sizable following of fans following his World Cup Victory in Kitzbuehel, Austria. One particular fan had been shaking Brooker's hand every day and at one point asked Brooker to give him his skis. "I just handed them over to him. Sure, why not?" said Brooker. Apparently there was a moment when the Canadian skier wondered if the youngster would recover from the display of friendship. "The guy looked at me gave me a big kiss on both cheeks, shook my hand, and then started crying. Then he got woozy like he was going to pass out. It was kind of touching," said Brooker.

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