

# Canada Weekly

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## Defence spending: How to get the most benefit from a burden

*The following passages are from an address by Barney Danson, Minister of National Defence, to the Men's Canadian Club of Winnipeg on October 5:*

Some people in this country believe that spending for defence is akin to pouring money down a drain. And some people would have us stop spending, not only because of the waste, but because they think that the more we spend the more risk we run of war.

But I think most people know a little history. They know that being prepared for defence has bought us 30-odd years of peace, that human pride and aggressiveness, not equipment, is the danger, that one country alone can't abolish war by getting rid of its weapons any more than it can abolish fire by getting rid of its fire departments. They deplore, as I do, the need to arm, and they speak of "the burden of defence". But in a world unbalanced by military power, they know it's a necessary burden.

Well, I'm here today to suggest that it's less of a burden than many think. The primary purpose of our spending is to ensure our national security by sharing in the defence of North America and Europe, where we face a force numerically superior in arms and men. Our intention in responding collectively to this threat is not to win a war but to prevent one. Our forces are a deterrent, designed to convince an aggressor that any attack will exact too high a price. But in purchasing security our defence dollars buy much more.

They raise government revenues and consumer demand for goods. They lower unemployment costs and regional disparity. They pay for education, public works and emergency services. Improve our standards of safety, health, comfort and convenience. They provide jobs, stimulate research, step up productivity. Sharpen the competitive edge of secondary industry and help it attract and retain skilled workers.

Defence spending on equipment, in

fact, is of such a magnitude that all government departments involved have had to look beyond defence at Canadian industry as a whole. And out of this has come a new federal policy and strategy to backstop the economy and strengthen our technology.

\* \* \* \*

## Effect on economy

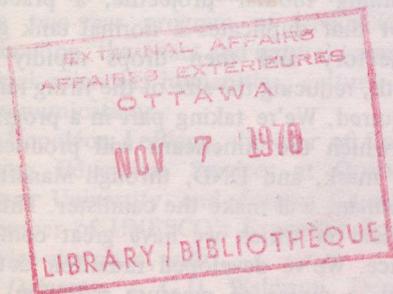
Our defence spending, relative to our gross national product, is small, less than half as much as [that of] Britain or the U.S., whose spending, incidentally, is less than half the Soviet Union's. But our budget — \$4.1 billion this year, \$4.5 billion next — has an economic impact out of all proportion to its size.

In the first place, almost 60 per cent of our budget is payroll, and some 20 per cent of this comes back into Government coffers as taxes, while 90 per cent of the balance bolsters the sales of goods and services.

Next, many of our 62 bases or stations across the country channel their spending into areas that badly need it. They enable local industries and utilities to survive. They create jobs both on and off the base; support higher standards of schooling and health care. In regions of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan they're the largest single industry....

We're large consumers of food, oil, gas, coal, iron and steel. We provide the construction industry with a \$100 million a year. We'll spend \$450 million this year in operations, maintenance and repair, supplying many aircraft companies with the steady cash flow they need to take on high-risk, high-pay-off ventures.

We'll spend another \$700 million this year on orders to replace equipment grown obsolete during years of austerity. And most of these orders — and this is why our spending is so significant — will



*Eighteen years ago yesterday...*  
Canada's first national theatre school, with 30 students, opened in Montreal.

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be funnelled into companies making aircraft and aircraft components, electronic and communication equipment, motorized vehicles, engines, ships and scientific instruments....

### Exports and research

Our exports of defence products are now bringing in about \$500 million a year, despite our export policy, one of the world's most restrictive, prohibiting defence sales to areas of conflict.... Since 1959, some 600 Canadian companies have sold about \$6 billion in defence-related products. Defence exports provide, directly, some 25,000 jobs, typically scientists, engineers and technicians. Indirectly — and not counting commercial spin-offs — they create at least 100,000 jobs.

\* \* \* \* \*

...Defence research is the leading edge of technology. It's given us radar, computers, navigational aids, helicopters, jet planes, new high-temperature alloys, automatic transmissions, anti-icing equipment, fire-retarding paints and flame-proof fabrics, among other things. Defence orders keep our science-based companies abreast of the new advances, and we have to ensure that our companies stay competitive.

We do this with government grants for research and development, by sharing these R & D costs and production runs with our allies, and by what is called the Canada/U.S. Defence Production Sharing Agreement. This allows us to buy the world's best equipment at the lowest possible price, and to sell our technological products in the world's biggest market. Tariffs are suspended, the Buy American Act is waived, and Canadian firms compete for American defence orders on fairly even terms with American firms.

Until 1976, we sold about as much in the States as we bought. Then we started a major re-equipment program. We ordered 18 long-range patrol planes, worth \$1.1 billion, from Lockheed Aircraft in the U.S.; as well as 128 *Leopard* tanks, worth about \$135 million, from Krauss Maffei in Germany; and 350 Swiss Armoured Personnel Carriers, worth \$211 million, to be made under licence in London by General Motors of Canada. And we'll soon be placing a \$2.3-billion order for jet fighters....

### Technology to industry

Government support for deHavilland and Canadair...has given this country an out-

standing lead in vertical lift and STOL technology. Other centres of excellence, though all too few over-all, are sonar, space, navigation, flight-safety systems, military communications, seaborne helicopter equipment, practice ammunition, lasers, batteries, diving gear, training simulators, small gas turbine engines, and ...weather and atmospheric rockets that are used around the world. In all these areas, DND and Industry, Trade and Commerce, by funding research and development, have helped Canadian companies push back technological frontiers.

\* \* \* \* \*

It has...been DND policy to transfer technology, wherever possible, from our six research establishments to industry, and this will now be policy throughout the government. For example, lasers are used by the military for long-distance range finding, and in the Sixties a 20-man DND team gave the rights on a breakthrough in high-powered low-cost gas lasers to Lumonics Research Ltd. of Ottawa. Lumonics has pyramided those rights into a company of 80-odd people, which has sold its lasers as research tools in the U.S., Europe and Asia, and pours its profits into R & D to come up with new uses such as LaserMark, for burning sales codes onto hard-to-mark items.

In sonar, our transfer of DND technology to industry has given our firms an expertise probably unexcelled in the world. Research in space could do much the same for space products. It was DND's *Alouette 1* that made us the third nation into space and gave us our lead in equipment for communications satellites. And for years, due to batteries developed by DND scientists, *Alouette 1* was the oldest satellite still functioning.

The know-how to build our third satellite was transferred to industry — at one time we had as many as 80 people from industry working with our defence research team — and as a result the landing gear of the first spaceship on the moon was made by a Quebec firm, Heroux Ltd. RCA (Canada) has supplied the space program with telemetry transmitters, and SPAR Aerospace, which started by making antennas on a shoestring, has a contract for one of the most complicated pieces of the space shuttle: its huge computer-controlled manipulator arms, a kind of space crane....

### NATO communications

...We're taking part in developing a NATO global communication system tying

national systems together by satellite, and enabling Admiral Falls, the Chief of Defence Staff, to pick up the phone and talk directly to the commander of our peacekeeping force in, say, Cyprus. The Canadian contribution will be a portable terminal, a switching facility incorporating very advanced technology. Our contract for a prototype will give one of our smaller firms a chance at a large NATO order rich in civilian possibilities.

Only DND can open the door to such orders, and we in DND, as well as the Canadian Commercial Corporation, and the Defence Programs Branch of ITC, continually brief our allies at both formal and informal meetings. A dozen or so years ago DND naval engineers developed a system called Haul-Down, or Beartrap. It allows a helicopter to land on a ship as small as a destroyer, in what was formerly impossible sea conditions.... We're now adapting the Bear Trap for the U.S. Navy, and if it passes their tests they'll place one-third of their order in Canada. That's a contract of about \$40 million for Canadian industry.

DND helps industry in many ways. We recently provided Collins Canada with documentation on our trials of their highly successful Canadian-designed man-pack radio — which, incidentally, we funded — and this helped them sell the Yugoslavian Government. In Holland this summer we test-flew, on a cost-recoverable basis, a commercial version of a military radar system for Litton Industries. And in June, at the request of Canadian Marconi, we demonstrated their world-selling radio....

\* \* \* \* \*

We've joint programs with the Americans on space and infrared systems that detect incoming missiles by heat emissions. We're working with Britain on a DND development called STUP, for spinning tubular projectile, a practice shot that duplicates a normal tank gun trajectory and then drops rapidly to earth, reducing the size of the firing range required. We're taking part in a program in which the Americans will produce a gas mask, and DND, through Mansfield Denman, will make the cannister. This is a field in which we have great competence. We've developed radiation detectors, a meter to measure radiation, an anti-radiation oral drug, and the world's best protective clothing. And all these products have been, or will be, produced by Canadian industry....

(Continued on P. 8)

## Canada and U.S. sign agreement on satellite photography

A memorandum of understanding was signed on September 19 between Canada's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), on co-operative experiments to be carried out in Canada using NASA's new proof-of-concept radar satellite, SEASAT (see *Canada Weekly* dated February 8, 1978, Page 1).

The agreement was signed on behalf of the department by Dr. J.D. Keys, Assistant Deputy Minister for Science and Technology, and Dr. Robert J. Frosch, Chief Administrator for NASA, on behalf of the agency. There will be no exchange of funds between NASA and EMR under the agreement.

EMR is using its satellite-receiving station at Shoe Cove, near St. John's, Newfoundland, to acquire sensor data over the northwest Atlantic and eastern Canada.

Although there are five different sensors on the satellite the one of chief interest to Canada is the synthetic aperture radar which will give radar images, regardless of weather conditions, produced from reflections from icebergs, sea ice,



*Chief of the Remote Sensing Centre, Larry Morley, studies satellite photo.*

ocean waves, and ships. Dr. Larry Morley, Director General of the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, says the sensors would be a natural aid to the Canadian Coastguard.

Information from SEASAT is also useful for showing geological structures, crops, forestry and water resources. Microwave sensors can cut through foliage on the ground to show formations underneath, helping in mineral and petroleum exploration. A photograph in Dr. Morley's office of the northwest Arctic taken by the LANDSAT satellite, which uses more conventional photographic equipment, took nearly four years to complete — prepared from 700 images gathered during cloud-free conditions.

The Departments of Environment, Communications, National Defence, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Supply and Services, as well as the National Research Council, are participating in more than 100 experiments designed to demonstrate whether an operational satellite of similar nature would be a cost-effective way of providing surveillance of Canada's 200-mile coastal zone.

The agreement was signed during Dr. Frosch's first visit to Canada since his appointment as NASA Administrator nearly two years ago.

## UNESCO delegation

Ambassador Yvon Beaulne leads the Canadian delegation to the twentieth General Conference of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), being held in Paris from October 24 to November 28. Mr. Beaulne is Canada's Permanent Delegate to UNESCO in Paris.

At this biennial gathering, representatives of 144 member states are discussing the two-year program of UNESCO in education, the exact and natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, culture and communications.

Napoléon LeBlanc, director of Continuing Education Services at Quebec's Laval University and former Canadian member of UNESCO's Executive Board, is vice-chairman, with:

*Delegates* — G.H. Waldrum, Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario, Miss M.E. Bayer, Assistant Deputy Minister for Cultural Affairs, Manitoba; V. Décarie, President, Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

*Alternate Delegates* — Dr. J.M. Harrison, Vice-President, Canadian Commission for UNESCO; Dr. J. Loubser, Executive Director, Social Science Federation of Canada; P. Roberts, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Secretary of State Department.

*Advisers* — C. Lussier, Secretary-General, Canadian Commission for UNESCO; R. Haerberlé, Co-ordinator of Interministerial Relations, Ministry of Education, Quebec; Dr. C. Wallace, Chairman, Maritime Provinces, Higher Education Commission, New Brunswick; and Mrs. M. Raletich-Rajicic, Department of External Affairs.

## Arctic explorers tell their tales

The men and women who opened up the Canadian North, who discovered new islands, plotted new territory, found minerals and uncovered a wealth of knowledge about the land, sea, animals and plants of the Arctic, have been pre-

senting accounts of their adventures to the public at the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto since October 13. The series continues until December 17.

The 40 guest speakers include miners, Mounties, surveyors, scientists, pilots, prospectors, architects, fur traders, native people and former Governor-General Roland Michener.

The program for November and December begins with a delivery by Roy M. Koerner of "My Walk to the North Pole", November 5, followed by "Arctic Vegetation and its Protection" by Pierre Danse-reau, November 12; "The Giant Squids of Jules Verne and the Labrador Sea" by Frederick A. Aldrich, November 19; "Ice Research at Tanquary Fiord on Ellesmere Island" by Elton R. Pounder, November 26; "The Role of the Petroleum Explorers in the Arctic" by Robert Horsfield, December 3; "Around the Horn and Through the Northwest Passage on C.G.S. *Hudson*" by Bosko Loncarevic, December 10, and "Our Final Frontier: The Underwater Arctic" by Dr. Joseph B. MacInnes, December 17.

## Canadian aerial survey aids development in Nepal

A small white jet with a red maple leaf on its tail was cruising at 25,000 feet, paralleling the Himalayas above the tiny kingdom of Nepal.

"The plane can reach 28,000 feet altitude in six minutes from take-off," *Lear Jet* pilot Terry De Visser of Calgary said proudly.

"We cover the 88 miles from Kathmandu east to Pokhara in 15 minutes and the full 525-mile length of Nepal in 50 minutes."

The sleek, high-performance jet, along with two piston-engine planes — an *Aero Commander* and a *Piper Aztec* — and 12 Canadian pilots and photographers, constitute the first phase of a \$4.5-million, land resources mapping project for Nepal's remote Far West Region, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Two Canadian companies — Capital Air Surveys of Pembroke, Ontario and Photosur Incorporated of Montreal — carried out the first half of the air photography last winter.

### Forbidden kingdom

Landlocked Nepal, long called the "forbidden kingdom", was closed to foreigners until 1951. Today, it is scrambling to catch up with the twentieth century. Nepal, which contains eight of the world's ten highest mountains, is one-fifth the size of Alberta and is struggling to meet the needs of its 13 million people. Every square foot of its limited land area, no matter how steep the slope or how thin the soil, is precious.

For generations, the same depleted, rocky soil has been tilled and retilled. Now, the mountainous terrain and unimaginable amounts of monsoon rainfall and deforestation have combined disastrously to create one of the world's worst erosion problems. Among Nepal's many competing development priorities, adequate land-use maps are a vital first step towards sound planning for the country's future.

Installed in the *Lear Jet's* doorway, a \$90,000-Zeiss camera shoots nine-inch-square negatives, each covering 36 square miles on a scale of 1:20,000. Later, a ground survey team will take to the hills on foot to pinpoint four accurate altitude references for each of the hundreds of



A Canadian aerial survey plane over the terraced slopes of Nepal.

overlapping photos.

Next year, seven Canadian experts — including a forester, an economist, a cartographer and two soil analysts — will arrive for two years' work based on the aerial photos.

### Benefits of new maps

The final product, four maps — of land systems, land capability, land use, and climatology — will help Nepal shape its future development efforts in the Far West. Planning of settlements, prevention of soil erosion, identification of potential landslides, and discovery of new, fertile land for agricultural development are a few of the potential benefits.

Additional aerial photographs on a 1:50,000 scale covering other areas of Nepal will be used by the government topographical survey branch, which also will gain expensive mapping and photography lab equipment and six newly-trained Nepalese photo laboratory assistants as a result of the project.

In Nepal, the monsoon rains leave in October and return in February. The Canadians were on the job from November 1 to February 3, working from one runway of the Kathmandu airport.

"The whole operation is dependent on the weather," says air operations manager Paul Smith. "On a previous project, we were able to photograph all of Bangladesh

## News of the arts

in five weeks using only two planes, because of the very different conditions over flat land."

### Rural health problem

One of Nepal's main goals is to spread the benefits of development among all its regions. The isolated Far West Region is a focal point for Canada's co-operation with Nepal. It is not only the area most closely covered in the air-mapping project, but also the site of a significant rural health program financed by CIDA.

At Surkhet, the town chosen by Nepal as the centre for this region's development, auxiliary health workers (paramedics) are being trained to provide basic public health services and treatment to the people of the countryside, partly through a string of village health stations that have just been completed.

The Far West Region is also linked to other parts of the rugged country, where land travel can take several weeks, by STOL (short take-off and landing) air service using Canadian *Twin Otter* aircraft provided by CIDA.

*(Sue Morrow Lockwood, a free-lance writer living in Nepal, prepared the foregoing article for Development Directions August/September 1978.)*

### Space industry boost

Communications Minister Jeanne Sauvé recently made public details of a \$20.4-million federal program in support of Canada's high-technology space industries.

The money, to be spent between now and the spring of 1982, will be used to expand and upgrade the Department of Communications' David Florida Laboratory near Ottawa, to provide Canadian industry with a fully-equipped national centre for the testing and assembly of complete communications satellites and space subsystems. Private industry will use the facility on a rental basis.

"The expanded David Florida Laboratory will further a priority objective of Canada's space program — that of developing and demonstrating a Canadian capability to act as prime contractor for the supply of complete satellites for both domestic and export markets," said Mrs. Sauvé.

Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto and Montreal will be able to use the improved facility to assemble Telesat Canada's third *Anik-C* series spacecraft in

Canada. Other companies located across Canada will also benefit from the facility.

Of the total \$20.4-million allocation, over \$15 million will be for capital expenditures, \$3 million for operating expenses and \$2.4 million for special facilities and services required for the *Anik-C* integration program.

### Canada/France know-how could help Third World and each other

By undertaking common initiatives Canada and France could bring a new dimension to international trade and better serve both the interests of developing countries and their own national economies, said Jean de Grandpré, chairman of the board of Bell Canada, in a recent address to the *Chambre de Commerce France-Canada* in Paris.

Through the collaboration of Dutch, Swedish, and Canadian companies, Bell Canada has succeeded in securing a lucrative contract from Saudi Arabia for the improvement of telephone service in that country. "Each of the partners, said Mr. de Grandpré, was of course convinced that its technology and its management skills were superior, but the pooling of resources in spite of a divergence of views secured for Bell Canada alone a market worth more than a billion dollars."

"This business partnership might serve as an example to French and Canadian companies," Mr. de Grandpré believes. "There are many areas of activity and many places in the Third World where Canadian and French companies would have an interest in combining their efforts and their resources," he added.

### U.S. interests stressed

He cautioned, however, that such a collaboration could not be achieved without considering the interests of the United States. "Trade relations with the United States inevitably constitute the cornerstone of the development of our international relationships," he said. Taking the Bell Canada group as an example, Mr. de Grandpré added: "It is because we have definitely opted for a strategy of technological innovation and growth in markets such as the United States, that we have been successful in establishing economic relationships with partially industrialized countries and developing countries."

While Canada has what the developing countries lack most — technology, manpower, equipment and food products — Mr. de Grandpré suggested that Canadians did not have the "feel of the country" in other lands which their European counterparts, particularly the French, possessed. "This seems to me to be a good point at which to bring up quite naturally the opportunities for co-operation in the Third World which exist for French and Canadian companies," he said.

Bell Canada is perhaps the largest investor-owned corporation in Canada. Together with its affiliated companies, it is also the largest Canadian supplier of telecommunications services and equipment. The parent company provides telephone service to most of Ontario, Quebec and to parts of the Northwest Territories. Bell Canada's major subsidiary, Northern Telecom Limited, is the largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer in Canada, reputedly the second largest in North America and among the six largest in the world.

With more than \$10 billion in gross assets, the Bell Canada group employs about 80,000 people and in 1977 had consolidated revenues of more than \$3.5 billion.

### Canada/U.S. police co-operation



*Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess (left) receives a gift from Inspector Al Anderson of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride, during the Mounties' recent tour to Southern California. The presentation was made to thank U.S. police forces for their continuing co-operation in matters of law enforcement.*

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## Delegation to Rome

Deputy Prime Minister Allan MacEachen headed the official Canadian delegation to Rome October 20 for the ceremonies marking the installation of Pope John Paul II. The other delegates were Minister of Regional Economic Expansion Marcel Lessard; Senator Stanley Haidasz; Edward Broadbent, M.P.; Charles Caccia, M.P.; James McGrath, M.P.; Leo Bernier, from the Government of Ontario; Jacques Parizeau, from the Government of Quebec; Kenneth MacMaster, from the Government of Manitoba; and Wladislaw Gertler, President of the Canadian Polish Congress.

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## Equal rights guidelines approved

Equal pay guides drawn up by the Federal Human Rights Commission permit employers to justify different wages for males and females on grounds ranging from seniority and merit to democracy and training.

However, the principle applied most often gives equal wages to men and women in the same establishment in jobs requiring the same skill, effort and responsibilities under similar working conditions.

The law is intended to eliminate discrimination against women in federal departments and agencies, Crown corporations, and the federally-regulated private sector ranging from chartered banks to small interprovincial trucking companies.

The guides describe what is meant by skill, effort, responsibility and conditions of work to determine if employees are "performing work of equal value". They describe grounds employers can use to justify different wages for different sexes:

- merit pay for performance measured under a formal system which employees know about;
- seniority pay to reward length of service;
- red circling, where the position of an employee is downgraded as a result of re-evaluation and the wage is frozen or curtailed;
- rehabilitation, where higher wages than warranted are paid while a worker recovers from a temporary injury or illness;
- demotion pay because of unsatisfactory job performance or an internal

labour force surplus (this covers one-time or gradual wage reductions or freezing wages);

• temporary training positions which result in a worker receiving wages different from those paid to a person with a similar position on a permanent basis.

The guides are legally binding on a human rights tribunal which can be called upon to settle complaints about wage discrimination in cases where conciliation does not work.

The guides are the partial outcome of months of talks between the commissioners, employers, trade unions, staff associations, women's groups, and labour relations experts.

Rita Cadieux, Deputy Human Rights Commissioner, said complaints of sexual wage discrimination which turned out to be the result of regional economic differences would be rejected.

"The act is not there to correct market differences. It is meant to correct a wrong — when women are not paid the same rate as men doing work of equal value," she said.

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## Letters, letters, letters

Gilles Lusignan of Hull, Quebec, a former airman and now an employee with the Department of National Defence (DND), says he answers an average of 6,000 letters a year from citizens and foreigners with questions about the Canadian Forces.

Some of the letters are a bit strange — like the one from the Great Master in Absolute Christianity who wrote in Japanese wishing to provide direction to the Department; and the offbeat query from the young lady who requested detailed information on the functions and duties of a military firing squad; or the little fellow who wanted to enlist in the Canadian Forces but only as a colonel.

From another writer came the serious request: could DND arrange a flypast by a fighter aircraft over a particular farm at precisely 1400 hours on a certain date? The occasion was a little boy's birthday party. Accompanying the request was a rough map of the area.

Then there was the letter from the elderly gentleman who wrote in to say he had an invention that would revolutionize jungle warfare — it only works at night, after dark.

A final example is the young foreign national who expressed a wish to enlist

in the Canadian Forces because he thought Canada's volunteer forces were better than his country's military organization.

The letters are treated with equal zeal by Mr. Lusignan who sets a 24-hour deadline for replies.

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## Seminar on housing

The Institute for Canadian-American Studies will present the twentieth annual Canadian-American seminar, November 9-10, entitled this year, Housing in North America and the Public Interest.

The seminar, to be held at the University of Windsor, will address a number of issues including the scarcity of land, rising mortgage costs and greater role in housing by government.

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## Leading cancer surgeon dies

Dr. Jessie Gray, Canada's first woman surgeon, died of cancer recently at Women's College Hospital in Toronto, where for more than 20 years she had held the post of chief surgeon. She was 68.

Dr. Gray was the first woman to receive a gold medal for the highest standing in the graduating class in medicine at the University of Toronto, the first woman to earn a Master of Surgery degree, the first woman resident surgeon in the 100-year history of Toronto General Hospital, the first woman to become a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, and the first woman member of the Central Surgical Society of North America. She was also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

A recipient of the Elizabeth Blackwell Citation of the New York Infirmary in 1954, Dr. Gray was considered one of the four leading cancer surgeons in North America.

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## Australian Foreign Minister visits

The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrew Peacock was in Ottawa October 10 and 11 for talks with Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson. Their discussions covered bilateral issues and a range of international topics of interest to both countries.

# News of the arts

## All that jazz

Canadian clarinetist Phil Nimmons conducted an evening of "big band" jazz at the National Arts Centre recently. Special guests were flautist Kathryn Moses and vocalist and multi-instrumentalist Clarence "Big" Miller.

Born in Kamloops, British Columbia, Nimmons studied at the Juilliard School of Music and the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. His early musical experience included several years with the Ray Norris Quintet until 1950 when he began composing dramatic scores for Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) productions. In 1953, Nimmons "N" Nine was formed as a rehearsal band which quickly developed its own following, performing for the CBC where it is now heard regularly on Jazz Radio Canada.

In 1960, the band grew to its present 16 members including musical talent from the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the National Arts Centre Orchestra and the Hamilton Philharmonic. Several of the band's members have also played with the big name bands of Stan Kenton, Buddy Rich, Woody Herman, Maynard Ferguson and England's John Dankworth. Others have been members of two of Canada's most successful rock groups, Lighthouse and Dr. Music.

Kathryn Moses, in addition to having played flute with the Royal Winnipeg and National Ballets' orchestras, has played back-up on albums by Chuck Mangione



Canadian clarinetist Phil Nimmons

and was featured soloist on an album by Bruce Cockburn.

Clarence "Big" Miller, a jazz vocalist and player of the trombone, acoustic and electric bass, drums, congos, bongo, tambourine and harmonica, has played bass and sung with Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Cannonball Adderley, Miles Davis, Lionel Hampton and Woody Herman.

## Special look at autobiography

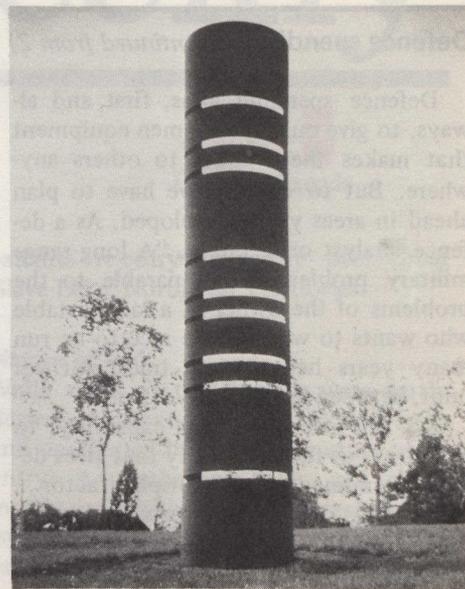
A major survey of more than 60 autobiographical films, videotapes, photography and performance is being undertaken at the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto until December 7.

A weekend conference, November 4 and 5, opens the presentation, featuring noted critics and filmmakers from across North America, bringing together major new films that span the categories of documentary, experimental, diary and *cinéma vérité*, by Stan Brakhage, Maxi Cohen and David Rimmer, among others. Al Maysles, Ed Pincus, Amalie Rothchild, Sandy Wilson and Kathleen Shannon have discussed their works, as will Clay Borris, Robert Frank, James Kelly and Rick Hancox later in the series. Laurie Anderson, Constance De Jong, David Antin and Pater Handke will perform autobiographical material, using text, movement, music and film.

## New sculpture

*Commentary* is the title of one of the most recent additions to the National Capital Commission's Sculpture Walk in Ottawa. The new sculpture by Phyllis Kurtz Fine of Toronto is situated in a prominent location on the Hull bank of the Ottawa river, directly across from the federal Parliament Buildings. The 14-foot tall sculpture is made of Stelcoloy, a type of self-weathering, rust limiting alloy steel. Over the next few years, the sculpture will gradually texturize and acquire a blue-brown patina. The work, chosen by the National Capital Commission, is the result of Phyllis Kurtz Fine's experimentation with values of light on curved planes. In "Commentary", the play of daylight and shadow through the boundaries of the horizontal spaces cut in the column produces varied pattern changes.

Phyllis Kurtz Fine is represented in



Commentary by Phyllis Kurtz Fine.

permanent public collections including the Art Gallery of Ontario and many private collections. Her sculpture *Clockwork Black* (1975) is part of an exhibition of contemporary Canadian sculpture currently travelling to London, Paris, Brussels and the United States.

## Dance companies congregate

Montreal recently hosted an 11-day national dance festival which attracted 11 dance companies, several independent choreographers and many other artists.

*Octobre en Danse* featured a full-length performance by a different company each evening and a series of "mini-performances" and demonstrations by new choreographers.

As well, each afternoon there were workshops in music, sculpture, theatre, painting, mime, cinema and lighting.

Soloists from the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the National Ballet of Canada and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens as well as Murray Louis, the Judy Jarvis Dance and Theatre Company, the Winnipeg Contemporary Dancers, the Paula Ross Dancers, the Anna Wyman Dance Company, the Toronto Dance Theatre, the Danny Grossman Dance Company, Le Groupe de la Place Royale, Entre-Six, Le Groupe Nouvelle Aire, Anna Bleuchamps, Dina Davida, Iro Tembeck, Christina Coleman, Danse Partout, Vincent Dionne (music), Linda Rabin, Judy Marcuse, and Marcel Barbeau (painting) took part in *Octobre en Danse*.

## Defence spending (Continued from 2)

Defence spending aims, first and always, to give our fighting men equipment that makes them equal to others anywhere. But to do this we have to plan ahead in areas yet undeveloped. As a defence analyst once put it, "A long range military problem is comparable to the problems of the owner of a racing stable who wants to win a horse race to be run many years hence, on a track not yet built, between horses not yet born."

It's this need, and this capability, to pick areas of future fertility that gives defence spending its high multiplier factor....

Because only a prosperous industry can afford the innovation that generates productivity and jobs. And only a stable industry, reliable in an emergency, can underwrite the needs of national defence. National security and economic prosperity are opposite sides of the same coin.

## News briefs

**Prime Minister of Israel** Menachem Begin will make an official visit to Canada November 6 to 12. He will visit Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

**Saskatchewan's New Democratic Party** was returned to office October 18, winning 44 seats and 47.5 per cent of the vote, while the Progressive Conservatives won 17 seats and 37.6 per cent of the vote. The Liberals, who claimed 14.9 per cent of the vote, won no seats in the Legislature. Premier Allan Blakeney interprets the victory as a vote of confidence in his party's emphasis on provincial control of resources.

**Pollution Probe**, a non-profit organization based at the University of Toronto, recently presented awards for "environmental achievement" for, among other things: promoting energy conservation

and durability of products (Shell Canada Ltd.); designing an office building that recycles energy and uses waste to power its air conditioning (Canada Square Management Ltd.); developing non-toxic and biological pest-control products (Fossil Flower Com.); and designing a high-temperature incinerator to handle medical wastes safely (Syntath Pathological Disposal Ltd.).

**Canada is expected to sign** a new agreement with Japan on limiting exports of certain textiles to Canada. The agreement, approved recently by Cabinet, will cover imports of textiles such as polyester fabric, nylon fabric, worsted fabric and acrylics.

**Dr. Phil Gold** and **Dr. Samuel O. Freedman**, both of Montreal, will receive joint awards of \$5,000 each for discovering a substance called carcinoembryonic antigen, often found in association with cancers in intestinal organs. They are among nine winners of the 1978 Gairdner International Awards for outstanding contributions to medical science announced recently. The Canadians' work pioneered a new area likely to lead to diagnostic blood tests for cancer. (See *Canada Weekly*, dated May 10, 1978). Dr. Gold was also awarded the Johann-Georg-Zimmermann prize for cancer research last spring.

**British Columbia** and the Federal Government have signed a \$50-million five-year agreement to support tourism in the province. The Canada-British Columbia Travel Industry Development Subsidiary Agreement provides for low interest or forgivable loans for new and expanded facilities; creation of "travel generators", such as park development and cultural centres; training programs for management and staff at tourist spots; and year-round, multi-recreational facilities at areas designated world-class ski resorts.

**Farmers' cash receipts** from farming operations totalled \$7.31 billion in the January-August period, up 12.5 per cent from \$6.5 billion in the corresponding 1977 period, Statistics Canada reports.

**The Export Development Corporation** has signed a loan of \$5.7 million to support a contract by Spar Technology Ltd., Montreal, a division of Spar Aerospace Products Ltd., of Toronto, to supply and install an earth satellite telecommunications system in Accra, Ghana. The contract should provide 300 man-years of employment for the exporter and some ten sub-suppliers in Canada.

**Life insurance companies** doing business in Canada increased their total Canadian assets by \$3.2 billion to \$30 billion between 1976 and 1977, the Canadian Life Insurance Association reports.

**Manufacturing and processing activity** in August was higher than it was in July, according to a survey by the Purchasing Management Association of Canada. New orders booked were up according to 43 per cent of respondents, down according to 12 per cent and the rest reported no change. Production increases were reported by 42 per cent, declines were noted by 16 per cent and the rest reported no change.

**At least 1,033 Canadians** were alive with functioning kidney transplants at the end of 1976. During the year, 341 persons received kidney transplants. Some 85 per cent of the kidneys used in the operations were from dead donors; almost 12 per cent from living donors. In the other cases the source of the kidneys was not known. The Canadian Renal Failure Register maintained by Statistics Canada included 3,150 patients with irreversible kidney trouble in 1976, of whom 1,899 were male and 1,251 female. Of these, 1,752 were on long-term dialysis (kidney machine) at the end of the year.

**Kuujuamiutitut** is one of the newest course subjects in the Faculty of Arts at Montreal's McGill University. It is a basic course in the Inuit language given by the Department of Linguistics. Students will learn the Fort Chimo dialect called Kuujuamiutitut meaning "in-the-big-river-resident-way".

**Transport Canada's airports** will receive 20 new airport emergency vehicles at a cost of \$4,025,000. Because of the specialized construction of the vehicles, none is expected to be in service before December 1979.

**The total number of degrees, diplomas and certificates** awarded by Canadian universities during 1977 increased by 3.3 per cent from the 1976 figure. There were 7.1 percent more Masters degrees awarded, 4.9 percent more Bachelor degrees and 0.5 percent more doctorates.

**Cathy Sherk of Fonthill, Ontario** claimed the individual title in the women's world amateur golf championship October 13 in Pacific Harbour, Fiji. Australia beat Canada by one shot for the team title. Canada finished with 597, while France stood third with 602.

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