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Framework agreement signed during Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Japan

The Prime Minister's official visit to Japan from October 20 to 26, which was intended primarily to demonstrate the significance Canada attaches to its evolving relations with that country, provided an opportunity for political consultation at the most senior level. A "Framework for Economic Co-operation" was concluded to balance the contractual link with the European Community, thereby advancing specifically the Government's "third option" foreign policy. The Framework signifies the will and intent of both Governments to facilitate and improve commercial and financial flows between the two countries and to improve mutual understanding of the bilateral economic relations. The visit was also intended to provide a catalyst for increased cultural interchange between Canada and Japan.

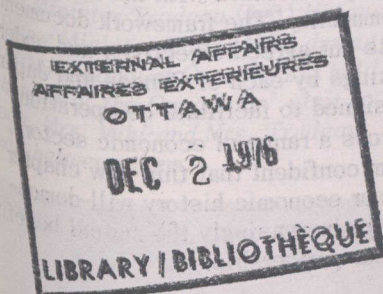
Mr. Trudeau was accompanied by Mrs. Trudeau and three members of Parliament, as well as officials from the Prime Minister's office, the Departments of External Affairs, Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Finance, and Energy, Mines and Resources.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau arrived in Tokyo October 20, via Osaka, where they landed unexpectedly because of bad weather. Following welcoming ceremonies the next day at the official Japanese guest house, they were received by the Emperor and Empress and were later guests at an imperial luncheon held in their honour.

In Tokyo, Mr. Trudeau held official talks on two occasions with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki. It was during these discussions that the Framework agreement was signed and also a cultural agreement. He also met with the Japanese Deputy Prime Minister (and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency), the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Visit to the Diet

Mr. Trudeau visited the Diet, the Japanese House of Commons, where he met with the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He later attended a reception given by the Japan/Canada



Prime Minister Trudeau, in the seat of the Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, listens as Speaker

Maeo explains procedures. Canada's Ambassador to Japan, Bruce Rankin, stands behind the Prime Minister.

Parliamentarians' League, an association of more than 150 Japanese parliamentarians interested in Canadian affairs.

The Prime Minister also held a luncheon meeting with a group of Japanese businessmen at the Keidanren (the Federation of Economic Organizations), where he had an opportunity to exchange views in a frank manner on future prospects for Canada-Japan economic co-operation.

Honorary doctorate

On October 22, Mr. Trudeau received an honorary doctorate of laws from Keio University, Japan's oldest university. He also formally inaugurated the Canadian studies program in Japan with a presentation of books to the three Japanese universities directly associated with this program. At a reception hosted by Canada's Ambassador to Japan, Bruce Rankin, the Prime Minister presented a hockey trophy, the "Japan-Canada Friendship Cup" to the president of the Japan Ice Hockey Association.

Aside from the official aspects of the visit, the Prime Minister and Mrs.



The Emperor of Japan (left) receives Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau at the Imperial

Palace in Tokyo. The Empress stands next to Mr. Trudeau.

Trudeau spent a weekend in the historical sea coast town of Kanazawa, about 200 miles northwest of Tokyo — one of the first visits to this region by a foreign dignitary. While there, they attended a performance of Noh theatre.

During a luncheon at the Japan National Press Club on the final day in Japan, Mr. Trudeau delivered a major address (see below).

Prior to the departure of the Canadian party, a joint *communiqué*,

Prime Minister Trudeau addresses Japan National Press Club

Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a major address to the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo on October 26. Some of the highlights follow:

* * * *

We in Canada, and you in Japan, have looked at one another for a long time by modern diplomatic standards, but often with more polite curiosity than informed interest. Canada first opened a resident embassy in Tokyo in 1929, only the fourth Canadian diplomatic mission in the world.

In the half century that has followed, only the most recent 20 years can be said to have met any measure of the breadth and depth of expectations that had been initially aroused, certainly in Canada and, I suspect, in Japan. Each of us has, I think, been disappointed in that fact, and in the attitude of the other. In recent years, however, we have been challenged to stay abreast of the increased complexity of our relations. Japan has become Canada's second largest trading partner, with an annual value of trade flows approaching

four billion dollars, and one of Canada's largest sources of investment capital....

* * * *

Importance of visit

It is in large measure to overcome that insidious indifference that I am here. My visit to Japan is not made as part of a tour of several countries. I am not dropping off here *en route* to or from some other state. I have come to Japan directly from Canada. When I leave this afternoon, I shall return direct to Canada. My Government attaches singular importance to Japan and to the Japanese-Canadian relationship.

For that reason I'm very happy that this past week our two countries signed a "Framework for Economic Co-operation". This event marked the successful conclusion of a negotiation which commenced in 1974 and

which, in some measure, reflects a similar negotiation which Canada recently concluded with the European Community. The framework document sets out agreed objectives and undertakings by each of Canada and Japan designed to facilitate co-operation across a range of economic sectors. I am confident that this new chapter of our economic history will demonstrate increasingly the mutual benefit of our partnership.

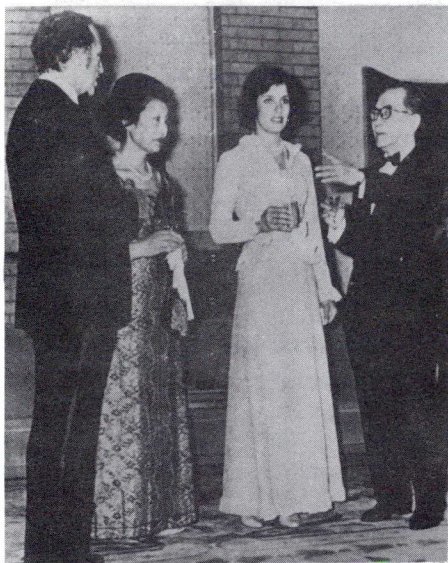
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Pleased as I am with the accomplishment of the framework agreement and with the promising potential of our trade and investment patterns, I am nevertheless even more excited with the other dimensions of our relationship — with the cultural agreement that was signed this week, and with the increasing importance which our two governments are attaching to our political consultations. Each of Canada and Japan offer to the other a window into different worlds.

* * * *

covering 24 points was issued by the two Prime Ministers, calling for closer economic, trade, political and cultural ties between the two countries (see following article).

Mr. Trudeau extended an invitation to Japanese Prime Minister Miki to officially visit Canada at a mutually convenient date, which was accepted with pleasure. An invitation was also given to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Japan, with the hope that such a visit could be arranged at a time acceptable to both Governments.



CP wirephoto

Prime Minister Trudeau (left) listens to Prime Minister Takeo Miki during an official banquet October 22, held in honour of the Canadians' visit to Japan. Mrs. Miki and Mrs. Trudeau stand between them.

Communique outlines accomplishments of Prime Minister's visit

The principal points of the joint *communiqué* issued October 26 follow:

"The two Prime Ministers shared the view that the growing friendship and co-operation between Canada and Japan was of importance not only for the two countries themselves but also for the international community. They reaffirmed the significance of continuing exchanges of information concerning the policy objectives and goals of each Government, and pledged to strengthen the consultations and co-operation between the two Governments on bilateral as well as multilateral problems of mutual concern. They acknowledged that efforts to develop closer and more systematic consultations at all levels had proved to be rewarding. In this connection, they emphasized the significance of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee and agreed that the next meeting to be hosted by Canada would be convened at an early opportunity at a time mutually convenient to both sides. They also agreed that the Foreign Ministers of the two countries would maintain and strengthen their regular practices of close consultations which have increased in frequency over the past several years.

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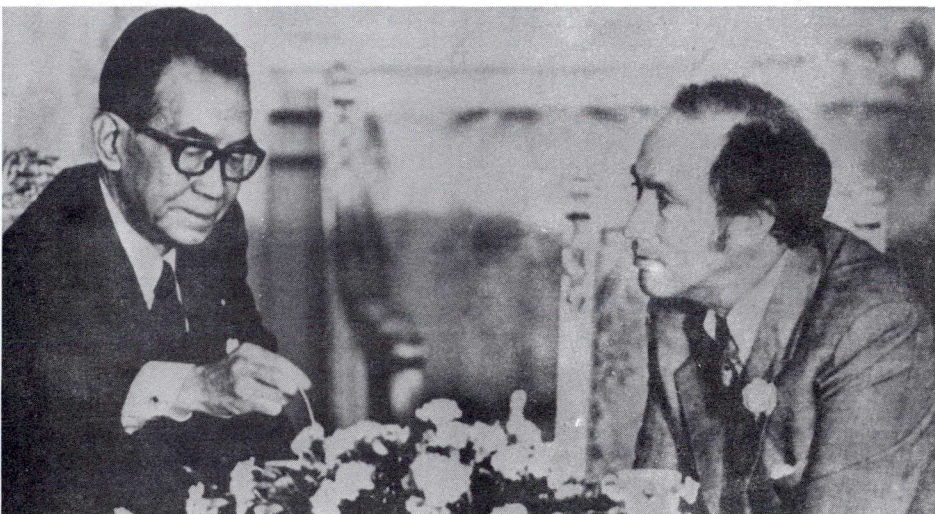
Trade

"The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the continuing and rapid growth in trade between the two coun-

tries wherein Japan was Canada's second largest national trading partner and Canada was Japan's seventh largest. They expressed their hope that this bilateral relationship would be intensified and that trade would continue to expand in a harmonious way. They reaffirmed the importance of mineral and energy resources and agricultural and forestry products in their respective economies, referring in particular to the significance of trade between the two countries in coal, non-ferrous metals, wood and paper products, grains and oilseeds. In discussing these major trade items Prime Minister Trudeau mentioned pork as a leading Canadian export product. They discussed Canada's policy on the further processing of raw materials and agreed that this policy could be implemented in a mutually beneficial way. They also discussed matters relating to increasing Canadian exports of upgraded products, fabricated and higher technology goods.

Missions to date

"The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the efforts made by both sides to identify those areas of the Canadian and Japanese economies which held the greatest promise for increased and mutually beneficial economic co-operation. They reviewed the progress to date on specific projects, particularly in the housing and computer fields which demonstrated the mutually beneficial results that can come from economic co-operation. They noted that Japanese missions to Canada had taken place in the fields of tar-sands development, and exploration and development of uranium as well as similar missions on thermal coal, metallurgical coal, housing, plywood and auto parts. They also noted that Canada had sent to Japan technical missions on coal, and on pulp and paper, and a STOL (short-take-off and landing) mission to explore the possibilities for long-term industrial co-operation in aerospace. They acknowledged the contribution such missions can make in providing an important impetus towards further economic co-operation. In this context they welcomed the high-level Japanese econ-



CP wirephoto

Prime Minister Takeo Miki and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau talk on the

last day of Mr. Trudeau's visit to Japan on October 26.

omic mission currently visiting Canada and expressed the hope that contact between their business communities would continue to expand.

Framework agreement

"The two Prime Ministers expressed particular satisfaction with their signing of the Framework for Economic Co-operation which will provide a firm basis for the long-term development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. They noted that the document provides for both Govern-

ments to promote the development and diversification of commercial exchanges and to encourage and facilitate co-operation between their respective industries. They also noted that the Framework provides for the creation of a joint committee to promote economic co-operation and agreed that the first meeting will take place in Canada at a mutually convenient time in the next year. They also agreed that the joint committee will complement and strengthen the consultative mechanisms already established.

* * * *

Visit considered success

The Prime Minister's visit to Japan can be described as successful on all counts. His meetings with Prime Minister Miki and other Japanese leaders were extremely fruitful and displayed a symmetry of views particularly on the state of the bilateral relations. During the first meeting of the two Prime Ministers, Mr. Miki echoed Canada's desire to strengthen further bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields. Mr. Miki stressed the similarities of the two countries as advanced industrialized democracies, members of the Asian/Pacific region and with very deep and important relations with the United States. The two leaders described the present state of relations as excellent and agreed that efforts for closer contact should be stepped up in all fields.

Although there were no dramatic breakthroughs in the economic/trade field, it was evident during Mr. Trudeau's stay in Japan that real progress has been made and that old illusions are falling away. The change will not occur overnight and much remains dependent upon the attitude and performance of Canadian business. Nevertheless, Japanese leaders both in government and business acknowledged Canada's efforts toward greater industrialization and saw this development as complementary and not contradictory with Japan's own industrial development strategy. The two Prime Ministers agreed that the prospects were promising for increased investment and a broader trade pattern between the two countries.

Cultural relations

"Taking note of the rich cultural heritages of the two countries, the two Prime Ministers agreed that the promotion of exchanges between the two countries at all levels, in particular in the cultural field, is essential for the deeper mutual understanding between

the two peoples. In this regard, they hoped that more extensive cultural exchanges and contacts between the two countries will develop with the implementation of the cultural agreement. They also expressed the hope for a further increase in the interflow of information through the media of the two countries so as to promote mutual understanding of the peoples of the two countries.

"The Two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the progress that had been made in the promotion of Canadian studies in Japan and Japanese studies in Canada and in academic exchanges between the two countries, and agreed that these efforts should be continued and further developed. In this connection, Prime Minister Miki welcomed the fact that Prime Minister Trudeau formally inaugurated the Canadian studies program in Japan on the occasion of the latter's visit to Japan."

More domestic flights for Mirabel

A plan to realign domestic air traffic at Dorval and Mirabel airports has been announced by Transport Minister Otto Lang.

Mr. Lang said that when the decision was made to proceed with Mirabel, the international airline industry and other countries had great expectations about air traffic growth for the foreseeable future, for passengers and cargo.

"Due to escalation of fuel costs, inflation, rising labour costs and a stagnant economy experienced the world over, these increases in air traffic did not materialize," the Minister stated. One result is that Mirabel has more capacity available for domestic flights sooner than was originally expected. "We intend to use that capacity to help relieve the growing domestic congestion at Dorval," Mr. Lang said.

The plan will be developed by officials of Transport Canada in consultation with the air carriers and airport users at the two airports, including concessionaires.

"Recommendations are expected early in 1977," said Mr. Lang. He also said Canada/U.S. transborder flights to and from Dorval would not be affected until a second phase of Mirabel development was completed.

Claims negotiator for Yukon

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Warren Allmand has announced the appointment of Dr. John K. Naysmith of the Office of Native Claims as Special Claims Representative for the Yukon. In his new post Dr. Naysmith will be the senior representative of the Federal Government in upcoming negotiations with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) concerning their comprehensive claim.

Since September 1975, when Dr. Naysmith joined the Office of Native Claims as Assistant Special Government Representative, he has been associated with the native claims process in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. He participated in negotiations with the CYI last autumn and winter, involving A.D. Hunt, former Special Government Representative for Comprehensive Claims. Significant progress was made during that period in defining the elements of a settlement.

The Council for Yukon Indians informed the Government last summer that it wished to suspend negotiations to permit further discussion with native communities in the Yukon. Negotiations are expected to be resumed in the new year.

News of the arts

Canadian film awards

Lies My Father Told Me, directed by Jan Kadar and produced by Harry Gulkin, was chosen as the best feature film of the year at the 1976 Canadian Film Awards held in Toronto on October 25. *Lies* also won three other awards: Marilyn Lightstone for best actress of the year, Ted Allen for the best screen play, and the film also won the "crass materialism" prize as the most commercially successful Canadian film from September 1975 to August 1976.

Award winners are presented with an "Etrog", named after the sculptor who designed them.

The best actor prize went to André Melancon for his performance in *Partis Pour La Gloire*, and best actress was Tedde Moore for her role in Don Shebib's *Second Wind*. Best supporting actor was Frank Moore in Joyce Weiland's film *The Far Shore*, which also won the award for cinematography by Richard Leiterman. The best director was Harvey Hart for the film *Goldenrod*.

The John Grierson award, in honour of the founder of the National Film Board, was given to Tom Daley for 36 years and 600 films produced for the NFB. The winning documentary was *Volcano, An Inquiry into the Life and Death of Malcolm Lowry*. Best animated film award went to Caroline Leaf for *The Street*, the best television drama to *For Gentlemen Only* and the best theatrical short to *Cooperage*.

National Ballet celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary

In celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the National Ballet of Canada will be host at a dance conference in Toronto, November 15 and 16. Visitors expected from Europe, Britain, the U.S. and Canada include Dame Ninette de Valois, founder of the Royal Ballet; Robert Joffrey, artistic director of the City Centre Joffrey Ballet; Rudi van Dantzig of the Dutch National Ballet; Peter Brinson of the Gulbenkian Foundation, Clive Barnes, dance and drama critic for *The New York Times*, and John Percival of the *London Times*, among others. Canadians in-



Karen Kain

involved in the conference include Alexander Grant, artistic director of the National Ballet, Arnold Spore of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and Charles Lussier, director of the Canada Council.

The panel discussions will follow the theme "Ballet - classical and contemporary - the next 25 years", and participants will be treated to a series of dance films produced by Canadian Norman Campbell.

The conference takes place at the opening of the National's Toronto season. John Cranko's *Romeo and Juliet* will open on November 12 in a gala performance commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the night when the company first opened in 1951. Karen Kain and Frank Augustyn will dance the title roles, with a special appearance by Celia Franca, founder of the company, in the role of Lady Capulet. The premiere of Frederick Ashton's *la Fille mal gardée* takes place on November 17.

Forrester returns to scene of first U.S. triumph

When Canadian opera singer Maureen Forrester steps onto the stage of New York's Town Hall on November 12, it will be very much like a return home. Her appearance in that auditorium will commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the day she gave her first recital in New York - her *début* in the United States - which marked the phenomenal rise to fame of this internationally-

acclaimed contralto.

And, the contralto began as a soprano. She was singing as a teenager in a Montreal choir when she was heard by Bernard Diamant, a prominent Dutch baritone living in that city. "You have a lovely voice my dear," he said, "but you don't know how to sing."

He recognized, however, the contralto quality of her voice and, under his training, she soon found her natural voice placement. Then Maureen Forrester began in earnest to build a concert repertoire.

Her formal recital *début* was in Montreal in 1953, at the age of 23. This led to orchestral engagements under people such as Sir Ernest MacMillan, Otto Klemperer and Josef Krips. She went on to tours of Canada. In 1956 she took the United States by storm, and hasn't looked back.

International tours

She has sung throughout the world with every leading conductor and orchestra. Pablo Casals frequently invited her to appear at his famous Puerto Rico Festival. She was with the New York City Opera in 1966-67, in Handel's *Julius Caesar*, then in autumn of 1967 she made her San Francisco Opera *début* as Cieca in *La Gioconda*. In 1975 she made her Metropolitan Opera *début* as Erda in Wagner's *Das Rheingold* and *Seigfried*.

She has toured abroad many times, performing in 1970 with the Montreal



Maureen Forrester

Symphony Orchestra at Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan. She made a summer tour of Yugoslavia, Spain and Israel in 1968-69 and gave a recital that same season at the Salzburg Festival.

Among the most recent of the singer's recordings is of a Handel opera, *Theodora*, and her voice is on the sound track of a documentary drama covering the 4,000-year history of Jerusalem, called *Next Year in Jerusalem*, featuring Lorne Greene and Sam Jaffe.

In Canada she is much admired, one of the personalities honoured in the first list to receive the Order of Canada in 1967. At Canada's international exposition — Expo 67 — in Montreal that year, the story of her life was told in an exhibition, and a motion picture has been made about her by the National Film Board. It was Maureen Forrester too, who accompanied the Montreal Symphony under Zubin Mehta on a tour to introduce the orchestra to Europe in 1967. And she created an artistic precedent when she was invited to sing at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa for the diplomatic corps.

At home in Toronto, this tall, attractive blonde is the wife of prominent Canadian violinist and conductor Eugene Kash, and a mother of five.

She packed her bags October 6, to begin what is likely to be another successful tour of the United States. She'll be in New York on November 12, with her accompanist John Newmark. The performance will be a repeat of the program she sang 20 years ago.

Assistance to Laos

On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Ambassador William H. Barton, recently gave to Sir Robert Jackson, Under-Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of Assistance to Cape Verde, Indochina and Zambia, a cheque for \$250,000 for the Special Account for Indochina Humanitarian Assistance.

The contribution was in response to a request forwarded to the United Nations by the Government of Laos and will facilitate the purchase on the international market, by the World Health Organization, of urgently-required basic medical supplies and equipment.

Canada/U.S. satellite classes

A television hook-up, which works through the multi-million dollar *Hermes* satellite launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida last January, began operating recently between Ottawa's Carleton University and Stanford University, California, in the United States.

The unprecedented video system allows students at the two universities to participate in classes beamed across the continent in a two-hour exchange for five days a week for a period of two terms.

Beginning on October 18, Carleton students sit in their classroom and take part in the course taught by Stanford professor Hans Mark on the management of research institutions. Stanford students are enrolled in two Carleton courses — Professor Esin Ulug's course on computer communications networks and Professor B.A. Bowen's course on digital systems architecture.

The courses actually began on September 13, but because the satellite was in its eclipse until mid-October, the first several classes were conducted using videotape of lectures

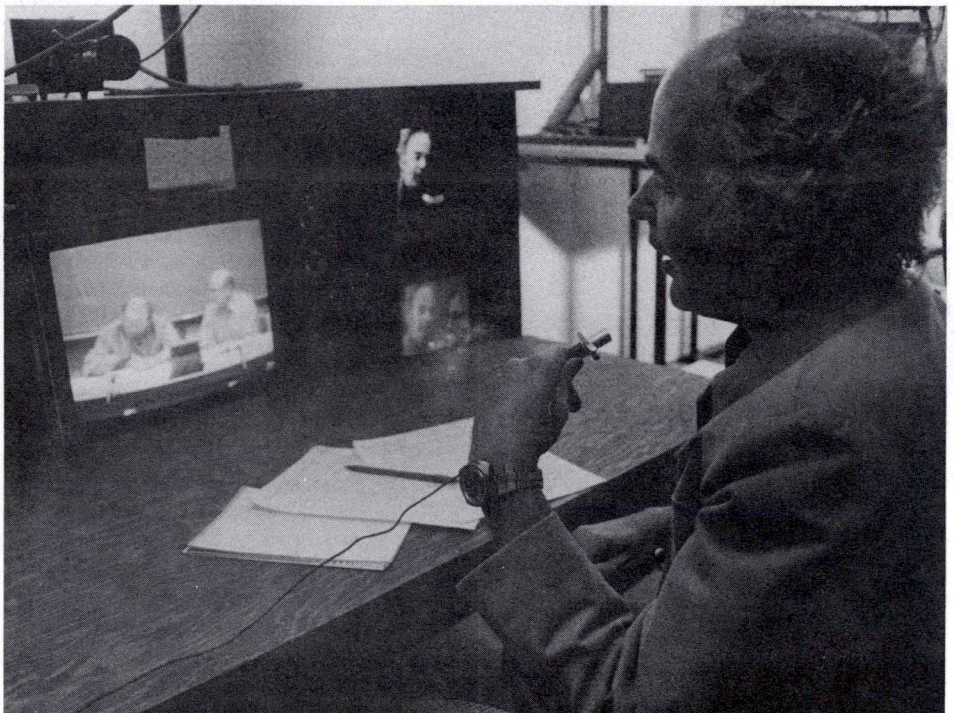
mailed between Ottawa and Palo Alto. Videotape will also have to supplement live broadcasts for six weeks in the spring when *Hermes* passes into darkness again.

The Carleton-Stanford curriculum exchange is one of a series of experiments being conducted using the joint Canada/U.S. satellite. The project is expected to demonstrate for the first time the potential economic feasibility of using a video relay satellite for both curriculum-sharing and tele-conferencing over long distances. The experiment will also be a test for educational psychologists to study the effects of learning by television.

Local initiatives grants

Federal constituency allocations for the 1976-77 Local Initiatives Program (LIP) totalling \$89.1 million were announced this month by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Allocations are based on an estimated unemployment rate for each constituency; the totals by province are as follows: Newfoundland \$7,718,000; Prince Edward Island \$1,638,000; Nova Scotia \$3,707,000; New Brunswick \$7,701,000; Quebec \$28,991,000; On-



Professor of Engineering Don George of Carleton University, Ottawa, dis-

cusses lecture studies with colleagues at Stanford University, California.

tario \$16,305,000; Manitoba \$2,449,000; Saskatchewan \$1,784,000; Alberta \$1,798,000; British Columbia \$16,171,000. The Northwest Territories has been allocated \$535,000 and the Yukon \$303,000.

LIP now in its sixth year, is designed to create jobs during peak times of seasonal unemployment in Canadian communities. This year's program is expected to produce over 20,000 extra jobs during the winter.

The chipmunk

(One of series from Hinterland Who's Who, by the Canadian Wildlife Service.)

Chipmunks are the smallest members of the squirrel family. In Canada and the United States they usually live in or near forest, but some species exist above the timber-line on mountains, or in the semi-desert regions of the western United States where bushes dominate the landscape. They are found as far north as the Yukon and as far south as Mexico; but not on the Arctic tundra, the grasslands of the Great Plains, or in the hot, sub-tropical forests of Florida. Water-logged soils are usually avoided, apparently because they are not good for burrowing.

General appearance

Chipmunks are easily recognized by the light and dark stripes on the back and head. They may be sometimes confused with some of the ground squirrels, which are also striped; but on these larger squirrels, the stripes are confined to the back and do not continue forward onto the head, as they do on chipmunks.

In Canada and the U.S. there are two main kinds of chipmunk: the western chipmunk (*Eutamias*) and the eastern chipmunk (*Tamias*). Both have five dark stripes and four light stripes, but in the eastern chipmunk two of the light stripes on the back are more obvious than, and twice as wide as, any of the other stripes. The fur on the back and sides is coloured in a variety of shades of black, brown, and grey, but on the belly the colour lightens to white or buff.

The eastern chipmunk is large (it weighs slightly less than 100 grams)

with a relatively short tail (about one-third of the total length), while the western chipmunk is smaller (about 50 grams) with a relatively longer tail (nearly half of total length). Eastern chipmunks are between 20 to 28 centimeters long, and western chipmunks are 17 to 25 centimeters long.

Burrows

Chipmunks, which are burrowing animals, construct tunnels and nests beneath the ground. The entrances of their burrows are usually well concealed beneath rocks or tangled brush.

The chipmunk constructs a nest using insulating material such as dried grasses, shredded leaves, or the fluffy seed heads of certain plants. Seeds are stored beneath the nest. It is here that the chipmunk spends the coldest part of the winter, curled up on top of its food supply.

Breeding

Male chipmunks are the first to emerge in the spring and are usually active as soon as patches of bare ground begin to appear through the snow. In Canada, the chipmunk breeding season is April and May, and most of the breeding is accomplished from mid-April to mid-May. Females alone are responsible for rearing the young.

Embryos in the uterus of the female require about 30 days to develop to full term, but this gestation period has never been accurately measured. The usual number of young in one litter is four, five, or six, but litters that are as small as one and as large as eight have been recorded. In Canada, chipmunks have only one litter and one breeding season a year, but in southern United States both eastern and western chipmunks can produce two litters in a single year.

Growth of the young

Young chipmunks, born naked and blind in an underground nest, weigh between two-and-a-half and three grams at birth. Hair does not become visible until about ten days of age. The ears are closed until the twenty-eighth day, and the eyes first open at 32 days of age.

When they are five or six weeks old, the young chipmunks may begin to leave the burrow to forage on the sur-



The chipmunk holds fruits and seeds with its front paws while removing seeds, then shifts them back into thin membraneous cheek pouches. When pouches are full, the animal hides the food beneath its underground nest.

face of the ground. At first they are quite unafraid, but after a few days above ground they are more easily alarmed and escape quickly if disturbed. The young grow rapidly during the late summer and reach adult size before the end of September. Some breed in their first spring, others not until their second year.

Hibernation

Near the end of July, they begin to collect large quantities of seeds and store them below ground. By October, each chipmunk has accumulated between one-half and one pint of seeds. With the aid of this food store, the chipmunk survives the winter.

Unlike ground squirrels, chipmunks do not accumulate body fat during the summer months, although some may do so just before they enter hibernation. Consequently, while many ground squirrels are already hibernating in October, chipmunks are still actively storing food.

In November, chipmunks disappear below ground and hibernation begins.

Importance to man

Through their habit of storing seeds beneath the surface litter, chipmunks are important in the dispersal of seeds. Any such partially buried seeds that are not consumed stand a better chance of germination than those falling on top of surface litter. In this way, chipmunks assist the spread of shrubs, trees, and other seed plants.

Sunken wagon train

Some evidence supporting the theory that a sunken wagon train lies at the bottom of the Snye River has been discovered by divers from the Ontario Provincial Police.

The divers have located relics on the 65-foot channel bottom. The police divers were operating under the supervision of Leonard Kroon of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The two — Paul Bailey and Tim O'Hagan — have been permitted by the Ontario Provincial Police to assist Mr. Kroon, the University of Windsor's Field Archeologist, as part of their schedule of required training dives to maintain underwater proficiency.

The divers brought to the surface a part of a wagon hitch along with sections of vertebrae, which Mr. Kroon believes were those of oxen.

Mr. Kroon believes a wagon train fell through the ice as it attempted to cross the Snye River to Walpoe Island about 1850.

He arrived at his theory through local word-of-mouth reports and, as far as anyone knows, there is no documentation of the occurrence.

In April this year, the two divers combed the bottom of the Snye and sighted what they believed to be barrel staves. In the three subsequent dives this summer more evidence has been compiled.

The divers have located two pairs of wooden wagon wheels each about five feet in diameter and partially covered by silt in the deepest part of the channel. They report that the wheels have iron bands for "treads".

Mr. Kroon suspects each set of wheels belongs to a separate wagon as in most old wagons the front and rear wheels are of different sizes.

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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.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

News briefs

■ The Borrowers and Depositors Protection Bill, tabled in the Commons October 27 by Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Anthony Abbott, would give consumers more protection against unfair interest rates, standardize the calculation of interest on bank deposits and would give police new mechanisms to crack down on "loansharking". It would force lenders to give full and exact information on interest charges at each stage of a transaction, would standardize credit principles across the country, enable consumers to know the true cost of a loan and would permit direct comparison of the rates offered by various lenders.

■ The export tax on partially processed oil shipped to the U.S. was reduced by five cents a barrel to \$3.75 effective November 1. Taxes on other shipments remain unchanged at \$3.25 for motor gasoline and gasoline components, \$3 for middle distillates and \$3.50 for heavy fuel oil.

■ Canada will take part in experiments using a French/German communications satellite system, Communications Minister Sauvé and her French counterpart, Norbert Segard, said in a joint statement released October 26. The statement said Canada and France would develop co-operative experiments using the *Symphonie* satellite system.

■ A 30-year agreement to connect the electric power networks of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was signed October 26 by officials of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and Maritime Electric Co. of Charlottetown. The \$39.2-million project will involve 31 miles of 138,000-volt transmission line — 13.5 miles under water — linking the two provinces.

■ Newfoundland Fisheries Minister Walter Carter, has embarked on a course of action to develop a more precise method of marine weather forecasting in his province to provide more adequate warnings of approaching storms to better safeguard the lives of fishermen and to allow them more time to take precautionary measures to protect their fishing gear.

■ The Manitoba Law Reform Commission has issued a report recommending

that every certifiably identified post-operative trans-sexual person born in Manitoba be entitled to a birth certificate designating that person's preferred sex in accordance with surgical changes. Similar measures are in effect in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. The Commission notes that the transsexual persons interviewed placed great importance on having a revised birth certificate to save them unnecessary embarrassment when asked to prove their sex.

■ Some 250 Venezuelan students are receiving scholarships to permit them to further their training in Canada in science and engineering. Ottawa's Carleton University has agreed to provide the means whereby 50 Spanish-speaking students will carry out a special program in English as a second language in the Faculty of Arts. They will also be given scientific training to qualify them for entrance into the degree program to which they made their original commitment.

■ Inflation declined from the 12 percent rate at which it was running before the anti-inflation program began a year ago to 6.5 per cent in September, but a lot more work must be done on the psychology of the public, Anti-Inflation Board chairman Jean-Luc Pepin says, adding that the program must be allowed to run its full three-year term. Finance Minister Donald Macdonald says wage and profit controls will remain until a consensus is achieved with labour and business on the sharing of national income. The federal Cabinet intends to achieve that consensus through meetings with business, labour and other groups in society, he says.

■ Pay increases averaging 8 per cent effective October 1, have been announced for members of the Canadian Armed Forces. Pay now ranges from \$500 a month for a private on entry to the Forces to \$2,445 for a lieutenant-colonel.

■ Canada is having its best year ever in wheat production, with records expected in yields and total production. About 22 million tons of feed grains will be harvested this year — an increase of about 11 per cent over the 1975 figure.