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Special vehicle acts as control centre in rail disasters

Canadian National Railways has developed a special communications vehicle to be used at the site of major derailments.

In Canada, there have been major derailments at Mississauga, Ontario and MacGregor, Manitoba. Although there were no deaths or serious injuries in either case — indeed there are no records of death due to dangerous commodity derailments in Canada — considerable public concern has been expressed.

Following an inquiry into the MacGregor derailment, CN Rail proposed the formation of a task force with representation from the various organizations and authorities most likely to be involved in the case of a derailment. The task force, which met first a year ago, included representatives of CN, Canadian Pacific Railways, the Canadian Chemical Producers Association, the Petroleum Traffic Committee, the Propane Gas Association of Canada, railcar builders, the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs, the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the Canadian

Railway Labour Association, and the American Association of Railroads.

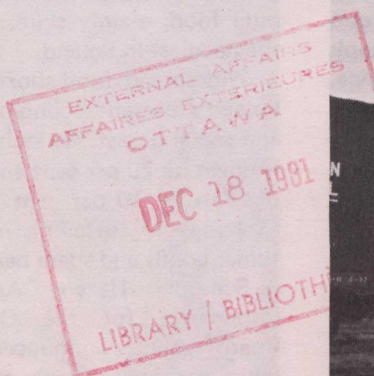
The idea for the special communications vehicle arose from task force discussions suggesting that a location where key players could plan strategy would be a distinct advantage.

Serves as control centre

The command post, *Mobile 1*, was custom-built in CN Rail's Point St. Charles shops at a cost of more than \$250,000. It contains radio, telephone, telex and video systems and has been designed to be the command post at the site.

Half of the 45-foot trailer is taken up by a communications control centre. The other half is a conference area in which CN Rail officers, police and fire departments, chemical company specialists, environment officers and other authorities can share information and plan courses of action. The conference area will also be used for media briefings.

A key to ensuring communications is the 45-foot telescopic radio mast



This special communications trailer was custom-built by CN Rail at a cost of some \$250,000. Designed to be the Command Post at the site of a major derailment, Mobile 1 can travel by highway and rail flat-car.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
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Dec 11/81



To ensure a reliable flow of information to and from the site of a major derailment, CN Rail has developed the experimental communications trailer containing radio, telephone, telex and video systems.

mounted on the rear of the trailer. Its antenna is the link to three separate forms of radio communication: CN Rail's own multichannel system, any telephone company's mobile telephone system and the CB radio system. There are four portable radios for walkie-talkie communication at the site.

In addition, the command post can accommodate up to three telephone company circuits and two CN Rail dispatcher telephone links. The telex hook-up, complete with television screen, allows communication with any location on the telex network. It also enables the command post access to CN Rail's TRACS computer for information about the make-up of a train and the nature of the commodities carried, and taps into Canadian National's company-wide administrative message network.

Videotape equipment on *Mobile 1* will provide either direct feed to the trailer or remote taping for later playback.

The command post can travel to the derailment site by highway if the accident happened near a road. It also has its own flat-car for traveling to otherwise inaccessible points on the railway system.

The first command post will be located in Ontario where the heaviest concentration of dangerous commodity movements takes place. Similar units will be located in each of the company's five regions across the country.

Namibia question

Canada, along with France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and the United States — the five member governments of the "Contact Group" — are convinced that only a negotiated settlement accepted by the Namibian people, the South African government, the governments of front-line states and ultimately, the United Nations, can bring independence to Namibia, said Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations Gérard Pelletier in a statement to the plenary debate of the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, November 20.

Mr. Pelletier made the statement on behalf of the Contact Group, which has been working together during the past four years in an attempt to negotiate an internationally recognized settlement to the Namibian problem.

"As an alternative to a negotiated settlement, the Five see only an open-ended continuation of a war with all of the suffering this would entail," Mr. Pelletier told the Assembly.

The proposal of the Contact Group calls for the completion of three phases of negotiation which would lead to the beginning of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 in 1982.

Phase one

The first phase would be for the parties concerned to commit themselves to a set of constitutional principles designed to build the confidence of the parties concerned in the election process and in the future of an independent Namibia, said Mr. Pelletier.

Representatives of the Contact Group recently completed a mission that took them to Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya. The representatives met with government officials and interested parties and organizations to present their proposed constitutional principles. Mr. Pelletier said that the document presented in Africa suggested "guidelines for the Constituent Assembly and set forth certain broad principles to be reflected in the constitution". The Contact Group has not attempted to write a constitution for Namibia, said Mr. Pelletier. That would be the task of a duly elected Namibian Constituent Assembly, he said.

In the second phase, the specific arrangements for the United Nations

Transitional Assistance Group would have to be agreed upon, according to the Contact Group. The group would make suggestions to "help ensure that the transition would be conducted in a fair and impartial manner". The third phase of the process would begin with a public commitment by all of the parties concerned to a date for the beginning of the implementation of resolution 435.

Response heartening

Mr. Pelletier said that the initial response to phase one by those concerned had been encouraging.

The Canadian ambassador also referred to a six-part resolution that had been drafted by the Council for Namibia. "This document is vituperative in tone, in its demands and unhelpful in the search for a negotiated settlement," said Mr. Pelletier on behalf of the Contact Group.

"It is the Contact Group's judgement that this resolution, if adopted would not contribute to the negotiations now under way and may be a hindrance to the achievement of the objective of those negotiations: the independence of Namibia," he said.

Food aid to Poland

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will provide \$100,000 in food aid to Poland.

The contribution will be provided to the Polish-Canadian Congress, which has been channelling relief to Poland for several months. The congress will use the grant to purchase, transport and distribute food, mainly skim milk powder, to the neediest in Poland.

Widespread food shortages are part of Poland's current economic crisis, strikes and social unrest. Agricultural production is down by 20 per cent and industrial production by 10 per cent. Lack of foreign exchange is curtailing imports of consumer goods and spare parts.

Senator Hazen Argue, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, recently announced that the credit limit for government guaranteed grain sales to Poland had been raised by \$500 million in order to permit Poland to continue to import Canadian grain.

A number of voluntary organizations such as CARE and Catholic Relief Services have also received permission to send relief to Poland.

Boundary treaty signed

Canada and the United States have ratified a treaty that will result in the Gulf of Maine maritime boundary dispute being referred to an international tribunal for binding settlement.

The treaty was brought into force, November 20, when instruments of ratification were exchanged in Ottawa by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Richard Smith, Minister at the United States Embassy.

The treaty and a special agreement annexed to it provide for the final determination of the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Maine area by a five-member chamber of the International Court of Justice in the Hague. If, for any reason, the International Court of Justice does not constitute the Chamber in accordance with the treaty and with the special agreement within six months, either Canada or the United States may terminate the special agreement. In that event an arbitration agreement, also annexed to the treaty, will come into force and the dispute will then be referred to a five-member international arbitral tribunal that would be specially constituted by Canada and the United States to hear the case.

Judge nominated

Under the statute of the International Court of Justice, a country that is not represented on the court may nominate one of its nationals to sit as judge *ad hoc* in any case involving that country. The



Richard Vroom

Dr. MacGuigan (left) and Mr. Smith shake hands following exchange of documents.

Canadian government will nominate Maxwell Cohen, a law professor at McGill University in Montreal and former Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission to act as a judge in this case.

The Gulf of Maine area in dispute includes the valuable fishing grounds of Georges Bank. The single maritime boundary to be established will delimit both the fishing zone and the continental shelf appertaining to each country in this area.

The treaty referring the boundary dispute to binding third-party settlement was originally signed in Washington in March 1979 and was part of a package together with the East Coast Fishery Resource Agreement. The latter agreement, which provided for joint management and reciprocal access by both countries in respect of the Georges Bank fisheries was withdrawn from the U.S. Senate in March 1981 after failing to obtain the Senate's consent over a two-year period.

Canada-Ivory Coast meeting

The first session of the Canada-Ivory Coast bilateral joint commission was held in Ottawa, November 17-19.

The Ivory Coast delegation was led by Ivory Coast Minister of Foreign Affairs Siméon Aké, while the Canadian delegation was led by Minister of State for Finance Pierre Bussières.

The two parties examined current co-operation projects and looked at potential directions for the next co-operation program. The Ivory Coast side expressed its satisfaction with the Canadian decision to continue to provide support for projects under way and to increase its financial and technical assistance by introducing new mechanisms of co-operation.

The Canadian and Ivory Coast delegations also looked at commercial relations between the two countries and agreed to try and increase and equalize their volume of exchange. They said they would like to see an air agreement between the two countries in addition to agreements on investment guarantees and double taxation and on industrial co-operation.

The Ivory Coast side said it was pleased with Canada's desire to participate in the creation of joint ventures at the small- and medium-sized business level.

The two sides also discussed cultural relations.

During his visit, Mr. Aké was received by Governor General Edward Schreyer,

Speaker of the Senate Jean Marchand and Speaker of the House of Commons Jeanne Sauvé. Mr. Aké also had talks with Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion Pierre De Bané, Minister of National Health and Welfare Monique Bégin, Minister of Transport Jean-Luc Pépin and Minister of State for Finance Pierre Bussières.

New videotex projects

The federal Department of Communications has announced the creation of a videotex (two-way television) research centre that will create a 10,000-page data base in French.

The videotex centre will be at the Ecole Polytechnique on the University of Montreal campus and will use a computer supplied by Digital Equipment of Canada Limited of Ottawa.

The three-year agreement calls for the department to put \$2.5 million into the project. The new research centre will create a data base to provide information in text and graphics on education, government, social programs and public affairs.

Improved data base

The team of videotex researchers wants to enlarge and better the data base, identify new methods of organizing information retrieval and examine possibilities for computer-aided design.

The announcement follows one earlier of a similar experiment in French being conducted by Telecable Videotron Incorporated and the paper *La Presse*, both of Montreal.

In addition, Infomart of Toronto, the company responsible for marketing Telidon, has announced that one of the first commercial applications of Telidon will begin in the United States early in 1982.

Agricultural businesses and related industries in the San Joaquin Valley will be using Telidon to obtain weather information, reports from commodity markets, conduct financial analysis models, banking, purchasing and other activities. The service will be offered through the *Bakersfield Californian*, a daily California newspaper with a circulation of more than 71,000 in the San Joaquin Valley. A similar project called Project Grassroots was started in Manitoba earlier this year.

Quebec firm opens food plant using new system

A Quebec company has opened a plant that will use leading technologies to convert cheese by-products into food concentrates.

Sodispro Technologie Limitée of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec has built the new facility that will be the first of its kind to produce both lactose and protein concentrate under one roof. The 69,000-square foot plant is located in an area that produces 55 per cent of all the cheese in Canada and will absorb 50 per cent of the surplus by-product from the cheese factories in the St. Hyacinthe region.

Long-term contracts

Sodispro has its raw material supplied under long-term contracts and has contracts to sell all that it can produce in the next seven years, primarily to Japan and the Republic of Korea. The company will employ 50 workers in the new plant, with an expected increase to 73 in the second year of operation.

Sodispro converts surplus cheese by-products into protein concentrate and lactose, using technology that was developed in Europe but which the company has refined to a more efficient and faster system that uses less energy and takes less floor space. The company still has technological exchange agreements with European firms. The new plant will also encompass an ultramodern quality control, research and development centre.

An extra benefit of the process is that

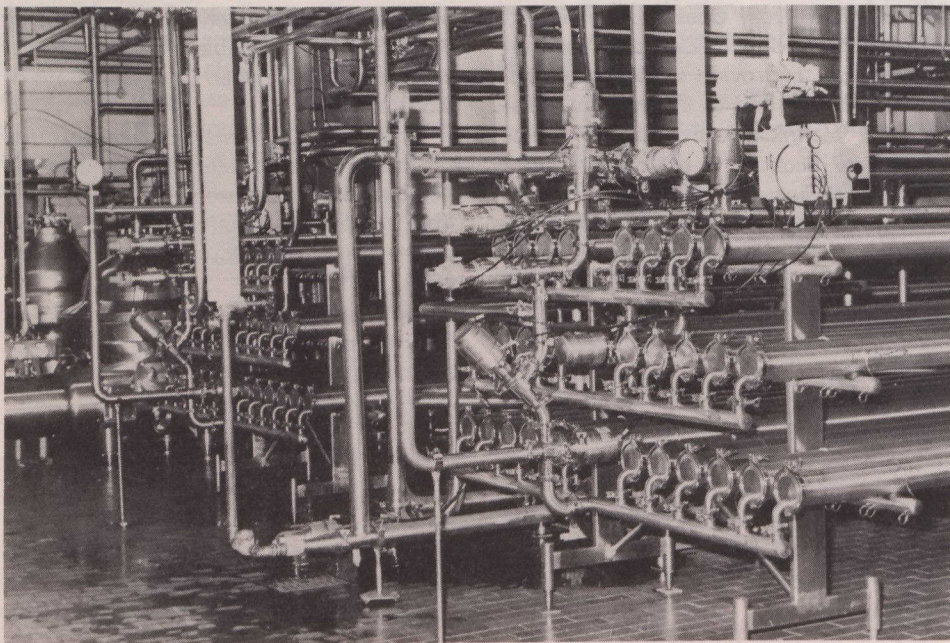


The new Sodispro plant in St. Hyacinthe.

it relieves a major pollution problem in the region of Quebec caused by the dumping of surplus by-product from cheese factories.

Total investment

The total investment by Sodispro in the plant is more than \$20 million of which \$12 million is for processing equipment. Of this total, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion has contributed \$3.5 million, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce has also provided loan insurance of \$2.25 million.



The ultrafiltration system used at the Sodispro plant.

Microelectronics centre proposed

An Ontario government task force has recommended the establishment of a microelectronic technology centre in the province.

After a year-and-a-half of study, the task force said it is "cautiously optimistic" about Canada's prospects in high technology. It said that speed is essential if various levels of government are to exploit the industrial benefits of microelectronics.

The proposed centre would co-operate with industry to monitor the Canadian supply of integrated circuits (the basic building blocks of microelectronics-based products). It would absorb the cost of design, development and testing of silicon chips, related tools and software for small- and medium-sized Canadian companies.

The task force also recommends the establishment of centres based on computer-assisted design, manufacturing and robotics technology.

The report also outlined a number of recommendations designed to enable the work force to adjust to the implementation of microelectronics in the workplace. These include retraining programs, health and safety measures, public awareness and education efforts.

Libraries and information centres should provide public access to microelectronics-based information services, said the force. It also recommends that another task force be established to complete the analysis of the impact of microelectronic products in the home, schools and workplace.

Canadian bank opens in China

The Royal Bank of Canada has become the first Canadian bank to establish a representative office in China.

About 15 foreign banks have already established representative offices in Peking, with about 54 more applications pending. One of these is an application by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, which expects to open a representative office officially before the end of this year.

The bank first established contact with the Bank of China in 1958, and shortly afterward set up an office in Hong Kong.

The main service the Royal Bank office will have to offer is in the syndicated Eurodollar and Eurocurrency loans.

Studio Candide Caméras Inc.

CUSO helps Indochinese refugees

Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) will assist 30,000 villagers in eastern Thailand who have been affected in recent years by the influx of hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees.

The Canadian Embassy in Bangkok has announced that CUSO would help implement a \$3-million project for development of health, education, agriculture and other income-generating activities.

Funds will be provided over four years by the Canadian International Development Agency and implementation will be carried out jointly with Thai officials.

It is hoped to double the incomes of the villagers involved while providing expanded health care facilities, assisting schools and improving water resources in the area.

The rural people themselves will establish priorities to be addressed.

Downhill ski race at Whistler

Whistler Mountain in British Columbia has been named the site of one of the World Cup downhill ski races this season.

The Molson World Downhill race, the ninth of 11 races on the World Cup tour for 1981-82, will be staged over a new course on the north side of the mountain.

Canada's top downhillers — Steve Podborski of Toronto, Ken Read of Calgary, Dave Murray of Whistler and Dave Irwin of Vernon, British Columbia — are expected to race, along with the top racers from Europe.

The Whistler event will precede the last two World Cup races of the season, both scheduled for Aspen, Colorado, in early March.

The first

The Canada Ski Association and Molson Breweries of Canada will sponsor the Whistler race, the first World Cup event in Canada since a downhill event was rescheduled for Lake Louise, Alberta in March 1980.

The new Whistler course is on the north side of the mountain and the finish will be on a bluff about 100 metres above the village, located 90 kilometres north of Vancouver.

The old downhill course at Whistler often was plagued by bad weather and race officials feel the new site will have the advantage of colder conditions and less fog.

War years remembered

Two men met recently at Mount Maunganui, New Zealand, far from the German prisoner of war camp where they last saw each other in 1942.

They were Bill Dashwood, a retired bank manager now living at Mount Maunganui and Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand Roger Rousseau.



Recalling POW days and studying photographs from the camps are Mr. Dashwood (left) and Mr. Rousseau.

Both men had been seconded to the Royal Air Force base at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, England, Mr. Rousseau as an observer and Mr. Dashwood as a Hampden pilot, in 106 squadron.

They were shot down on their twenty-second mission as they returned from bombing Hamburg.

The four crew bailed-out from the burning aircraft over occupied Denmark and landed in an ice-covered field.

Stayed in country

Mr. Rousseau and Mr. Dashwood stayed together and lived in the countryside for three days before going to a farmhouse where they were fed and allowed to sleep in a barn.

They woke to find bayonets at their throats and were sent to Stalag 7 POW camp.

"The first year was not so bad. We were busy adjusting to our surroundings," said Mr. Rousseau.

As officers they did not work and had to keep themselves occupied with sports, drama and, of course, escape plans. Mr. Rousseau made three unsuccessful escape attempts.

Punishment for escape attempts was

30 days solitary confinement. Mr. Rousseau was moved through eight different camps in the three-and-a-half years he was a POW.

The two men celebrated their twenty-first birthdays in Stalag 7. "We were very young," Mr. Rousseau said. "It was not our war. People on both sides were scared."

Mr. Dashwood was in six camps until released by the Russians. "We were left to fend for ourselves for three months before being repatriated," he said.

Mr. Rousseau was more fortunate, he was in London for the VE Day celebrations.

Mr. Dashwood brought back an English bride and returned to the bank he had worked with before the war.

Mr. Rousseau has been in the Canadian foreign service for 32 years and was also Commissioner General for 1976 Montreal Olympic Games. For this service he was awarded Canada's highest civil award — the Companion of Canada.

(Excerpts from an article in The Bay of Plenty Times, October 21, 1981.)

Plans to improve native employment

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced major initiatives to improve employment for Saskatchewan's native people.

Plans include discussions with the province of Saskatchewan for the development of a Northern Trades Training Institute and establishment of a federal-provincial commission to bring together all parties concerned in the key issue of native employment in the province.

The proposals were put forward as a result of recommendations of a federal task force on native employment in Saskatchewan which examined federal programs in this area.

The proposed commission would seek representation from native associations, federal departments, and private sector agencies and would identify employment requirements of the province's native population, as well as recommend changes to existing programs affecting them.

The task force, which was established by the federal government last year, also recommended changes to the Commission's Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), to streamline its administration and to ensure that people of native ancestry, especially native women, are fairly represented in its projects.

Training and transport aircraft stamps issued

The Canada Post Corporation issued four stamps as part of its continuing series devoted to Canadian aviation, on November 24. Two 17-cent postage stamps feature the de Havilland DH-82C *Tiger Moth* and the Canadair C1-41 *Tutor*, while two 35-cent stamps show the Avro Canada C-102 *Jetliner* and the de Havilland *DASH-7*.

Developed in Britain, the *Tiger Moth* elementary trainer first flew in 1931. De Havilland Canada built more than 1,500 *Tiger Moths* at their Toronto plant between 1937 and 1942, most of which were specially modified for Canadian conditions. The Royal Canadian Air Force first used the Canadian model for elementary pilot training in 1938. During the Second World War, thousands of pilots were trained on this aircraft.



In 1958, Canadair Limited of Montreal decided to enter the jet training aircraft market with a private venture — the CL-41 *Tutor* basic jet trainer, the first aircraft designed wholly by Canadair. The merits of the aircraft led to a decision by the government to purchase the CL-41 trainer in quantity for the RCAF. The *Tutor* was well-suited for adaptation to military use in ground attack duties. In Canada the CL-41 is still in service for



basic training and is flown by the "Snowbirds" aerobatic team.

The Avro Canada C-102 *Jetliner* was North America's first jet transport. It flew on August 10, 1949, only 14 days after the world's first jet airliner. Design of this jet transport was initiated in 1946 to Trans Canada Airlines specifications, and later work on the C-102 project continued with government support. During 1950 and 1951, the *Jetliner* established



several intercity flight records and showed every indication of success in the commercial transport field. This potential was not realized, for the Korean conflict led to a decision that Avro Canada concentrate its production resources on the CF-100 jet interceptor.

Designed and built by de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, the *DHC-7*, a quiet short-takeoff-and-landing airliner, incorporates the results of a world-wide



study of short-haul transport requirements. The design for the *DASH-7* got under way in Downsview, Ontario, on March 27, 1975. Its excellent STOL performance has made the aircraft attractive to operators flying from small airfields in remote and rugged terrain. It is equally suitable for commuter airlines serving large metropolitan areas.

The aircraft stamps were painted by Robert Bradford, and typography was designed by Jacques Charette. Shortly following the issue of these commemorative postage stamps, the 1981 Annual Souvenir Collection of the Postage Stamps of Canada will be released. Each year Canada Post prepares a special collection, including a set of all the postage stamps issued during the year and an illustrated book with the stories behind the stamps. The 1981 collection is available at the Philatelic Mail Order Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0B5.

Playgrounds go world-wide

A small Ontario firm has spent the last 32 years designing playgrounds for children around the world.

Paris Playground Equipment Limited of Paris, Ontario, east of Hamilton, was launched in 1949 with five employees in a converted chicken coop. The company now employs 64 in an 80,000-square-foot building on an industrial park.

Parks throughout Canada have equipment manufactured by Paris Playground, which has specialized in the creative or total playground concept.

Solid product

Children in Australia, Trinidad, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Europe also play on the Canadian-made products. Edward Attlebery, export sales manager, said the firm has successfully mastered the art of producing a playground product that will stand up to the rigours of weather, as well as the destructive capabilities of children. He said the company is looking at more foreign sales.

The company's major customers are municipalities and their parks boards, followed by school boards.

The company's playground equipment are "kid-tested for playability and safety" in a local park where the company has a display and test operation for the town's youngsters to use.

The company started with five basic items: slides with chutes made of hard maple or cherry, steel swings, teeter totters, horizontal ladders and bouncing horses. Now it makes hundreds of items, including sports equipment and park benches, flag poles, bicycle racks and garbage cans.

The company turns steel pipe into rocket ships, beehives, horses and even a rendition of the Loch Ness monster. Playground packages start at \$500 and go as high as \$26,000 for the Paris Spectacular, the top of the line model with a moat, castle and playing space.

An average playground model includes: three slides, a 14-foot plastic chute, tire swings, track rides, a variety of ramps, scrambling net, drawbridge, clatter bridge, tire swing bridge, vertical tube climber, multi-level castle keep and firemen's poles. Paris Playground sells through a dealer network across Canada and the northeastern United States, a sales agency in Europe and a representative in Kuwait. Its products are manufactured under licence in Australia.

Photographer captures essence of human condition

Two exhibitions of photographs by David Heath are on view at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, until January 2.

They represent two important periods of the photographer's career. *A Dialogue With Solitude*, black and white photographs made between 1954 and 1963, was Heath's first major body of work and was assembled in 1963 as an exhibition and two years later as a book. *Songs of Innocence*, his most recent work consists of colour photographs.

Photographer and teacher

David Heath was born in Philadelphia in 1931, and in 1970 moved to Toronto where he teaches photography at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Considered one of the most influential teachers and photographers of his generation, Heath was awarded Guggenheim Fellowships in 1963 and again in 1964. *A Dialogue With Solitude* was the product of these two grants. It is a carefully sequenced group of 82 photographs dealing with love, hate, war, bewilderment and alienation as the outward signs of loneliness.

Heath is a photographer concerned with the human condition. *A Dialogue With Solitude* stands as a testament to mankind's ability to transform through art, misery into beauty, loneliness into solitude.

The National Gallery of Canada contains the only complete exhibition set of *A Dialogue With Solitude*. Heath's work



Photograph entitled, New York 1959, is from Heath's portfolio, *A Dialogue With Solitude*.

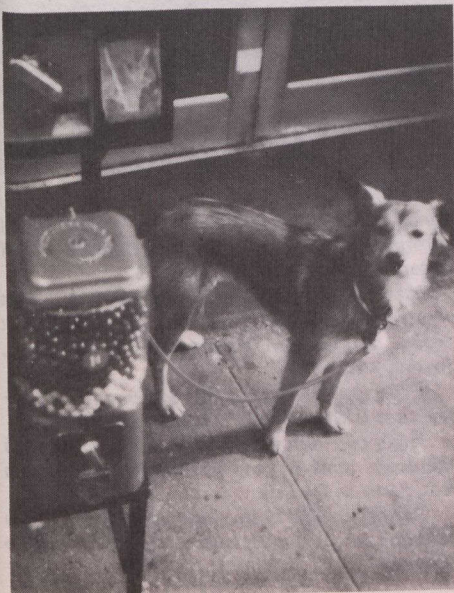
is also represented in such major collections as the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the National Film Board of Canada.

Search for innocence

Songs of Innocence, a title derived from William Blake's book of poems written in the eighteenth century, contains Heath's most recent work. For Heath, the title has a double-edged meaning, representing the artist's search for innocence through a photographic process that is normally associated with the innocent snap-shooter, the instant colour photograph, and the recording of everyday events, innocent at least in appearance.

These photographs are a tiny selection from many thousands that began as a visual diary, a record of Heath's daily life. As James Borcoman, the National Gallery's curator of photographs and organizer of the exhibition has stated, "the innocence in Heath's recent work is the product of a sophisticated eye, knowing what it is seeing, and aware of its artistic and photographic roots. The colour and scale of these little photographs remind us of the innocent charm of miniature paintings of an earlier time".

National Gallery of Canada photos



One of the photographs from David Heath's *Songs of Innocence* on display at National Gallery of Canada.

Canada-Scotland writer exchange

Canadian writer Fraser Sutherland and Scottish writer William Watson are currently taking part in exchange fellowships for 1981-82.

The two writers were participants in the annual Canada-Scotland Writers in Residence Exchange established in 1977 by the Canada Council and the Scottish Arts Council.

Mr. Watson is writer-in-residence at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario during this academic year and Mr. Sutherland has taken up a similar position at the University of Edinburgh.

Under the exchange, the visiting writer devotes himself principally to his own work but also gives lectures, consults with students, travels, participates in seminars and literary meetings and helps to promote increased understanding of the literature of the two countries.

The fellowships are worth \$18,000 each, including accommodation and travel fares. Costs are shared by the two councils and the universities.

Movies filmed in B.C.

Six feature films — five for theatrical release and one television movie — have been filmed or are scheduled to be shot this fall in British Columbia.

The six movies are:

- *A Piano for Mrs. Cimino* is a made for television drama for EMI Television. The film, starring Bette Davis, was shot at locations in Burnaby and Vancouver;
- *Mother Lode*, starring Charlton Heston, is currently being filmed in the Vancouver, Squamish and Whistler area;
- *First Blood*, starring Sylvester Stallone and Kirk Douglas, started filming in early November and runs through January. Locations are Hope, the Fraser Valley and Parksville;
- *The Columbia Connection*, a Canadian production starring Britt Ekland, is due for filming in Vancouver;
- *Eureka*, stars Gene Hackman and is being shot in Barkerville and the Vancouver area; and
- *The Thing*, which will be shot in December in Stewart.

The British Columbia Film Promotion Office had a part in luring all six motion pictures to the province. Negotiations for two more Canadian features are expected to be made final shortly. An additional six projects are now being discussed.

News briefs

The Manitoba government is developing a recreational site designed to accommodate handicapped fishermen at Portage la Prairie on the Assiniboine River. Construction of the recreational site which began in late November, will include several facilities on the north side of the river. These include a fishing pier specially designed for the handicapped, fish cleaning building, washroom facilities, vehicle parking lot, a day use area with minor picnic facilities, and a nature trail for the disabled. The project has been developed in consultation with the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

Eleven grants totalling \$166,397 have been awarded under the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation external research program. The grants, intended to stimulate research into the social, economic, physical, environmental, legislative and administrative aspects of housing, are offered twice a year in March and September and can be up to \$20,000. Individual researchers in private firms, industry and university are eligible for the grants.

Canadians made as many trips within Canada during the first quarter of 1981 as they did in 1980, according to results of the first quarter 1981 Canadian Travel Survey. Results of the survey for the first quarter of 1981 show that Canadians made 21,832,000 person-trips, compared with 21,802,000 person-trips taken during the same period of 1980. A person-trip is defined as a domestic trip by one person to a destination 80 kilometres (50 miles) or more from home.

Statistics Canada, in its latest crop report, estimates the 1981 Canadian wheat crop at 900,955,000 bushels, up 28 per cent from 703,949,000 bushels last year. It was the second upward revision in the agency's estimate of the 1981 crop.

Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto has been awarded a \$7.4-million contract by the Astro Electronics division of RCA Corporation for the design and manufacture of three spacecraft antennae. The first antenna is to be delivered in mid-1983.

A Canadian nurse, who worked with Dr. Norman Bethune in China during the revolution in that country has published memoirs of those experiences. *China Nurse* by Jean Ewen of Victoria, British Columbia is a compilation of journals and letters that had been packed away

for 50 years. Ewen was 21 when she left her Winnipeg home in 1932, sailing from Vancouver to Shanghai to nurse with the Franciscan Fathers. She stayed in China for five years, briefly revisited Canada, then returned with Bethune's party in 1937, staying another two years.

The Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League won their fourth consecutive Grey Cup in the annual league championship held in the Olympic Stadium in Montreal. More than 53,000 fans watched the Eskimos win over their opponents, the Ottawa Roughriders, by a score of 26-23.



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