

# Canada Weekly

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## ROM reopens galleries in first stage of massive expansion program

The Royal Ontario Museum of Ontario (ROM) in Toronto, which is undergoing a \$60-million renovation and expansion project, reopened September 24, allowing the public to view the first of a number of changes to the buildings and exhibits.

The reconstruction project, which began in January 1981, is considered one of the most complex ever undertaken in the international museum field. It will almost double the total size of the museum from 34 373 total square metres to 65 030 total square metres, making it the second largest museum building in North America, surpassed only by New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The project includes construction of two new buildings and the complete renovation of the main building. One of the new buildings, the nine-floor curatorial centre has been occupied by most of the staff and collections this past year and serves as the ROM's "nerve centre". It contains some of the most sophisticated research, collections management and support facilities in the museum world, as well as two new libraries.

The second building, the Terrace Galleries building is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for gallery installations in 1983. This building will house the museum's famous Ming Tomb collection. Major support for the renovation and expansion project has come from the Ontario government (\$37.5 million), Metro Toronto (\$5 million) and private donations (\$10.3 million).

Planning for new galleries in the museum began in 1975 when staff and consultants embarked on the preparation of a series of reports and publications, which have since received wide international acclaim. It was recommended that the new galleries should be designed in "clusters" rather than, as before, as a series each dealing separately with a single discipline or subject. In the plan for eight "clusters" under development, collections drawn from various departments are being integrated into a network of inter-



Royal Ontario Museum

*A view of the old and the new: the main building (left) and the curatorial centre are linked by bridges.*

related galleries designed to illustrate conceptual and/or chronological links.

### Galleries partially ready

At the reopening in September, three clusters — although only partly completed — were on display. Further galleries will be phased in over the next two years with the formal reopening of the museum to be held in 1984 to coincide with Ontario's bicentennial and Toronto's sesquicentennial celebrations. In addition, the museum will offer a program of special temporary exhibitions during 1983 and 1984.

The three clusters of galleries on view at present cover the following areas: Mediterranean World, Palaeontological Sciences and Life Sciences.

The Mediterranean World cluster has eight galleries open with a total of 25 galleries planned for 1984. This series of galleries is intended to illustrate important chronological and conceptual links among a variety of diverse cultures and civilizations. The galleries will provide surveys of the development of the early states of



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Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Levant, Rome and its provinces, and the long traditions of Islam.

The Palaeontological Sciences section, which will comprise a vertebrate fossils gallery and an invertebrate fossils gallery, has been renovated and is ready although it is still waiting for the invertebrate fossils display.

The Life Sciences cluster has five galleries open with several more to be created. The cluster is expected to be composed of galleries under the following headings: evolution, living invertebrates, reptiles, arthropods, botany, mammalogy, ornithology, ichthyology, as well as an interdisciplinary gallery.

Four more sections still to come bear the headings: Far East, European, New World and Earth Sciences. A fifth, still untitled, will deal with decorative arts as they came from Europe to Canada.

During the first half of 1983, the New World archaeology and ethnology galleries will be completed along with the mammalogy gallery and additional galleries of the Mediterranean World cluster. The Ming Tomb will be installed in the Terrace Galleries and the Discovery Gallery, illustrating the role played by the ROM in mankind's effort to discover himself and his universe, will also be ready.

Later next year, an additional block of Far Eastern galleries, a gallery on ornithology and the McLaughlin Planetarium permanent exhibition area will open. By the summer of 1984, the new prehistory gallery will be opened in the Terrace Gal-



ROM workers piece together a fifteenth-century Iranian mosaic tile which will be on view in the Islamic gallery of the Mediterranean World cluster.

The renovation and expansion project for the Royal Ontario Museum was carried out by the architectural firms of Mathers & Haldenby and Moffat Moffat & Kinoshita (now the Moffat Kinoshita Partnership). Gene Kinoshita, who was appointed design architect for the project in 1974 said at the outset he was "greatly overwhelmed by the complexity of the problems that faced the architect" in such a project. "But even then," he said, "it was clear that the most important criterion in assessing a design must be its success in solving the problems of 'spatial identity' for people." By this he meant that staff members of the museum and visitors "must not be lost or bewildered". Mr. Kinoshita said that the final design, incorporating terraces, open atria and natural light, helps solve this problem along with that of "museum fatigue". At the same time, he said, the design provides for harmony between the new buildings and existing ones and yet allows the new structures to reflect "their own times rather than past times".

eries. During the next two years, as more and more gallery areas are opened, many artifacts and specimens, such as the material from ROM archaeological digs in Iran, Jerusalem and Jericho will be on view to the public for the first time.

#### Exhibition program

The new museum provides ample space for both large and small temporary exhibitions. The new exhibition hall in the main building compares very favourably in size and facilities with exhibition space in most major museums around the world.

The museum plans to present four major exhibitions during the next two years. Three exhibitions of international significance will open during 1983: *The Search for Alexander* and *Treasures from the Tower of London (Arms and Armour)* in March, and *Silk Roads/China Ships* in September.

The nucleus of *The Search for Alexander* exhibition is one of the largest collections of antiquities ever circulated to North America by the Greek government. The 100 works of art, largely crafted from precious metals and dated to the fourth and third centuries B.C., came primarily from northern Greece, the homeland of Alexander the Great.

The Royal Ontario Museum will be the sole Canadian host for *Treasures from the Tower of London (Arms and Armour)*, an exhibition of arms and armour from the tower's unparalleled collections. This is the first exhibition of its kind ever to leave the tower during its 900-year history. Approximately 120 masterpieces, dating from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries, are featured in the exhibition.

The Silk Road has captured imaginations ever since the long-lost cities lying beneath the dunes of the Taklamakan desert began to surrender priceless trea-

asures to archaeologists at the turn of the century. Images of camel caravans and clipper ships, the markets of Samarkand, Sian and Antioch, the ports of Lisbon, London, and Amsterdam evoke the romance of the traffic in the luxury goods of the Orient. The Royal Ontario Museum's collections contain priceless artifacts that reflect all aspects of this trade. The *Silk Roads/China Ships* exhibition will deal with the market setting, the trade routes, the goods traded, the tastes and fashions that followed the availability of goods, and the abstract ideas that moved along with the commercial interchange.

This will be the first major travelling exhibition of ROM materials, with 90 per cent of the artifacts coming from the museum's own collection. The exhibition is scheduled to be circulated to six additional centres after it closes at the ROM. Soon after it was announced to the museum community, more than 20 museums across North America had made application to present *Silk Roads/China Ships*.

In addition from June to October 1984, the museum will present an exhibition to celebrate Ontario's bicentennial and Toronto's sesquicentennial. The exhibition, as yet untitled, will have a broad theme dealing with the evolution of English Canada between 1745 and 1830 as illustrated by the fashion, taste, art and craftsmanship of Britain and North America during the formative decades of modern Canada. Noted paintings, elegant furniture and silver, together with militaria, documents and objects of the period, will highlight British heritage overseas and its military and cultural origins. The exhibition will be organized from extensive ROM collections and contributions from over 50 lenders in Canada, Britain and the United States. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, has extended her patronage of this exhibition.

## Korean president makes first ever visit to Canada



Governor General Edward Schreyer hosts a dinner in honour of the Korean president's visit. (Left to right): Governor General Edward Schreyer, President Chun Doo Hwan, Mrs. Chun, Mrs. Schreyer and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Republic of Korea President Chun Doo Hwan visited Canada, August 28-31, at the invitation of Governor General Edward Schreyer.

The visit, the first to Canada by a Korean president, followed that to Korea last year by Prime Minister Pierre

Trudeau. President Chun's delegation included Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board H.E. Kim Joon Sung; Minister of Foreign Affairs Lee Bum Suk; Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Dong Whie; other government officials and senior Korean businessmen.

Minister of State for International Trade Ed Lumley, Speaker of the Senate Jean Marchand, members of the Canada-Korea Parliamentary Association and a number of provincial ministers have visited Korea in the past year.

### War veterans honoured

During his stay, President Chun visited Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue (home of more than 70 Canadian veterans of the Korean War) and laid a commemorative wreath at the Cenotaph in Ottawa. He and Prime Minister Trudeau enjoyed lengthy discussions on a variety of international matters. President Chun and members of his delegation also met with Cabinet ministers, government officials and Canadian businessmen to review a wide range of matters of bilateral interest. Among the topics discussed were sales of CANDU nuclear reactors, wheat, telecommunications and aircraft.

Since the Korean War — in which more than 26 000 Canadians served and more than 500 died — a fundamental theme in

Canada's relations with Korea has been support for the political and territorial integrity of the Republic.

Trade relations between the two countries have grown rapidly since Canada opened its embassy in Seoul in 1973; two-way trade has expanded tenfold over that of the intervening period, to exceed \$1 billion in 1981.

Canadian and Korean economies are thought to complement each other with Korea importing resource products, such as coal, wood pulp, potash and ore, and high-technology products such as nuclear reactors and telecommunications equipment. Canada imports consumer goods, such as clothing and textiles and heavier industrial goods such as steel.

Canadian exports to Korea last year of \$446 million made that country Canada's seventh-largest overseas customer, while imports from Korea totalling \$608 million make Canada Korea's eighth-largest customer.

Coal is Canada's largest export item to Korea accounting for 28 per cent of total exports to Korea in 1981. British Columbia Coal International Limited is the largest single supplier of metallurgical coal to Korea. The company started shipping coal to that country in 1974 and is one of four Canadian coal producers exporting the mineral to Korea. In addition in the energy sector, construction was recently completed on Canada's first CANDU reactor sold to Korea.

## Condolences sent to Monaco

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent a message of condolence to Prince Rainier III of Monaco on September 15 expressing the sorrow and sympathy felt by Canadians on the death of Princess Grace.

"I am deeply saddened by Princess Grace's tragic death. Like all who followed her remarkable career closely, I admired the qualities of heart and spirit which helped make her a princess in every sense," said Mr. Trudeau in his message.

"With all Canadians, I sympathize in your loss and ask that you convey my sincere condolences to the Princesses Caroline and Stephanie, and to Prince Albert."

Canada was represented at the funeral by Minister of National Defence Gilles Lamontagne and Mrs. Lamontagne and J.C. Cardin, who is in charge of the Canadian consulate general in Marseille.



Jim Merrithew photos

In Ottawa, crowds await the arrival of Korean President Chun Doo Hwan.

## Lebanese situation condemned

In an official statement issued by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, the Canadian government has condemned the situation in Lebanon.

"The brutal killings of men, women and children in West Beirut leave the government and people of Canada with a sense of shock and outrage....

"We condemn these crimes first and foremost because of the human lives lost, but also because such acts will not lead to peace and stability in Lebanon. On the contrary, they only fuel bitterness and increase the risk of further bloodshed.

"The events of the past few hours have shown why restraint on all sides is imperative in the highly charged atmosphere following President-elect Gemayel's death....

"With this danger in mind, we deplore Israel's unjustified occupation of West Beirut. Upsetting the carefully worked-out ceasefire agreements could only have a destabilizing effect on an already tense situation. In light of the most recent tragic events, Israel should withdraw from West Beirut so that the task of restoring stability might begin under Lebanese government authority.

"Although Canada is not a member of the United Nations Security Council, we endorse the council's resolution which condemns the massacres and authorizes a number of important actions by the Secretary General."

## Renovated Peace Tower reopens

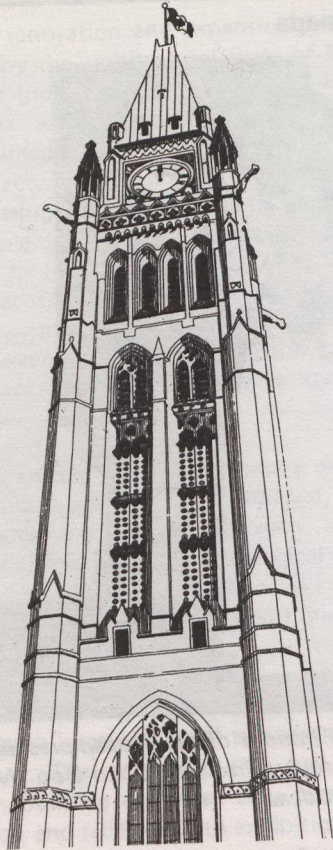
After a two-year \$4.6-million renovation program, the 55-year-old Peace Tower in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa has been reopened to the public.

The changes to the tower and carillon, which took account of fire safety regulations and the needs of physically handicapped persons, were directed by the project manager for Public Works Canada, Stig Harvor.

"The restoration of the tower was a very time consuming process," said Mr. Harvor. "It required much hand work. Only half a dozen men at a time could work in the constricted space. All the old stone was reused."

### Elevator moves at an incline

One of the renovations to the tower is a unique new elevator designed and built



The Globe and Mail

by the Otis Elevator Company Limited, which travels up an incline of ten degrees and then moves vertically to the top. Previously the trip was made on two elevators with a transfer point. In addition, the new elevator can take 355 people up in an hour rather than 200 using the old system. For the first time, also, physically handicapped persons are able to go to the observation area.

The glass-enclosed observation deck from where visitors are able to see the grand sweep of Ottawa is immediately below the tower clock, whose four bronze dials were copied from Big Ben in London, England. Glass panels have been cut into the old stone walls at floor level so children and people in wheelchairs can comfortably see out and people with cameras can kneel for unusual photos of the four granite gargoyles jutting out below.

Each of the bells of the carillon was removed from its mounting and cleaned. The largest bell clappers were cleaned and painted while the lightest, 17 in all, were given new clappers.

The largest bell, called the Bourdon, weighs 10 tonnes and is inscribed with a dedication: "To keep in remembrance the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War." The smallest bell weighs only 5.4 kilograms. The belfry was fitted with moving shutters to prevent snow, sleet,

rain or anything else from affecting the bells in their steel frames.

The room from where Gordon Slater, Dominion Carillonneur since 1977, plays the keyboard has also been refurbished. The giant playing console, including its frame, keys and pedals, were installed when the Peace Tower opened on July 1, 1927.

## Innovations for inventors

The University of Montreal has a special centre that helps inventors with patenting, setting up their own production or licensing their creations for production.

The centre for industrial innovations operated by the Ecole Polytechnique also evaluates inventions.

"Centres like ours are needed because we just don't turn out as many inventions as we used to in the West," said commercial counsellor for the centre Jacques Bernier. "The emphasis seems to have shifted from developing new products to developing new markets."

One product which the centre has helped produce is the first Canadian software program offered by a computer multinational, Sperry Univac, a division of Sperry Corporation of New York. One of the purchasers of the computer program, devised by Montrealers Pierre Godbout and Aurele Cardinal, was the Montreal suburb of Ville d'Anjou. The program enabled the city to cut the cost of its flood-prevention construction by 57 per cent.

### Money-saver

Another invention aided by the centre was a probe that registers the amount of sodium in an 85-tonne batch of molten aluminum. It was devised by Arthur Pelton and Alan Dubreuil at the University of Montreal. The probe measures instantly, thereby eliminating time and money spent keeping aluminum molten while it is being analyzed.

The centre is currently marketing a mechanism that contains a minute but powerful spring to replace knee ligaments. The invention could prolong the careers of athletes with knee problems.

In addition, the centre is marketing the Axograph, a circular drafting table on which two-dimensional engineering drawings can be quickly transformed into three-dimensional drawings. The instrument, which provides a much clearer picture of a finished product, was designed by Marc Sauvageau.

### Health centre research funded

An Ottawa health service has been given \$1.3 million by the United States Kellogg Foundation to research the health habits of area residents.

The new program called "Health-styles" will examine ways of helping adults stop smoking, cut down drinking and over-eating, eliminate stress and control other harmful habits. It is intended to make people examine how all their habits can combine to affect their health and to teach them to deal with them as one problem, rather than trying to curb only the bad habits.

Working with the University of Ottawa's community medicine department, the centre will ask some 600 adults to answer questionnaires and attend workshops designed to assess how their daily behaviour affects their diet, smoking and stress levels.

### First satellite in SARSAT/COSPAS project launched

The launching of a satellite by the Soviet Union in June marked a milestone for Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union in their co-operative COSPAS/SARSAT project.

The *COSPAS 1*, is the first satellite within the framework of the joint project, which is intended to use satellites to detect and locate aircraft and ships in distress.

The first SARSAT-equipped satellite developed by the United States, Canada and France is expected to be launched in February 1983 completing the two-satellite network planned for the tests.

A 12- to 18-month test of the SARSAT satellite network has recently begun to evaluate its effectiveness in locating downed aircraft and vessels in distress. In addition to the four nations participating in the project, Norway and Britain will also take part in the evaluation.

Canadian participation in the international COSPAS/SARSAT project began in 1979 with the Canadian budget for the program being \$14.2 million over five years. The Department of National Defence is the major Canadian government contributor and manager of the project. The Department of Communications, the other major Canadian contributor, has technical responsibility for the system design and implementation. The Ministry

of State for Science and Technology and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans are also contributing to the project.

### Faster detection possible

The experimental SARSAT system will make use of signals from existing aircraft emergency locator transmitters (ELTs) and emergency position-indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) used in marine vessels. The satellite relays these distress signals to a ground station known as a local user terminal (LUT) where the origin of the distress call is calculated to within about 30 kilometres. The ground station then relays this information to a mission control centre (MCC) which alerts the nearest Canadian Forces rescue co-ordination centre for action by military search and rescue aircraft or Canadian Coast Guard and Department of Fisheries and Oceans ships.

The first SARSAT-equipped US civilian weather satellite will carry Canadian beacon signal repeaters and a special French signal processor. The Canadian repeaters are designed and built by SPAR Aerospace, Montreal.

Local user terminals have been designed and built by Canadian Astronautics Limited, Ottawa. Canada has purchased one of these terminals, the US four and France the major elements of one. The Canadian mission control centre was developed by SED Systems Incorporated, Saskatoon.

### British Columbia rocks yield ancient Indian lore

For centuries migrating salmon were the main staple of the Indians of the British Columbia coast. If, for whatever reason, the salmon run to the traditional spawning grounds was late or disrupted, the Indians would call upon their gods to restore the fish supply.

The Nootka Shaman Indians would carve fish in the rocks of the coastline and pray that the salmon would be drawn by these pictures when the rock was submerged in the rising tide. Rain divinities were sculpted in the rock by the Tlingit Indians, who knew that the fish would not come in until the water level had been raised by a heavy rain.

### Abundant in British Columbia

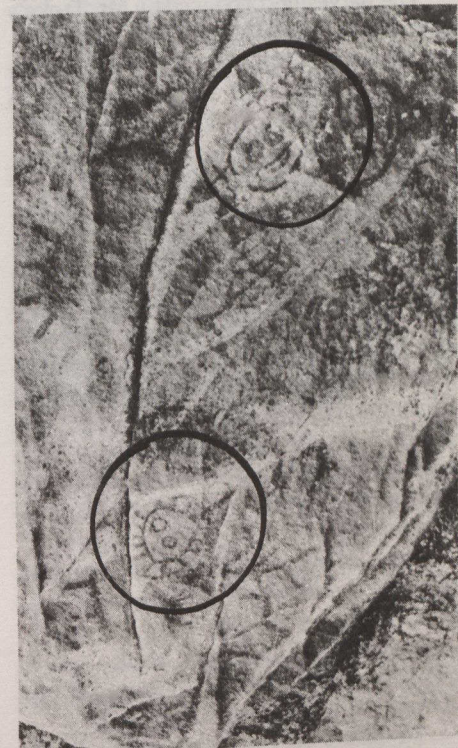
These rock sculptures, known as petroglyphs, are found throughout the world, but few countries have as outstanding

a collection as that which is found along the northwest coast of the Pacific.

Hundreds of human figures, fish, whales, gods and geometric designs were carved in the porous rock for a number of reasons.

Some sculptures relate local history, wars, shipwrecks and deaths; others mark sources of fresh water or good fishing spots. In many places there are family emblems marking hereditary property rights, hunting and fishing territories and changes of names.

Most of the petroglyph sites are difficult to find, with the possible exception of Petroglyph Park, located one kilometre south of Nanaimo, through which the Nanaimo River runs out to sea.



*Circled areas indicate petroglyphs found in rocks in the Nanaimo region.*

The park contains some 20 sculptures representing human figures, fish, birds and sea creatures having the head and tail of a wolf and the dorsal fin of a fish.

The petroglyphs of British Columbia are found between the tidal lines along the shore, and sometimes along the shores of lakes and rivers.

Archaeologists are unable to determine the age of these petroglyphs using radiocarbon, because the rocks do not contain any carbon. However, experts believe that they probably date back as far as the first human settlements in British Columbia, a span of some 12 000 years. Petroglyphs have been protected by British Columbia law since 1960.

## Weed harvester has potential for developing countries

A Canadian inventor has designed a marine harvester that may prove successful on the international market.

Already, Gary Troke of Perth, near Ottawa, has won a \$740 000 contract to build 34 of the harvesters to clear underwater weeds from the Nile. If the Egyptian government is satisfied with the machinery, then there is a possibility that Mr. Troke will be asked to supply another 200 machines worth about \$4 million. An Italian company and a New Zealand firm have also shown interest in the harvester.

The harvester, produced by Mr. Troke's company, Trobee Marine Equipment Incorporated, was selected by the Egyptian government over 12 other entries in an international competition.

### Simple design

Mr. Troke said that the Egyptians bought the harvester because it is simply designed, easy to maintain, light-weight and inexpensive. The 816-kilogram vessel costs about \$8 000; rival products start at three times that price.

While harvesters used in North America are propelled by outboard motors, the vessels being built for Egypt will each have two paddle wheels attached to the stern and will be powered by a diesel engine.

The inventor received the contract through Kenting Earth Sciences Limited of Ottawa, a surveying company that is conducting a hydrological survey of the Nile to study the side effects of the Aswan High Dam in southern Egypt.

To ensure easy access, Kenting needed an aquatic cutter to slice paths through the thick weed beds of the Nile. Trobee Marine was selected to build the machine and that led to the sale of the harvesters.

The marine weed harvester was not originally designed for the Nile; it was built to control underwater plants clogging Ontario's rivers and lakes. Mr. Troke's original business involved controlling underwater plants that blocked access to summer cottages on the Rideau Canal and lakes in the Kingston area.

Business was good. But while cutting the weeds took little time, collecting them took many hours. This collection problem sparked the creation of the marine harvester.

In the fall of 1979 Mr. Troke designed a machine that would cut weeds and collect

them at the same time. He built the first model in five weeks, tested it and began production that winter. So far, about 100 harvesters have been sold.

Because the marine harvester is technologically simple and the parts easy to procure, it is ideally suited for Third World markets. And it is these markets that his company aims to capture.

Third World countries are struggling to raise their food production. One problem they face is the explosive growth of water weeds that clog irrigation waterways and hinder the pumping of water into the fields.

In addition, oil-based aquatic herbicides, a commonly used method of weed control, are becoming increasingly expensive because of high oil prices. Another drawback is that frequent use will not only kill the water weeds but also the crops in the fields.

The company hopes to get help in developing overseas markets from the federal Export Development Corporation and Trobee has begun preliminary discussions on related issues with the Ontario Development Corporation.

## Gas stations go natural

A Husky Oil Limited gas station in north-east Calgary, Alberta became the first auto station in North America to offer car owners compressed natural gas on September 13.

Another Husky station selling natural gas has since opened in Vancouver and a Shell Canada station for the same purpose will open in Toronto in October. The stations were converted to sell the natural gas by CNG Fuel Systems Limited, a Calgary-based firm marketing auto conversion kits for natural gas.

### Conserves fuel

Compressed natural gas is a clean burning fuel and in addition to being energy efficient will provide considerable savings to automobile owners. CNG president Judd Buchanan said the savings to consumers across Canada are expected to range from 16 cents a litre in Alberta, where gasoline prices are the lowest, to 25 cents a litre in Quebec. He added that he believed that using the natural gas is "Canada's only true potential for energy self-sufficiency".

CNG Fuel Systems is planning to have ten additional stations in operation by the end of 1982 and stations operating in most centres from Quebec City to Vancouver by the end of 1983.

The cost of installation of the natural gas compression and transmission equipment at the Husky station in Calgary amounted to \$200 000. CNG is considering leasing arrangements to help service station owners pay for the expensive equipment costs. Negotiations are also being undertaken with the federal government to provide owners with an operating subsidy for the first year or two.

The cost of converting vehicles to run on compressed natural gas ranges from \$1 700 to \$2 300, depending on the size and number of engine cylinders. Auto conversion grants totalling \$600 are available from the federal government and in British Columbia an additional \$200 is available from the provincial government. A number of provinces supporting the use of natural gas have also lifted road taxes on compressed natural gas.

## New fishing trawler built for research

The most recent addition to the federal fisheries fleet is considered by some to be the most sophisticated deepsea trawler afloat, and will help both fishermen and researchers in their work.

The 50-metre *Wilfred Templeman*, launched earlier this year at the Ferguson Industries Limited, shipyard in Pictou, Nova Scotia, has recently officially entered the Department of Fisheries and Oceans fleet.

Sandy Sandeman, head of an 11-member scientific team that would work aboard the vessel, said the *Templeman* was intended primarily for research purposes but was also designed to "encourage and expose Canadian expertise in building".

The 2 000-horsepower engine was built by Bombardier Limited and most of the equipment aboard was manufactured in Canada.

After undergoing a number of sea trials, the \$10-million ice-strengthened stern trawler will begin working off the east coast and possibly in the eastern Arctic.

Although the design of the ship is similar to that of commercial trawlers, in fishing operations are controlled from a console, which provides automatic operation in setting and hauling nets, he said.

Part of the automated system involves a new type of winch, which was developed in Canada and has never been used before.

## Museum receives collection of Indian and Inuit art

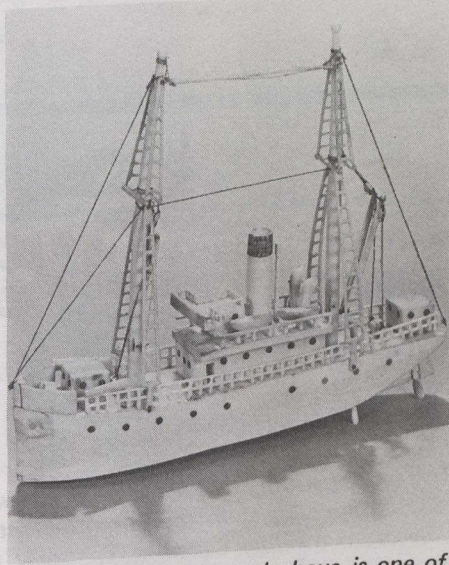
Several works of Canadian West Coast Indian art and Inuit art have been donated to the National Museum of Man by Montreal executive and patron of the arts George J. Rosengarten.

"The George Rosengarten Collection greatly enriches our representation especially of Inuit art and particularly for the historic period," said director of the National Museum of Man Dr. William E. Taylor.

Among the objects in the collection are an ivory copy of a Hudson's Bay Company ship, a Haida bone and ivory soul-catcher and an Inuit wood ceremonial mask from the Canadian Arctic. A number of pieces from the collection are now on display in the Museum.

Mr. Rosengarten began collecting Canadian Indian and Inuit art about 15 years ago in Canada, Britain and the United States. Most of the pieces were acquired from dealers, individuals and at auctions.

A long-time patron of the arts, Mr. Rosengarten was born in Riga, Latvia in 1919 and immigrated to Canada in 1924. He served with the Royal Air Force Ferry Command during the Second World War



National Museum of Man

The ivory boat pictured above is one of the pieces given to the museum by George Rosengarten of Montreal.

and then returned to Montreal where he founded the Eastern Electric Company of which he is still chairman. Mr. Rosengarten is also collecting memorabilia for the Canadian War Museum.

## Canada Council presents annual literary prizes

Fourteen Canadians recently received 1981 Canada Council literary prizes in ceremonies held in three cities.

Governor General Edward Schreyer presented the Governor General's Literary Awards in Winnipeg, while Canada Council board member Gordon Dowsley presented the Children's Literature Prizes at the Art Gallery in Toronto and the Translation Prizes were awarded in conjunction with the National Book Festival at the University of Quebec in Montreal.

The Governor General's Literary Awards in English were as follows — fiction: Mavis Gallant for *Home Truths: Selected Canadian Stories*; poetry: F.R. Scott for *The Collected Poems of F.R. Scott*; drama: Sharon Pollock for *Blood Relations*; and non-fiction: George Calef for *Caribou and the Barren-lands*. In French, the winners were — fiction: Denys Chabot for *La province lunaire*; poetry: Michel Beaulieu for *Visages*; drama: Marie Laberge for *C'était avant la guerre à l'anse à Gilles*; and non-fiction: Madeleine Ouellette-Michalska for *L'échappée des discours de l'oeil*.

The Children's Literature Prizes are given each year to honour outstanding writers and illustrators of books for young people and are worth \$5 000 each.

This year's winners were Monica Hughes of Edmonton for the text of *The Guardian of Isis*; Heather Woodall of Vancouver for the illustrations for *Ytek and the Arctic Orchid*; Suzanne Martel of Montreal for the text of *Nos amis robots* and Joanne Ouellet of Quebec for the illustrations for *Les Papinachois*.

### Translation awards

Two translation prizes, worth \$5 000 each, are awarded annually for a translation from French into English and for a translation from English into French.

The prizes were presented to Ray Ellenwood of Toronto for translating *Entrails* by Claude Gauvreau of Quebec into English and to Ivan Steenhout of Montreal for his translation into French of Donald Creighton's two-volume work, *John A. Macdonald, The Young Politician* and *John A. Macdonald, The Old Chieftain*.

## Canadian prints viewed in New York

*Canadian Contemporary Printmakers*, an exhibition held this summer at the Bronx Museum of Arts, was the first comprehensive survey of Canadian printmaking to be exhibited in a New York museum.

The exhibition, comprising the works of 29 Canadian printmakers, was organized by the owner and director of Toronto's Fine Line Art Gallery and circulated by the Department of External Affairs.

The director of the Bronx Museum, Luis R. Cancel said that he was "most impressed with the technical skill and dedication to craft that was evident throughout the exhibition".

The printmakers presented in the exhibition were: Sandra Altwerger, David Blackwood, Ron Bolt, Don Holman, Harold Klunder, Rita Letendre, Jo Manning, Richard Sewell, Bonnie Sheckter and Ruth Tulving currently in Toronto; Pierre Ayot, Rene Derouin and Robert Savoie now in Montreal; Walter Jule and Lyndal Osborne of Edmonton; Gordon Smith and Anna Wong of Vancouver; Derk Michael Besant and Alexandra Haeseker of Midnapore, Alberta; Ed Bartram of Kingston, Ontario; Ken Danby of West Lorne, Ontario; John Esler of Calgary; Laureat Marois of Haute-Ville, Quebec; Otis Tamasauskas of Priceville, Ontario; and four Inuit artists: Kingmeata and Lucy Quinnajuak of Cape Dorset and Simon Tookoome and Jessie Oonark of Baker Lake.

## Arts briefs

The Canada Council recently approved awards totalling \$2.5 million to 108 Canadian publishers in its annual program to support Canadian book publishing programs of literary and cultural value during 1982. The program is one of the council's major funding programs, and this year's recipients include 69 English-language and 39 French-language publishers from Canada.

Angèle Dubeau of Montreal, Quebec has been awarded The Sylva Gelber Foundation Award, worth \$5 000. The prize is awarded annually to the most talented musician in classical music and Miss Dubeau is the second recipient of the award. The foundation was established by Sylva M. Gelber, a former director of the Women's Bureau in the federal government.

## News briefs

**Employment and Immigration Minister** Lloyd Axworthy has revoked unemployment insurance regulation 16 making the employment of thousands of agricultural workers insurable for unemployment insurance. Starting January 1, 1983, agricultural workers will be subject to the same insurability rules as all other workers in Canada.

**Canadian and US experts** on the reform of regulation exchanged views at a recent two-day conference held in Toronto. Sponsored by the Economic Council of Canada, The Institute for Research on Public Policy, and The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, the conference attracted over 180 delegates from government, universities, and the private sector across North America.

**The Canadian Wheat Board** has announced the sale of an additional 300 000 tonnes of wheat to China. The new sale is in addition to two contracts already concluded, bringing total sales to China for the first half of the shipping season to 2.5 million tonnes.

**AMCA International Limited** of Montreal has acquired 62 per cent of the 10.5-million shares outstanding of Giddings and Lewis Incorporated of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and has succeeded in buying into the US machine tool industry. Financing for the purchase of Giddings, a manufacturer of numerically controlled machine tools, came partly from a \$225-million line of credit arranged with a consortium of US and Canadian banks.

**Summer travel** by Canadian residents within Canada has remained relatively stable over the last four years (1978-81), according to a Canadian Government Office of Tourism travel survey. The total number of person-trips made within Canada by Canadians increased marginally from 38.9 million in 1978 to 39.4 million in 1981 with a high of 39.9 million person-trips in 1980. A person-trip is defined as a domestic trip by one person to a destination 80 kilometres or more from home.

**Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation** has completed an agreement with the Tanzanian government to provide assistance with oil and gas exploration in that country. Under the contract terms, the corporation will drill an offshore well 45 kilometres southeast of Dar Es Salaam beginning in December, after the Canadian drilling season, using the Canadian-contracted drillship *Pèlerin*.



*The federal government has cleared the way for the start of short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) air services in the Toronto-Montreal-Ottawa triangle using DASH 7 aircraft. Subject to meeting Canadian Transport Commission licensing requirements, Canavia Transit Incorporated and City Center Airways Limited have indicated that service on the Toronto-Ottawa route could start as early as next spring. The initial service will use three, 50-passenger, DASH 7s, with 12 flights daily from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m. between Ottawa and Toronto Island Airport. It is anticipated that service to Montreal from Toronto and Ottawa would start in the summer of 1984, following restoration of the Montreal Stollport and the purchase of five more DASH 7 aircraft. The DASH 7 is the quietest commercial airliner in service today and can land within 600 metres on runways now used by jet aircraft requiring almost five times that length.*

**The Alberta government** is using money from the Heritage Savings Trust Fund to subsidize mortgage payments of an estimated 225 000 households to an effective rate of 12.5 per cent for two years, retroactive to September 1. The program will cover existing mortgages and mortgage renewals. Farmers and small businesses will have loans subsidized to an effective rate of 14.5 per cent for two years, retroactive to March.

**The Canadian Chamber of Commerce** has offered to play a co-ordinating role in forming a "6 and 5" action committee for small business. The committee will encourage small business to support the Canadian government's 6 and 5 per cent restraint program (see *Canada Weekly* dated July 14, 1982). Such a committee was discussed at a meeting between five federal Cabinet ministers and 25 small business representatives held in Ottawa in August.

**The Ontario Ministry of Industry and Trade** recently sponsored an exhibit at the eighty-first American Hospital Association annual convention in Atlanta, Georgia. Four Ontario health-care companies displayed a range of products from disposable hospital items to micro-computer systems used in medical diagnosis and prognosis.

**Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan** has announced that the US government has "responded well" to a Canadian petition to officially declare that Canadian low erucic acid rapeseed oil be recognized for sale as human food in that country. As a result, the American Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has published notice of the Canadian petition in the US Federal Register. This is an important step in the approval-for-use process for this product, known as canola oil in Canada.

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