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British Prime Minister addresses joint session of Parliament

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Ottawa September 25 for a three-day visit to Canada that also took her to Toronto and Edmonton. The tour was Mrs. Thatcher's first trip to North America since her Conservative government's re-election last June.

The highlight of her Ottawa visit was a speech to a joint meeting of the House of Commons and Senate. Mrs. Thatcher was the first British prime minister to address such a meeting since Sir Harold Macmillan's visit in 1958. Her speech received a standing ovation from members of both Houses.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau introduced the British prime minister, thanking her for her support in the patriation of the Constitution, and urging world leaders to have the "audacity" to work for peace, since there was no greater priority at this time.

Challenge to Parliament

Mrs. Thatcher's challenge to Parliament was that it was "time for freedom to take the offensive". Canada and Britain, she said, are "both great Western democracies, the privileged beneficiaries of a political, social and economic system which is the best that mankind has devised and which has incomparably more to offer to the human spirit than the false ideologies of the un-free world".

"But then let us proclaim that truth together," she continued. "Let us tell the world that freedom is on the march. The democracies have the duty to lead. Should future generations have cause to remember us, let it be not only because we helped to stop the spread of tyranny, but also because we left the human race one step closer to its greatest hope — that one day men the world over shall be free."

Discussions with Mr. Trudeau

Mrs. Thatcher met privately with Prime Minister Trudeau and later with members of his Cabinet. She also paid a



CP Laserphoto

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher receives a standing ovation following her speech in Canada's Parliament.

courtesy call on Conservative leader Brian Mulroney. She told reporters that much of her discussions with Mr. Trudeau centred on ways to improve trade and investment between Canada and the United Kingdom. They also talked about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Geneva arms reduction negotiations, President Reagan's new proposals to the Soviet Union for reducing intermediate range missiles in Europe, the situation in Lebanon and the Korean airliner tragedy.

More meetings urged

Mrs. Thatcher also told reporters that, since the constitutional issue had now been settled, the two leaders agreed



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that there should be more bilateral meetings between Canadian and British ministers.

In Toronto, the British Prime Minister was entertained at a state dinner hosted by Prime Minister Trudeau. The next day, she spoke to a capacity audience of 1 700 who were in attendance at a joint luncheon of the Empire and Canadian Clubs.

Mrs. Thatcher also held talks with Ontario Premier William Davis before flying to Edmonton. There, she met with Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed for discussions that touched on world oil pricing and the Canadian economy.

Mrs. Thatcher flew from Edmonton to Washington for a two-day visit that included talks with the United States' President Ronald Reagan.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (left) enters the House of Commons with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Mr. MacEachen urges changes in structure of UN Security Council

In addressing the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly September 27, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen strongly urged that changes be made in the structure of the Security Council to improve its effectiveness.

Following is an excerpt from Mr. MacEachen's speech:

...The ineffectiveness of the [Security] Council in dealing with the Korean Air Lines incident demonstrates once again the need to find more flexible and creative ways for Council members to address disputes. I would hope that agreement could be reached, among Council members, on the following specific measures:

First, the Secretary-General should make greater use of his authority, under Article 99, to bring current or potential crisis situations to the attention of the Council. To do this, he requires a greater "fact-finding capacity".

Second, the Council should meet informally to avert potential crises by examining incipient disputes during in camera sessions with the Secretary-

General.

Third, the Secretary-General requires additional personnel and resources for the more effective use of his "good offices" in the resolution of disputes.

These are not revolutionary steps. They can be taken on the basis of existing authority and by reallocating resources. But they would be useful and concrete.

They would, Mr. President, facilitate the tangible progress on specific problems that is so urgently required. The Secretary-General has assumed his responsibilities in exemplary fashion. He does not, however, possess supernatural, nor alas supra-national, powers. We, as member governments, must also assume our responsibilities....

Gas at bargain price in Canada

Canada has been able to count on energy at bargain prices for the past decade, unlike some of its industrialized trading partners.

That message emerges loud and clear from a review of energy pricing and taxation trends between 1968 and 1979 in eight industrialized countries — Canada, the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and Japan — carried out by economist Bobbi Cain of the Economic Council of Canada, assisted by Pat Nevin.

Comparing energy prices across such a wide range of countries presents certain problems, which Bobbi Cain resolves in the following manner.

First, she chooses for comparison purposes an energy source widely used by all the countries in question, and one for which price and taxation data are available — namely, standard low octane gasoline.

Secondly, she determines the gasoline price for each country in nominal terms — that is, in terms of local currency. Then, to calculate the real or inflation-adjusted gasoline price in each case, she deflates each country's nominal price by its consumer price index.

Finally, to make cross-country comparisons possible, Bobbi Cain converts both nominal and real prices to a common currency, the US dollar.

Real gas prices

The first chart illustrates how the eight countries stack up in terms of real gasoline prices at the beginning and end of the survey period. Bobbi Cain advises some caution in interpreting these results, however, since they reflect exchange rate changes as well as price increases. (For example, even though Italy had the greatest real price increase measured in lira, that currency's devaluation meant little price movement in terms of US dollars.)

But Canada's standing is clearcut, nonetheless; along with the United States, it records the lowest real gasoline price, and the slowest rate of price increase of the entire sample. Nominal prices in the two North American countries were also well below those elsewhere.

Taxation policies

Domestic gasoline taxation in industrialized countries have been the subject of concern recently, says Bobbi Cain.

NDP founding member dies

Andrew Brewin, a humanitarian and noted civil liberties lawyer who was a founder of the New Democratic Party and a member of Parliament for 17 years, has died at the age of 76.

Mr. Brewin, who represented the Toronto riding of Greenwood from 1962 until 1979 and served as his party's defence and external affairs critic in the House of Commons, died at Victoria General Hospital in British Columbia after a long illness.

Mr. Brewin, the son of an Anglican clergyman, was a past president of the Ontario Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) from 1946 to 1948, a national treasurer of the CCF and a member of the founding committee of its successor, the New Democratic Party.

As an NDP member of Parliament, he gained wide respect for his knowledge of international affairs. He travelled to many of the world's trouble spots, often on behalf of the government or Canadian churches, and his recommendations frequently were adopted as part of Canadian foreign policy.

Before becoming a member of Parliament, Mr. Brewin had gained prominence as a civil liberties lawyer who rose to the defence of the labour movement and minority groups.

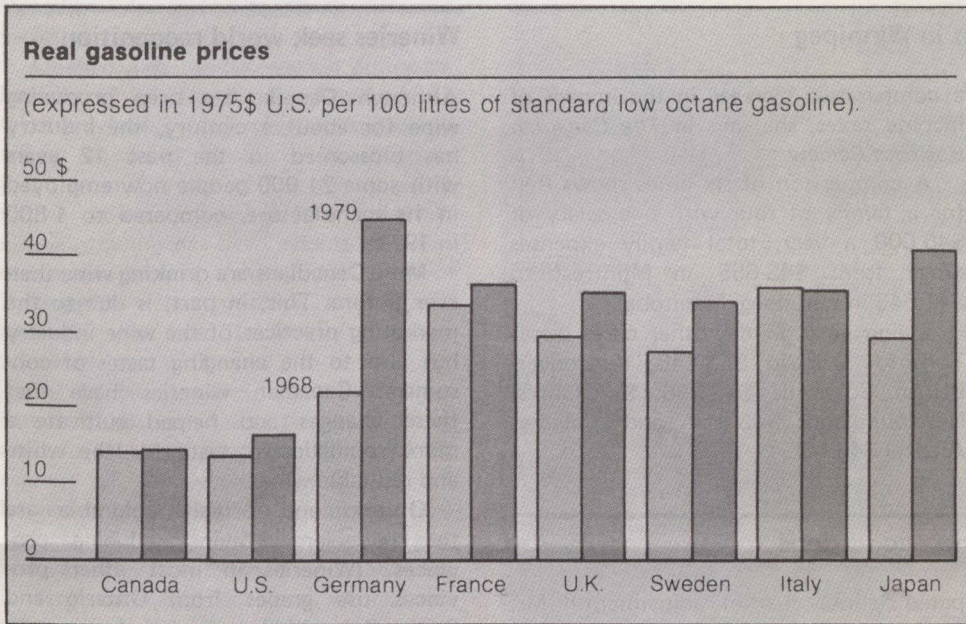


Sulphides from seabed

Scientists from the Geological Survey of Canada, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the US Geological Survey have embarked on a drilling expedition that will seek sulphide materials under the floor of the Pacific Ocean in the Juan de Fuca Ridge.

At a depth of two-and-a-half kilometres, they will drill six metres into the bedrock in what is believed to be the first attempt to extract the mineral in this way. Seafloor sulphides are rare; they were first discovered in 1979.

Previous expeditions have dredged rocks containing zinc, copper, iron and lead sulphide from the ridge, an underwater mountain range. Scientists believe many of the deposits in the ridge are similar to those in the Canadian Shield.



So in addition to her analysis of pricing trends, she also takes a look at changes in the effective rate of gasoline taxation (measured as the value of gasoline tax a litre, divided by the net-of-tax price a litre) across the eight countries.

Steepest decline

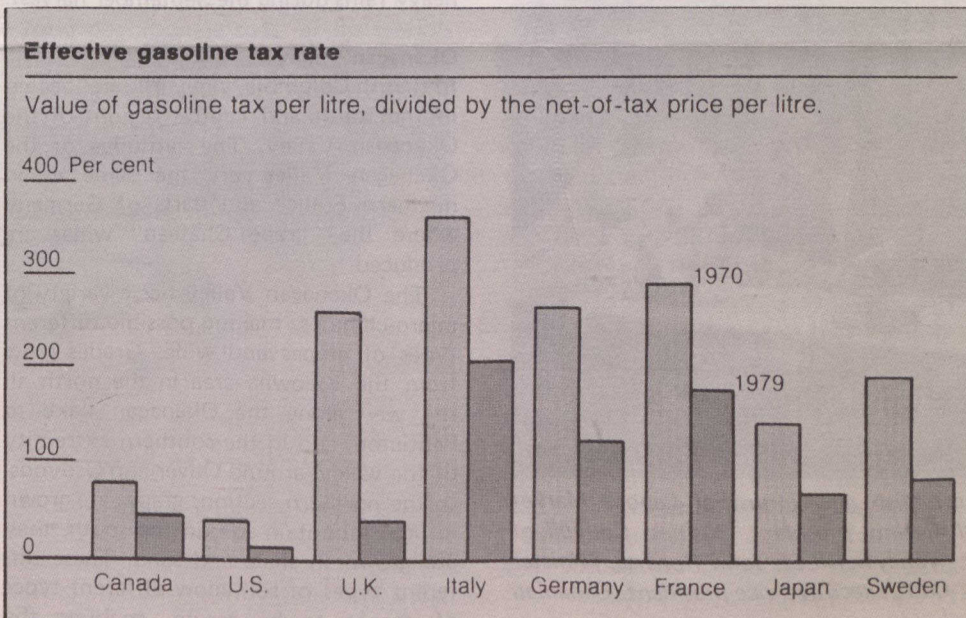
As the second chart indicates, taxation rates were universally lower in 1979 than at the beginning of the decade. The steepest decline occurred at the time of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) price explosion in 1973-74, an indication that governments then used taxation policies to shield the consumer from the full impact of gasoline price increases.

Although Canada's effective taxation

rate did not drop as sharply as those in some other countries, it retained its place as a country with one of the lowest rates through the period.

By the same token, Italy — the heaviest taxer relative to other countries in 1970 — remained in that position at the end of the decade. In contrast, Sweden and France, two of the most heavily taxed countries in 1970, witnessed a dramatic decline in effective rates over the period (with some upswing on France's part in 1979), so that in 1979 they ranked among the moderately taxed nations.

(From International Energy Comparisons: A View of Eight Industrialized Countries by Bobbi Cain assisted by Pat Nevin. Discussion Paper No. 222).



Cost of living highest in Montreal, lowest in Winnipeg

Montreal has edged out Vancouver for the dubious distinction of being the most expensive major city for an upper-middle-class family to live in.

"It now costs about 1 per cent less to live in Vancouver than in Montreal," says Lynne Threlfall, a Conference Board of Canada researcher. "In 1981 it cost a family of four 17 per cent more to live in Vancouver than in Montreal."

Much of the reason for the change is the decline in housing costs as a portion of the budget of a middle-class family and

a comparative increase in the impact of income taxes, she says in *The Canadian Business Review*.

A comparison of six cities shows that for a family of four with one salary of \$45 000 a year, total family expenses range from \$43 655 in Montreal to \$41 643 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Living costs in the other cities were: Toronto, Ontario \$43 648; Vancouver, British Columbia \$43 266; St. John's, Newfoundland \$43 014 and Calgary, Alberta \$42 065.

Co-operative team will study labour market conditions

Leaders of business and labour have signed a memorandum of understanding with the federal government to establish an Industrial Labour Market Institute that will study and advise on labour market conditions and policies for the skilled trades.

"I think this is an unprecedented breakthrough in industry, labour and government co-operation," said Employment and Immigration Minister John Roberts. "It reflects the important role which joint government-labour-industry initiatives can play in developing the instruments which will become increasingly valuable in preparing human resources for the anti-

ciated labour market adjustment." Mr. Roberts signed the memorandum with Shirley Carr, executive vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress and Thomas d'Aquino, president of the Business Council on National Issues.

One of the primary functions of the institute will be to develop assessments of the supply and demand of human resources in the skilled trades.

Based on these assessments, the institute will recommend policies which governments, business and labour may adopt to ensure that adequate supplies of skilled workers are available to support industrial recovery.



Signing memorandum of understanding to establish new Industrial Labour Market Institute are (from left to right): Thomas d'Aquino, president, Business Council of National Issues; Rod Bilodeau, vice-president, Honeywell Ltd; John Roberts, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Shirley Carr, executive vice-president, Canadian Labour Congress.

Wineries seek world recognition

Although Canada has been producing wine for about a century, the industry has blossomed in the past 12 years with some 21 000 people now employed in its manufacture, compared to 1 800 in 1971.

More Canadians are drinking wine than ever before. This, in part, is due to the marketing practices of the wine industry but also to the changing tastes of consumers. Canadian wineries have met these changes and helped cultivate a more sophisticated taste for the white and red table wines.

Ontario and British Columbia are the two largest wine-producing provinces. (Wineries in most other provinces use grapes from Ontario and British Columbia.)

Special conditions

The special climatic and soil conditions of Ontario's Niagara Peninsula help produce good wine varieties. The secret is the "micro-climate", a small region sheltered from extreme climatic conditions, where grapes thrive. Here, within an otherwise severe climate, a unique pocket of land provides perfect conditions for grape growing. The Niagara Peninsula enjoys the moderating influence of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and is afforded wind protection by the Niagara Escarpment. The result is some 9 700 hectares of prime vineyards.

The climate, of course, is the great variable, making or breaking the vintage. An excellent season can be destroyed by heavy rains during the September harvest.

Okanagan Valley

In British Columbia, vineyards are located in the south and central regions of the Okanagan Valley. The latitudes of the Okanagan Valley are the same as in northern France and parts of Germany where the "grape Château" wines are produced.

The Okanagan Valley has a variety of micro-climates, making possible different types of grapes and wine. Grapes grow from the Kelowna area in the north all the way along the Okanagan Lake to Penticton, and in the southern extremity of the valley, around Oliver and Osoyoos. In the northern section, grapes are grown in light mountain soil; in the south, they are grown in shale and sand. These different types of soil allow different types of grapes to be grown, enabling the

Canadian wine-maker to create different varieties of wine.

Quebec also produces wine although, because of its climate, the province's 11 wine producers must largely depend on either imported freshly crushed grape juice from Europe or Ontario or fresh grapes grown in Ontario and California. Grape growing has been attempted without much success, although the province is hopeful a hearty grape variety will eventually be bred to survive the cold winter climate of Quebec.

In Canada, grapes are transformed into wine by techniques similar to those used in the other major wine-making regions of the world. The grapes are harvested and shipped as soon as possible to the winery. After weighing and testing, they are crushed and the juice is fermented on the skins (if red) or alone (if white). Once the fermentation is complete, the wine is removed from the sediment (and, if red, from the skins) and is then permitted to age before being bottled.

While the above applies to all still table wines, special wines have additional steps. These include champagne-type, sparkling wines, sherry and other fortified wines.

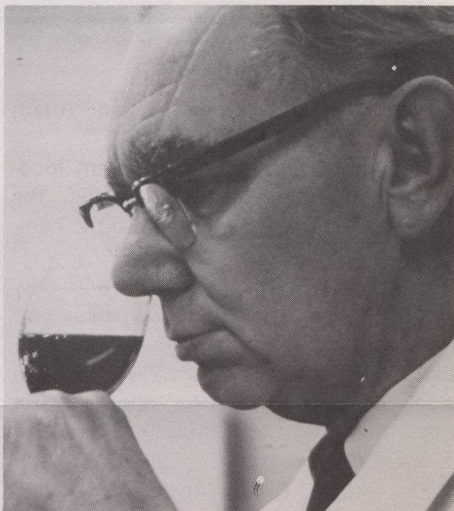
Techniques and equipment for these basic operations can vary from region to region, and from vintner to vintner. Some apply the latest technological advances and use sophisticated equipment; others cling to time-honoured procedures and equipment. But both methods produce excellent wine.

Harvesting

Picking the grapes is still very much a hand operation in most of the world's



Grape-picking is still a hard operation and requires speed and a strong back. Here grapes are ready for shipment to the winery to be weighed, tested and crushed into juice — the first step in the wine-making process.



All-important wine sampling. Today there are more than 2 000 Canadian wines registered with provincial liquor boards.

vineyards. The fine-viniferas are usually thin-skinned and must not be bruised or broken before they arrive at the crushers. Grape-picking requires speed and a strong back. Large numbers of pickers are necessary to do the job quickly, but the work lasts for only a relatively short period. The labour problem in Canada has become increasingly difficult to solve, and mechanical harvesters are coming into operation in Canada as they are in many parts of the world.

Bottling the wine is an almost completely automated process in Canada, as in all wine-growing regions of the world. These machines have made the large winery possible since filling, labelling and packaging the millions of bottles by hand would be an expensive, time-consuming task.

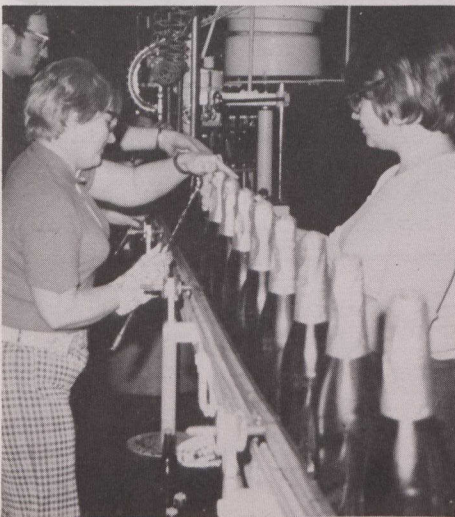
The aging of red wines begins at the winery and continues until the cork is pulled. Depending on the type and quality, the wine remains in aging casks for a period ranging from weeks to years.

Sales at home and abroad

Canada exported 92 165 litres of wine in 1981 compared to 63 984 litres in 1976. The largest recipient of Canadian wines is the United States, which imported 84 522 litres in 1981.

The sales of Canadian wines in Canada reached 102 million litres in 1981, compared to 34 million litres in 1964. Ontario led Canadian wine sales with 36 million litres; British Columbia followed with 24 million litres and Quebec with approximately 18 million litres. Canadian consumers prefer wine not exceeding 14 per cent alcohol by volume.

There are now more than 2 000 Canadian wines registered with provincial liquor control boards. There were 586 such listings in 1960.



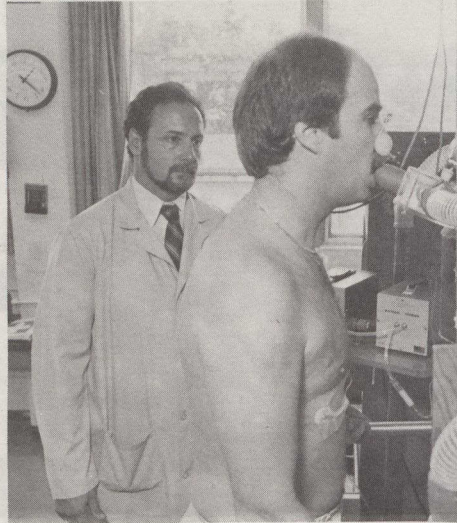
Adding the finishing touches to prepare wine bottles for shipment.

Learn to fight stress

A week-long exercise spa to help executives cope with daily stress has been set up by Concordia University in Montreal. But according to the clinic's creator, Dr. William Sellers, it is by no means seven days of rest and relaxation.

The program has been planned by Dr. Sellers, chairman of Concordia's exercise science program and George Short, director of the university's graduate program in sports administration. The idea is to put highly pressured executives into a week-long immersion course designed to assess their level of fitness. They then prescribe an exercise program, instruct them in correct nutritional habits and how to recognize and deal with physical symptoms of stress.

The immersion program, which Drs. Short and Sellers believe is the first of its kind in Canada, is based on similar courses in Sweden. It is a response to the growing understanding among employers that unfit executives cost companies money.



Dr. William Sellers (left) looks on as colleague Dr. David Paris measures energy expended on a treadmill.

Dr. Sellers said that one company estimated that it costs \$600 000 to lose an executive ten years prematurely. Statistics Canada calculates up to \$12 billion a year is wasted through stress.

A sedentary worker can increase his work capacity by 15 to 20 per cent with 20 minutes of daily aerobic exercise, Dr. Sellers said.

Assessment tests

The Concordia program is designed to handle about 15 executives a session and begins with a battery of medical, fitness and dietary assessment tests and interviews.

"It is a very full week and is by no means a recreational program," said Dr. Sellers. "It takes a couple of days to do the assessment of the medical, the exercise tolerance tests, the nutritional survey and the psychological tests."

Participants attend lectures on what they should eat and why, and are taken through individually designed exercise programs and taught how hard and how long to exercise.

Dr. Sellers said university representatives had spoken to more than 50 companies, six of which indicated they wanted their executives to take advantage of the program.

Steam train stamps salute importance of the old "iron horse"

The major role steam locomotives played in bringing much of the country together, even prior to Confederation, is being marked with the issue of a set of four train stamps.

The Minister responsible for Canada Post Corporation André Ouellet noted "steam locomotives not only brought settlements closer, they also served in the early development of Canada from sea to sea".

The stamps, designed by Montreal graphic artist Ernst Roch, feature steam locomotives in service between 1836 and 1860. Stamps showing locomotives of a later period (1860-1905) will be issued next year.

The first set depicts four wood and coal-burning "iron horses" named Dor-

chester, Toronto, Samson and Adam Brown.

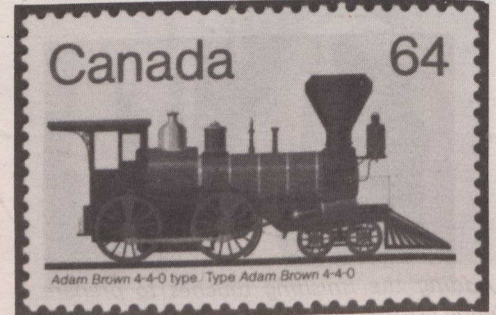
The Dorchester, the first steam locomotive operated in Canada, and the Toronto, the first locomotive built here, will appear on 32-cent stamps.

The Samson, built in 1838 and now believed to be the oldest Canadian railway locomotive on exhibit (near Glasgow, Nova Scotia) will be reproduced on a 37-cent stamp, the rate for first class mail to the United States and its territories.

The Adam Brown, originally called Minos, was built in 1855 and owned by the Great Western Railway of Canada. It will appear on a 64-cent stamp, the rate for first class mail to international destinations other than the US.

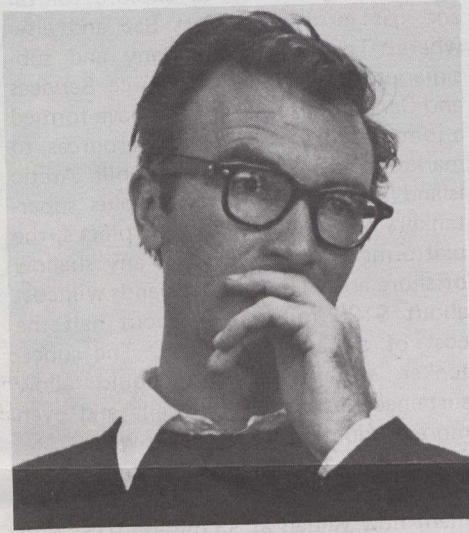


In addition, a souvenir stamp pack and postcard set will be available. The souvenir pack, containing all four stamps in mint condition, a mounting card and early photographs of the locomotives, will sell for \$2.75. A set of four postcards, each bearing a reproduction of one of the stamp designs in full colour, will sell for \$1 a set.



News of the arts

Norman McLaren makes movie magic again — but says farewell



Canadian filmmaker Norman McLaren.

Canadian filmmaker Norman McLaren whose latest film *Narcissus* has won acclaim at both the Montreal and Toronto film festivals held last month, says this will be his last film. The news comes as a shock to many, since no other Canadian filmmaker has remotely approached his record of achievement over so long a span of years. The recently-previewed film is his fifty-ninth and one of the most significant in his long career with the National Film Board.

It was as far back as 1941 that Norman McLaren, the native Scot, answered John Grierson's call to join the newly-founded National Film Board. And it is as an employee of the Board that he has remained to give us his valedictory on the filmmaker's art.

Mr. McLaren's use of dance as the central theme of *Narcissus* is not the first time he has drawn on this art form.

Back in 1967, the Oscar-winning director of *Neighbours* put Margaret Mercier and Vincent Warren before the cameras in *Pas de deux*, photographing them as they danced Ludmilla Chiriaeff's steps in slow motion and extending their movements cinematically with multiple exposure techniques.

Five years later, in *Ballet Adagio*, he again applied slow-motion photography to dance, this time filming Anna Marie and David Holmes, using the camera to analyze the mechanics as well as the aesthetics of classical ballet.

Leading innovator

Both films collected many awards (16 in the case of *Pas de deux*) and identified Mr. McLaren as a leading innovator in examining one art form in terms of another.

In *Narcissus* he carries his innovations even further by using blurred time expo-



Jean-Louis Morin dances the title role of *Narcissus*.

sure photography — a familiar device in still work but rare in motion pictures — to enhance a portrait of self-absorption.

The film is based on the Greek myth of a naive youth, who falls in love with his own image. It stars dancers Jean-Louis Morin of the Martha Graham Company, Sylvie Kinal of the Cleveland Ballet and Sylvain Lafortune of Les Grands Ballets canadiens. Fernand Nault of Les Grands Ballets canadiens was the choreographer.

Skip framing

The painstaking techniques involved in this movie magic, the skip framing, freeze framing, reverse action printing all help explain, along with Mr. McLaren's declining health, why a 22-minute film has taken more than three years for its director to complete.

But the results are magical. Mr. McLaren shows ways of looking at movement that could never be experienced in the live theatre. *Narcissus* stands as an open challenge to choreographers to respond to the resources he exploits.



Jean-Louis Morin and Sylvie Kinal in scene from dance film *Narcissus*.

News briefs

Canada will offer two grants totalling \$140 000 to the League of Red Cross Societies to support their efforts on behalf of displaced persons and refugees in Uganda and Sudan. The funds will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency. In Uganda, as many as 100 000 persons have left their homes following recent violent disturbances in the Luwero region and now live in 16 temporary camps with little food or water. There is also need for an assistance program for returnees and displaced persons in the west-Nile region and along the Uganda-Rwanda border. In Sudan, between 40 000-50 000 refugees are settled in camps near the eastern town of Kassala, and more than 40 000 refugees have entered southern Sudan during the second half of 1982.

The Ontario government is establishing an Export Success Fund, initially set at \$1 million, and hopes to raise the level of exports by \$20 million. The fund will subsidize the efforts of Ontario companies to open new markets abroad. Also, three new offices will be opened in the United States — in Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco — devoted to trade development and attracting new investment.

Three companies have announced a joint investment of \$300 million over the next five years to explore for gas and oil off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Aberford Resources Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, Denison Mines Ltd. of Toronto and the Quebec crown corporation Soquip Ltée. have each committed \$100 million. The joint venture is to be called PAREX (Partners in Atlantic Exploration).

Canada will be among some 80 countries participating in the world's largest food exhibition, *Anuga*. The show is being held in Cologne, West Germany, October 15-20. More than half-a-million visitors are expected to attend.

Marion Macpherson, formerly Ambassador to Denmark, has been appointed deputy commandant of the National Defence College at Kingston. She is the first woman to hold the post. Miss Macpherson, who joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948, has served in Washington, Indochina, Accra and New York. In 1973, she was named High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and in 1976 became Consul General in Boston. She took up her post as Ambassador to Denmark in 1979.



Flower power: This young girl is dwarfed by a giant sunflower growing beside her home in Ottawa, Ontario.

Canada has been chosen as one of 21 vice-presidents of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Canada and Belgium were elected unopposed as vice-presidents representing Western nations and will sit on a 29-member steering committee which will debate the scheduling of the 142 items on the agenda for the current session.

Miller Communications Systems of Kanata, Ontario, in conjunction with Decca Electronics Ltd. of Britain, has been awarded a \$215 000 (US) contract by the International Maritime Satellite Organization. The work is aimed at studying certain technical aspects of providing aeronautical communications via the Inmarsat system. Inmarsat, a London-based organization of 39 countries, provides satellite communications to the worldwide shipping and offshore industries.

Bow Valley Industries and two subsidiaries have developed a movable, all-year drilling facility to explore for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea and elsewhere. The parent company and subsidiaries, Bow Valley Resource Services and Canarctic Ventures Ltd., have formed a joint venture, Bow Arctic Resources, to market what is called a "mobile Arctic island". Using reinforced surplus super-tankers as the basic building blocks, the platforms could be used in any shallow offshore area. The mobile islands will cost about \$100 million, or about half the cost of an artificial island. The super-tanker storage capacity would allow sustained testing of oil wells and even more production from smaller wells.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has renewed a line of credit agreement now valued at \$3 million (US) with Banco de Bogotá, Colombia to assist Canadian exporters competing for sales in Colombia by providing their buyers with an easily accessible credit facility through the bank. The original line of credit, signed in 1982, resulted in approved allocations totalling \$1.1 million (US).

An idea for breeding new strains of seed barley has won crop scientist Kenneth Kasha the Ernest C. Manning Foundation's 1983 award for Canadian innovators. Mr. Kasha, 50, a Lacombe, Alberta native, now with the crop science department at the University of Guelph, wins a \$75 000 cash award for his technique of cross-breeding domestic and wild barley species so new strains can be developed in half the time previously required. The Manning foundation was established in 1980 to promote the recognition and encouragement of innovative people in Canada. The national, non-profit foundation is funded by contributions from individuals and corporations from across Canada.

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