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Liberals elect new leader to succeed Prime Minister Trudeau



John Turner, newly-elected leader of the Liberal party, acknowledges applause from the delegates. Mr. Turner succeeds Pierre Trudeau, becoming Canada's seventeenth prime minister.

Canapress

John Turner, front-running contender in the race for the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada was elected leader at a convention held in Ottawa on June 16, 1984.

Mr. Turner, 54, succeeding Pierre Elliott Trudeau, will become Canada's seventeenth prime minister.

Only Energy Minister Jean Chrétien presented a serious challenge to Mr. Turner. After the first ballot, however, it was clear that Mr. Chrétien did not have a chance of winning. On the second ballot, Mr. Turner had a clear majority, with 1 862 of the 3 423 votes cast, while Mr. Chrétien was some 500 votes behind.

Other contenders for the leadership were Cabinet ministers Donald Johnston, John Roberts, Mark MacGuigan, John Munro and Eugene Whelan.

John Turner, who resigned as Finance Minister from Mr. Trudeau's government in 1975, has been out of politics since that time.

After being elected to the House of Commons for the Montreal riding of St. Lawrence-St. George in 1962, Mr. Turner served the Liberal government as Registrar

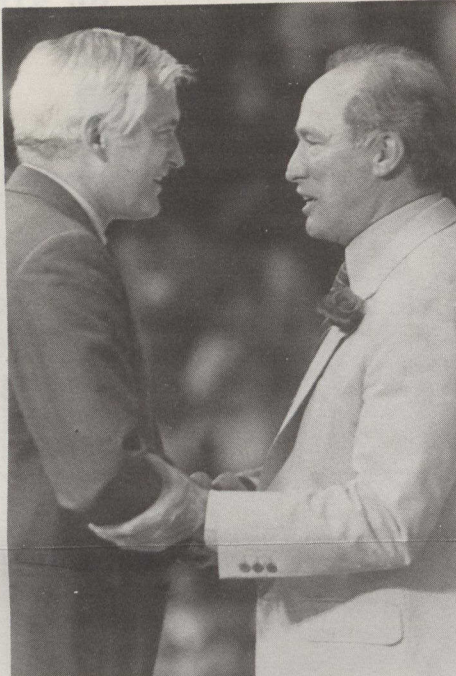
General, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Solicitor General and Minister of Justice. He held the most influential portfolio of Minister of Finance for more than three years before his resignation in 1975 after what is believed to have been a disagreement on policy.

Sixteen days after Prime Minister Trudeau announced his departure from politics on February 29 this year, John Turner announced his candidacy for the leadership of the Liberal party.

Background

John Napier Turner was born in Richmond, England in 1929, the son of Leonard Turner, a journalist, and Phyllis Gregory. He was three years old when his parents returned to Canada with his one-year-old sister Brenda.

Mr. Turner received his early education in Ottawa and later attended the University of British Columbia (B.A. honours in political science); was a Rhodes scholar at the University of Oxford (B.A. in jurisprudence, Bachelor of Civil Law, M.A.); and did graduate studies in French civil law at the



Prime Minister Trudeau shakes hands with John Turner after Mr. Turner won the leadership of the Liberal party.

Sorbonne in Paris.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Bar, Gray's Inn, London, and a member of the Quebec Bar. He joined the Montreal firm of Stikeman, Elliott in 1954. Following his departure from the federal government in 1975, he joined the Toronto firm of McMillan, Binch as a partner. He became director of Bechtel Canada, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Investment Fund, Credit Foncier, Holt Renfrew, MacMillan Bloedel, Marathon Realty, Massey-Ferguson, Sandoz and Seagrams.

The new Liberal leader is married to Geills McCrae Kilgour of Winnipeg. They have four

children — Elizabeth, 20; Michael, 18; David, 16; and Andrew, 12.

Federal election

Although no date has yet been announced for a general federal election, it is believed that one will be called for the summer. Mr. Turner, answering questions at a press conference following the convention, indicated that Jean Chrétien would be offered a senior Cabinet post.

Job creation and international affairs are at the top of Mr. Turner's priorities but, he said, not much could be done about unemployment immediately because Parliament closes for the summer at the end of June.

During the campaign, Mr. Turner's stand on some of the issues has been:

Foreign affairs and defence

National Defence: Canada should fulfil its defence commitments within its alliances. The degree to which this is being done would be reviewed.

Disarmament: Testing of Cruise missiles in Canada is obligatory as a fulfillment of Canada's international obligations to European and American treaty partners. Membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Commonwealth, as well as Canada's friendship with the United States offer opportunities to put forth our views. Being a good ally gives Canada credibility and the right to speak out.

Economic development

Trade: New markets for exports would be found by the government which would "get out and sell Canada". Freer trade would be pursued provided it is fair. Sectoral free trade is good in principle. There must be new in-

ternational financial arrangements and a review of Canada's treaties with its trading partners.

Jobs: Training and retraining programs would be expanded for a better match between education and skills to attack youth unemployment. Other governments, business, and labour would be called on to create a



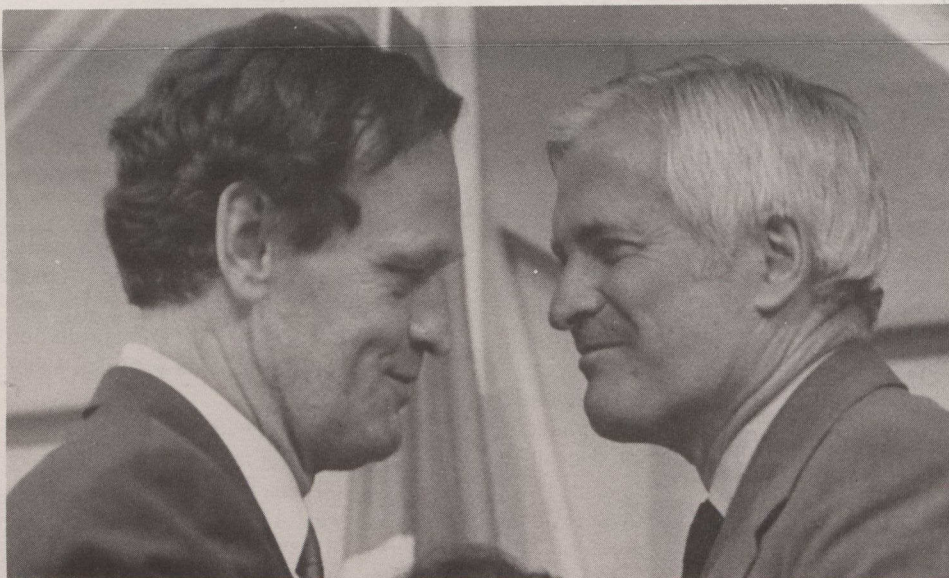
John Turner with his wife, Geills.

national apprenticeship program for on-the-job training, particularly for new workers who need experience to get future jobs.

Investment: A new climate of confidence would make businesses feel secure about investing again. Risk-takers, who are essential for economic growth, must be encouraged and those starting new businesses must have the incentives to get their enterprises off the ground.

Social policy

Income maintenance: Economic policies would not be pursued at the expense of the unemployed, poor, sick, aged or disabled. Flaws and gaps in the pension system must be corrected. Elderly women need special pension attention while portability and vesting provisions for working men and women must be improved. Canada needs new facilities and styles of care for its chronically ill. Ways to provide a shelter allowance for the elderly should be explored. **Women:** The concept of equal pay for work of equal value would be fully implemented in the federal public service and Crown corporations. Affirmative action will be instituted and training and retraining programs for women will be pursued, as will counselling services for young women to encourage them to enter non-traditional fields. The federal government must work for adequate day-care facilities and play a tougher role in enforcing maintenance orders.



Defeated candidate, Jean Chrétien (left) offers his congratulations to new leader, John Turner.

Canapress Photos

New film and television centre

Communications Minister Francis Fox has called for the public and private sectors to enter into partnership to create an international film and television centre in Montreal. The government of Canada is prepared to contribute \$22 million to help establish the centre, which would cost an estimated \$36 million. The government's contribution would be part of an over-all investment of \$109 million in the province of Quebec announced recently by the Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development, Donald Johnston, and Finance Minister Marc Lalonde.



Francis Fox

"According to three recent studies, the creation of a centre integrating film and television facilities would be both viable and profitable," Mr. Fox said. "The government of Canada is convinced of the importance of this project and is prepared to provide a major portion of the funds and to co-ordinate site selection and installation of facilities."

"To ensure the success of the venture, we are counting on the support of the private sector," the minister added. "It is for this reason that I am calling on entrepreneurs in the film and television industries to invest now in this major project."

The federal government's investment of \$22 million will come from federal funds allocated to regional and economic development in Quebec.

The centre would be operated by a private profit-making corporation, with the majority of the company's shares in private hands, said Mr. Fox.

The federal contribution would involve refitting some of its existing production facilities — such as the National Film Board's studio and the CBC's international broadcasting centre — and making them available to the centre's clients. The government would also contribute to the corporation's common start-up fund, which could be done through the purchase of preferred shares.

The centre's main task would be the promotion and marketing of Montreal's film and television industries, Mr. Fox said, but it would also be responsible for promoting the region's performers.

The management team would help sell the facilities to international businessmen and film-makers.

Canada shares world's most powerful telescope

Canada is part owner of the world's most powerful telescope. Built by the National Research Council in co-operation with the government of France and the University of Hawaii, the telescope is called simply CFHT, from the initial letters of its three sponsors.

The 355 centimetre telescope is situated on the summit of an Hawaiian mountain, Mauna Kea. This site was chosen because the altitude, 4 200 metres, raises the telescope above half of the world's atmosphere. This means, for example, that infra-red radiation from distant stars, which is blocked at lower elevations by water vapour in the atmosphere, streams through with great clarity.

Barry Madore of the University of Toronto, who has been using the telescope to study distant galaxies, says it enables him to distinguish between separate stars in galaxies 30 million light years away. With less powerful and less well situated telescopes, he says, such stars appear to blur together.

Professor Madore and his University of Toronto colleague, Wendy Freedman, are working on a project to measure the distances between the known galaxies.

Such measurements, which were not possible before Telescope CFHT became operational in 1979, will help scientists estimate the age of our universe. Last year, the American Astronomical Society awarded Professor Madore the Henri Chretien prize for his outstanding research.

Among the other Canadians who are working with the powerful new telescope are John Hutchings of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, B.C. and Christopher Fritchett of the University of Victoria. Their specialty is quasars, those strange accumulations of stars which were discovered a mere 21 years ago hovering at the most remote limits of our universe. At first they were identified only by their radio waves because, at that time, no telescope existed that could enable anyone to see them.

Using CFHT, Professor Hutchings has examined 80 quasars, and he speculates that they may be galaxies in the making, or interacting galaxies. His colleague, Professor Pritchett, says that the most remote quasar so far discovered is 14 billion light years away. He describes this as "possibly the last frontier of science".

(Article from Canadian Scene.)

Governor General receives award



The Duke of Gloucester (right), Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, recently invested Governor General Jeanne Sauvé as Dame of Justice in the Order of St. John at a ceremony at Kensington Palace, London. The Governor General's husband, Maurice Sauvé was invested as Knight of Grace. During her visit to London, the new Governor General was received by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

Canadian technology to Egypt

Electricity will be important in the future growth of Egypt with the construction of the Shoubrah El-Kheima power plant north of Cairo, and Canadian technology will be a front runner in the project.

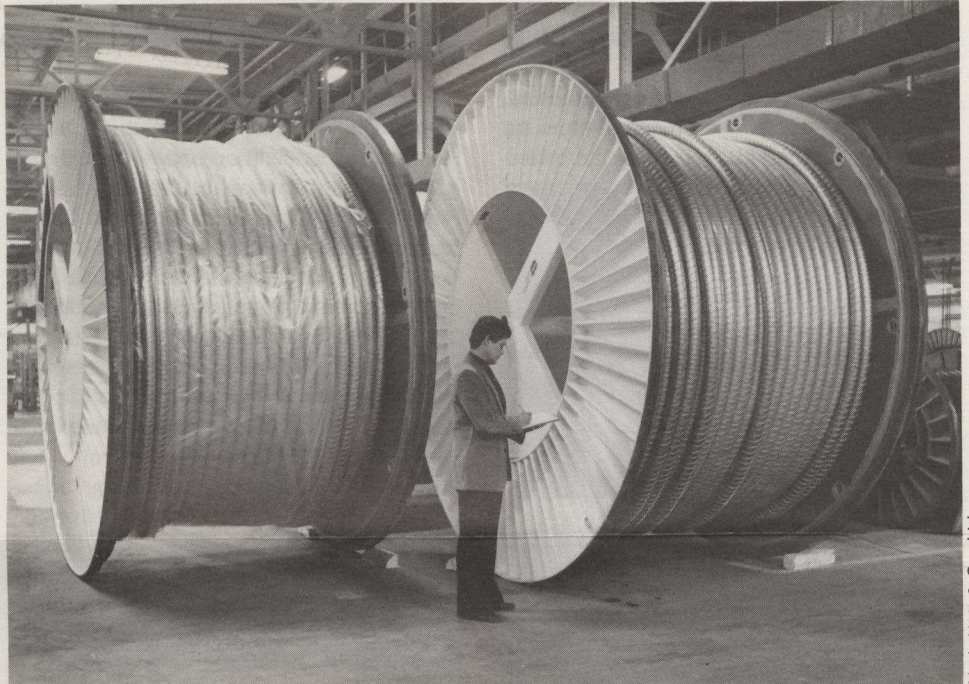
The Egyptian Ministry of Electricity contacted Canada Wire & Cable Ltd. to design, build, supply, field test and install 90 kilometres of 220 kV under-ground transmission lines needed for the project. As well, the company designed the 33 kilometres of routes along which the custom-designed high voltage cable is to be installed.

This deal represents a major breakthrough for Canadian export trade, according to Peter Sandiford, Canada Wire's high voltage systems product manager. "It helps to create further recognition for Canadian technology in the international marketplace," he said.

"The Shoubrah El-Kheima project focuses world attention on Canadian expertise in complete power transmission systems," said Bernard Ness, president of Canada Wire, adding that it "further establishes Canada Wire as an industry leader worldwide." According to Mr. Sandiford, the company's extensive world-wide experience with hydro-electric projects was influential in the final decision of the Egyptian authorities.

Canada Wire has been exporting its product technology for more than 50 years, he said, so the company is no stranger to the international market, having established joint ventures in many countries over the years. Mr. Sandiford said these ventures have sensitized Canada Wire to the special needs of clients in Africa, Europe, North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

In fact, Canada Wire's Toronto plant,



Herb Nott & Co. Ltd.

Canada Wire & Cable Ltd. is supplying special high voltage pipe cable for Egypt's Shoubrah El-Kheima Power Plant. The cable is being shipped by sea in 900 metre lengths on steel reels and kept under slight nitrogen pressure to guard against moisture penetration.

located in nearby Leaside, recently underwent a \$30 million renovation in response to an increasing demand for Canada Wire products in the world market.

For Egypt's Shoubrah El-Kheima project, the special high voltage pipe cable is being manufactured and shipped from Canada Wire's Toronto plant and delivered by sea in 900 metre lengths. They will be shipped on special steel reels and kept under slight nitrogen pressure to guard against moisture penetration.

This special oil-filled pipe cable is eight inches in diameter and contains three cable phases drawn together. Oil pressure is maintained at 250 psi by sophisticated hydraulic

pumping units. The cables will interconnect to three 300 megawatt units along the route to Cairo and the first of these units will be completed by the end of 1984.

The contract also calls for the establishment of an on-site field office to serve as headquarters for the 20 Canadian engineers and support staff who will supervise the entire installation. The company's staff will remain in Egypt until the completion of the project, which is scheduled for December 1985.

As well, the Egyptians are relying on Canada Wire's total turnkey capabilities in this contract, worth \$62 million, the largest international deal in Canada Wire's 72-year history.

Satellite service pact

Telesat Canada has signed an agreement with a US satellite operator that will permit each company to provide communication services to business customers on both sides of the border.

The accord between Satellite Business Systems Inc. (SBS) of McLean, Virginia, and Canada's domestic satellite company clears the way for SBS to extend service to some of its US customers to their Canadian operations by the end of this year. Under the agreement, businesses with private communications networks in either country can extend their systems into the other country.

SBS started its satellite system for

customers in the United States that have their own private communications networks. The system can serve any number of points in the United States and southern Canada.

Under negotiation for two years, the agreement with Telesat sets out technical, operating and revenue-sharing arrangements between the two companies. Under its terms, a customer can approach one of the companies for service to the other country.

SBS and Telesat will place a customer's voice, data and imaging messages on either company's satellites. These arrangements were permitted in August 1982, under an intergovernment agreement that stipulates Telesat and the US carrier must split the traffic, and therefore revenue, equitably.

Canadian firm to negotiate in Indonesia

Babcock & Wilcox Canada of Cambridge, Ontario has been invited for contract negotiations on the Suralaya project by the government of Indonesia. It is expected the negotiations will lead to the award of a contract worth approximately \$220 million for the supply of boilers for Suralaya phase II, three and four. The contract could be awarded as early as this fall. Suralaya units one and two, supplied by Marubeni Corporation and Babcock & Wilcox Canada, the first large coal-fired utility boilers in Indonesia, are the largest units in their system. Suralaya units three and four will be of similar design.

Canadian microwave route in Rwanda

Recent completions of major international telecommunications projects under the supervision of Canadian companies speak well for Canada's capabilities in the global technology community.

A case-in-point is a five-station microwave radio network now providing modern telephone service for the tiny central African nation of Rwanda for the first time in that country's history.

The event bears considerably more importance than the simple inauguration of a new system — it goes a long way to demonstrating the expertise of Canadian telecommunications suppliers in the international marketplace.

In this case, the players were Microtel Limited and Cantel Engineering Associates, both of Vancouver, British Columbia. Cantel provided systems-design services in conjunction with Microtel which manufactured and supplied the equipment out of its Burnaby-based factory.

Nothing went wrong

The project is distinguished largely by what did not happen — nothing major went wrong. Generally, work in Third World countries is fraught with difficulties and setbacks, not to mention an extremely high risk factor.

"We are impressed by how smoothly this job went," explained Colin Billowes, telecommunications specialist with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which financed the Rwanda project. We expected things to go wrong and they didn't. The system was delivered on time and within budget. We consider that an achievement."

Other vagaries which can befall a company working in such relatively untried conditions are government upheavals, lack of skilled manpower and proper equipment for moving heavy machinery, lack of adequate supplies, terrorism, and a rainy season that makes major work virtually impossible for a substantial part of each year.

"I think the key to our success was primarily in the planning. We have a lot of overseas experience so we are able to pinpoint most potential problems before they arise. We also know that, no matter what, we have to 'expect the unexpected'," explained Microtel's John Arnold, who was project manager on the Rwanda job.

And the unexpected did arise. Landing in Mombasa, Kenya, with most of the major equipment and pre-fabricated microwave

towers, Microtel found the country's gas reserves had been completely destroyed either by fire or sabotage. Moreover, the Kenyan government could not afford to replace those reserves for several weeks.

Still other events conspired to play havoc with the crew's production schedule.

Tied up for months

The equipment was tied up for several more months while Microtel waited for a truck convoy to travel through Uganda. The latter country remains highly unstable and highway piracy is a real and constant threat. Traveling in guarded convoys is the only solution to the problem, but the convoys are dispatched irregularly and only with government approval.

"Once we arrived in Rwanda we had a new set of problems, but these were more predictable and we were prepared for them," explained Arnold.

"Because there is such a scarcity of heavy equipment in the country, we had to rely on local manual labour to do much of the work. By Western standards, what they did was amazing."

Hundreds of local labourers were hired. They dug 11.5 kilometres of cable trench with picks and shovels, moving large boulders with ropes, felling giant trees with handsaws and filling in those trenches with thousands of cubic metres of concrete mixed in small single-drum mixers.

"At another point we had to truck one of our relay stations to an elevation of 1 000 metres. It took us 90 minutes to drive 17 kilometres," described Arnold. "Then we had to unload the equipment using the crane-arm on the truck, which was something of a balancing act. At another point, the brakes failed on a crane we were using and we had a runaway down a fairly steep slope. Fortunately, no one was injured."

Despite these and other problems, Microtel delivered the system in 17 months, one month ahead of an already-tight schedule.

Completely integrated

The network is completely integrated and provides 300 channels between the capital city of Kigali and each of the other major Rwandan centres of Tumba, Gisenyi and Cyangugu. Two mountain-top repeaters are located at Montjary and Karongi.

The system includes Microtel's 878F3 radio microwave, its 46A3-C radio multiplex and a System 51 supervisory control unit which monitors the entire network for problem isolation and diagnosis.

Through a service contract with CIDA, three Microtel technicians will remain in the country for at least one year and possibly two. They will be training seven Rwandan technicians to maintain the system once Microtel is gone.

(Article from Canada Commerce.)

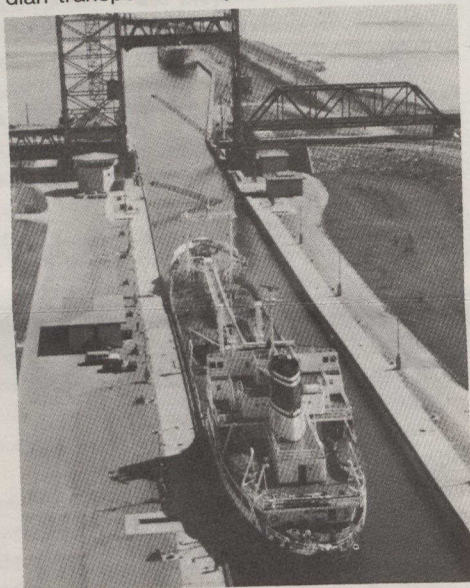
Canada featured at Lisbon International Fair



Canada was one of 17 countries participating in the twenty-fifth Lisbon International Fair (FIL 84) held May 9-13. The five-day event attracted over 35 000 visitors. The President of Portugal, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, attended the show May 12. He visited the Canadian stand (above) where he is being greeted by J.A. Quarrington, deputy director, Trade Fairs and Missions Western Europe, Trade Development Division, Department of External Affairs. M. Lima, commercial officer, and J.A. Feir, first secretary (Commercial) at the Canadian Embassy, look on.

St. Lawrence Seaway celebrates its quarter century

This year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, will be marked by a series of events pointing to the importance of the waterway in the Canadian transportation system.



It was in April 1959 that the first large ocean ships began plying the St. Lawrence Seaway, a deep waterway extending some 3 800 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes.

Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway called for the mobilization of enormous capital by both sides of the American-Canadian partnership; operating and maintaining it calls for a multi-million dollar annual budget. Nevertheless, the Seaway has amply demonstrated its significance to Canada's economic prosperity. During the 1983 navigation season, an estimated 50 million tonnes of cargo moved through the system.

Grain alone comprises about half the total annual tonnage, with some 30 million tonnes of grain passing through the Seaway each year. The port of Montreal alone annually receives an average of 3.5 million tonnes of grain through the Seaway, making the port a brisk competitor in the export market.

Work began in 1954

Canada initiated the project in 1951 by passing the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act, which authorized construction of navigation facilities on the Canadian side of the river between Montreal and Lake Ontario, as well as on the Welland Canal. It gave the United States government the impetus to follow suit, and construction began in 1954.

Less than five years later the great river route we know today was opened, allowing

222-metre long vessels with an eight-metre draught to reach the Great Lakes.

Seven locks, stepping from Montreal to Lake Ontario, together with eight locks along the Welland Canal, make this great waterway navigable. Four bridges had to be raised for the project, while dredging the Beauharnois Canal alone removed more mud and earth than construction of the Panama and Suez canals combined.

Through the Seaway, which last year carried its billionth tonne of cargo, ships can reach waters that are the highest (183 metres above the sea level in Lake Superior) and furthest from the sea (3 770 kilometres from the Atlantic).

High-tech security system

Chubb Industries Ltd. has introduced a new home security system which gives its message by the spoken word, thanks to a micro-chip the size of a baby's tooth.

The tiny silicon chip, called a "library chip", has a vocabulary of 200 words. Another silicon chip about the same size chooses the words the security system will broadcast through the intercom system in the house, depending on what has triggered the system.

"In the home security systems we have designed, the response could be 'I have called the police' or 'Get away from that window' or whatever you wish", says A.H. (Sandy) Hislop, manager of marketing at Chubb Alarms, a division of Chubb Industries Ltd. "The response can be a siren or some other loud alarm noise," says Hislop.

The system can also silently contact our control centre from where we call the police, but the intruder is not going to know that he has been detected.

"Most people just want the intruder to leave in a big hurry when he is detected. That way it might only cost you a broken window or door instead of stolen property or even physical harm. Statistics show police only recover about 5 per cent of stolen property."

Last year, Canadians spent about \$130 million on electronic security systems for homes and commercial properties and about 10 per cent of that was for professionally installed systems, usually built into the structure.

Most sales are for the do-it-yourself alarms which can be bought in hardware and auto parts stores and use only a loud noise

to scare off the trespasser. Mr. Hislop expects sales of the more sophisticated alarms installed by companies such as Chubb will triple in volume over the next four years.

The detection devices themselves seem to be right out of a James Bond movie, but one at least is a left-over from the war in Vietnam. Body heat sensors, developed for jungle night fighting, now detect prowlers in the bedroom rather than in the foliage.

Tossing and turning in your sleep on a hot summer night could set off the system watching your bedroom, so you simply tell the security computer to monitor the lower floor or stairs.

The body heat sensors actually detect movement rather than heat. If a burglar enters the house and stands perfectly still all night, he will not be detected. But if he waves his arms, the heat that moves with it will trigger the alarm.

Chubb's basic house security system costs upwards from \$1 200, depending on the size of the house and the sophistication of the surveillance.

Big bucks for Bunkowsky



Canadian golfer Barb Bunkowsky, 25, of Campbellville, Ontario, celebrates as she is presented with a cheque for \$26 250 for winning the Chrysler Plymouth Charity Classic recently at Clifton, New Jersey in the United States. This was Miss Bunkowsky's first win on the tour.

New home for Canadian Music Centre

The Canadian Music Centre opened its new national headquarters recently in a renovated Victorian mansion in downtown Toronto.

Named Chalmers House in honour of Canadian arts patrons Floyd and Jean Chalmers, the new facility will double the space available for the Centre's activities and will provide a secure space for the more than 7 000 scores housed in its library.

Chalmers House will also be the new location for the offices of the Canadian League of Composers, New Music Concerts, the Ontario Choral Federation and the Canadian Music Educators Association.

A non-profit organization, the Canadian Music Centre exists to promote, disseminate and make readily available the music of Canadian composers, both to musicians and to the general public, at home and abroad. It offers a wide range of programs and services, including a unique lending library of 7 000 scores of Canadian works, a music photoprinting service, audio resources, performance materials, research materials, educational programs, *Concert Canada* radio programs, and a general information centre for concert music by Canadians.

First native TV series launched

Native Express, the first native television series to be delivered by satellite to Canada's remote North, is set to broadcast this month.

The half-hour public affairs programs "for, by and about native people" are a kaleidoscope of information and entertainment. Each program is divided into four or five segments that include documentaries on native artists, events in native communities, lifestyle and education, as well as interviews with chiefs and native politicians about aboriginal rights and other issues affecting native people.

Native Express got on track with a \$37 000 grant from the Canada Ontario employment Development program.

The Canadian Satellite Communications Inc., provides satellite television service to remote and underserved regions of the country and will send the programs five times a week to Northern Canada starting this month.

Native Express will also be shown three times a week — Friday, Saturday and Sunday — on Toronto's multilingual television network, MTV.

Runner stars in TV film

During the peak of his career in the early 1900s, police had to ask Tom Longboat to quit his training runs along Toronto's waterfront since too many fans were gathering to see the legendary marathon runner and were causing traffic jams.

So says the director of *Wildfire: The Legend of Tom Longboat*, a one-hour film about the champion Canadian runner, who stunned the racing world in 1907 at the age of 19, when he won the famed Boston Marathon a full five minutes ahead of his nearest rival. (The Boston course has since been shortened, but Longboat's record still stands on the old course.)



Terry Harford, who plays Tom Longboat in *Wildfire: The Legend of Tom Longboat* displays original trophy awarded to Longboat for winning the Toronto race in 1906.

It was the first of several records Longboat, an Onondaga Indian from the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, was to break.

"He was the Wayne Gretzky of his day," says David Tucker, who also wrote the drama seen recently on CBC television.

Modern sports fans, accustomed to the action of hockey or baseball, probably cannot appreciate how his marathon running was in its heyday, says Tucker. In Longboat's prime, from about 1907 to 1913, standing-room crowds would regularly gather to cheer on their favourites at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Toronto actor Terry Harford has the lead role and Allan Royal stars as Tom Flanagan, Longboat's manager. Canadian poet, Irving Layton, also makes his acting debut in the film as fast-talking promoter Harry Rosenthal, who discovered the Indian athlete.

David Tucker first became interested in Longboat in 1981, when his young son brought home a book about the runner written by Bruce Kidd, who is also a champion runner. At the time there was little interest in the film, says Tucker. But he believes the success of the movie *Chariots of Fire* and interest in the upcoming Olympics helped change the tide.

Arts briefs

The government of Nova Scotia and the federal government have announced a joint donation of \$4 million toward the construction of a new art museum on the Halifax waterfront. Total cost of the structure is expected to be \$8.2 million. The new 5 400 square metre home of the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, which was founded in 1908, will reflect the historic architecture of Halifax. It will house the gallery's collections of Nova Scotia artists, regional folk art and Canadian art.

An asteroid discovered in 1980 has been named in honour of Helen Hogg, professor emerita of astronomy at the University of Toronto. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, honoured Dr. Hogg on behalf of the International Astronomical Union. Other newly discovered asteroids were named for Leo Tolstoy, Salvador Dali, Marc Chagall and the Greenwich observatory.

Summer of the Loucheux, Portrait of a Northern Indian Family, was named a blue-ribbon winner in the anthropology division of the American Film Festival, held recently in New York. The film was a first-time effort by the husband-wife team of Graydon Macrae and Linda Rasmussen of Edmonton, who produced and directed. The film also won two prizes at the 1983 Alberta Motion Picture Industry Association Awards.

The Canadian inventor of the Peter Principle, which states that in a hierarchy individuals tend to rise to their level of incompetence, was recently awarded the humourists' equivalent of the Nobel Prize in Paris. Laurence Peter's 1969 book has been translated into 39 languages and sold nearly six million copies. It was given the award by the Association for the Promotion of Humour in International Affairs.

Ship shape hairstyle



Rose Turton stands next to her hairdresser, Dante, on the Halifax waterfront after having her hair fashioned in the shape of a Tall Ship. In mid-June, the port of Halifax welcomed the arrival of some 60 Tall Ships from more than 20 countries. The fleet of vessels, 12 of them large square-riggers, was en route to Quebec City to participate in celebrations marking the four-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of Jacques Cartier's arrival in Canada.

Canapress

News briefs

Anchorage-based Seair, Alaska's largest user of de Havilland Canada aircraft, has ordered three additional *Twin Otters* to expand its route network within the state. The new aircraft join a fleet of 15 other de Havilland Canada products as well as ten *Convair 580s*. Deliveries will take place this spring.

A superior product and proven expertise in remote areas has helped a St. Laurent, Quebec company secure a \$4.8-million contract in Turkey. SR Telecom Inc.'s SR100 microwave telephone system will bring telephone service to 500 Turkish villages before the end of the year. By the time the project is complete, 26 000 villages will have been serviced. SR Telecom exports to more than 30 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South America and Africa.

Wood Expo '84, the sixth International Forest Industries Equipment Exhibition, will be held in the dome stadium of Vancouver's British Columbia Place, September 27-29. Technology and the future of logging and sawmilling are the major themes.

In its first year as a world-class exporter of television products, Toronto-based TVOntario expects to meet its revenue target of \$175 000 — the result of a recent product distribution deal signed for North Africa and the Middle East. Inta Janovski, manager of international sales, said the network would probably realize about \$50 000 on the deal during 1984-85. An additional \$40 000 is expected from an earlier product distribution deal signed with a Singapore distributor.

Northern Telecom (Nortel) is now listed on the London Stock Exchange, reflecting its steadily increasing international operations. In the past five years Nortel has almost tripled its business outside North America, from \$131 million in 1978, representing 8.7 per cent of the consolidated revenues, to \$376 million in 1983, or 11.4 per cent of revenue. Nortel shares have long been traded on the Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and New York exchanges.

A \$1.8-million contract has been awarded to Air Canada to overhaul eight aircraft belonging to United Parcel Service of Louisville, Kentucky. Work for the US cargo carrier will involve scheduled maintenance checks on five B-727 cargo aircraft and will

employ 55 mechanics over a five-month period. Under a contract signed earlier in the year, Air Canada is also re-engining three DC-8-73 freighters for United Parcel.

Dr. John Hunt of Vancouver received the first Charles H. Best award to be given in Canada at the annual convention of the Canadian Diabetes Association. Named for the co-discoverer of insulin, the award was presented to Hunt for what officials described as his outstanding contribution to the treatment and care of diabetics. Hunt, a former president of the association, has travelled the world preaching the virtues of sensible living to diabetics. The award has been presented annually in the United States for the past 28 years.

Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. of Toronto has announced its entry into the consumer telephone market with the introduction of three electronic telephones, including a clock radio/telephone. The model 7-4700 includes a lighted keypad, one touch redial, and automatic radio muting to carry on a conversation.

Honeywell Ltd. of Toronto is joining the University of Waterloo's Institute for Computer Research (ICR) as a corporate partner. The company will contribute \$250 000 to the ICR and gain access to computer research at the university, including offices on campus for Honeywell staff members visiting the Institute to give or attend lectures or seminars or to work with university people on joint projects.

Carling Bassett of Toronto has become the first Canadian ever to be seeded for the Wimbledon tennis championships. The 16-year-old drew the no. 16 position for the championships. In her first full year as a pro, Bassett was voted Canada's female athlete of 1983 in the Canadian Press annual poll, newcomer of the year by the Women's Tennis Association, and rookie of the year by the US publication, *Tennis Magazine*. Now ranked 18th on the women's circuit, she won the \$200 000 Gunze Invitational in Osaka, Japan, last month, upsetting West Germany's Bettina Bunge.

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