

### Help for torture victims

A centre to help rehabilitate the victims of torture now living in Canada will open in Toronto this autumn if organizers can collect enough money to cover the costs. The proposed Canadian Centre for the Investigation and Prevention of Torture is already operating informally from the Toronto office of Amnesty International. Setting up a separate office and providing more effective services to hundreds of known victims and their families will require the help of churches, foundations and governments. A grant, expected from the United Nations Fund for Torture Victims, would provide a large part of the centre's first-year operating budget of \$125,000. The Canadian Centre would be the first of its kind in the western hemisphere – more elaborate than the casual help available to torture victims in a handful of Canadian and US cities. The centre wants to offer medical help through referral to nearby doctors and hospitals, but the main emphasis will be dealing with the psychological trauma experienced by victims. The idea for the Canadian centre grew out of work started in the late 1970s by two Toronto doctors – family physician Dr Philip Berger and Spanish-born psychiatrist Dr Federico Allodi – and the medical group of Amnesty International.

### Cities

#### Vancouver harbourfront development

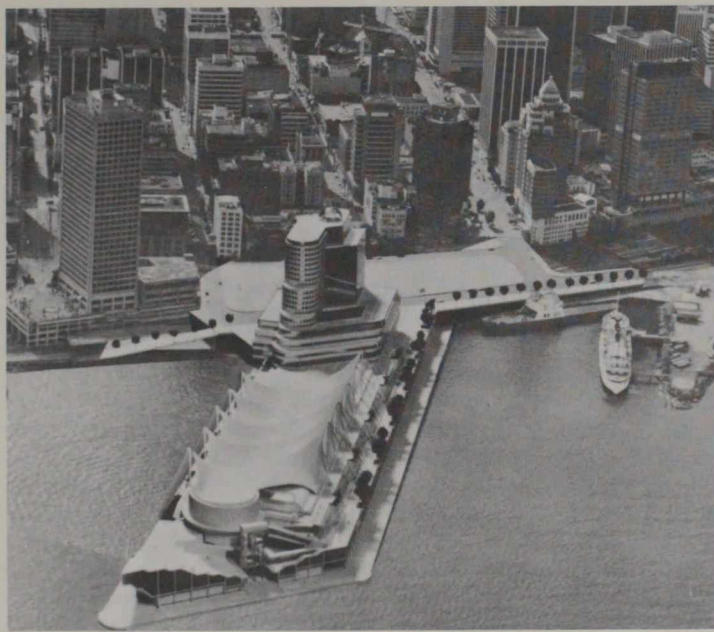
Canada Place, the \$137 million Vancouver waterfront development that will include the Canadian pavilion at Expo 86, is expected to draw visitors from all over the world.

Canada Place is to be opened as part of two major celebrations – Expo 86 and Vancouver's centenary. However the impact of the federally funded project will reach far beyond 1986.

The development, to be constructed between 1983 and 1986, will include in addition to the Canadian pavilion, a cruise ship terminal, a hotel and an international trade centre (both to be financed by the private sector),

a public plaza and other amenities. The Canadian pavilion, following Expo 86, will become Vancouver's trade and convention centre.

In addition, Canada Place will open the waterfront areas to the public for the first time in decades with a large plaza, two promenade levels with view areas, a series of restaurants and shops, an outdoor entertainment area and an IMAX theatre. It is expected to become as active and colourful as San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf.



Canada Place is to include a ship terminal and the Canadian pavilion at Expo '86.

The striking design of Canada Place is the product of a joint venture team of three firms of architects: Downs-Archambault, and Musson Cattell & Partners of Vancouver, and Zeidler Roberts Partnership, Toronto. Based on a marine theme, its shape suggests a prow thrusting into Burrard Inlet, a roofline of sails catching the wind and the superstructure of an ocean liner. The site for Canada Place is Pier B-C, a parallelogram 335 metres long and 101 metres wide, at the north foot of Burrard Street.

Although the convention centre will not open until 1987, meetings have already been booked with enquiries about space dating up to 1992.

The Canada Place cruise ship facility is expected to have an impact on tourism in Vancouver. Warren S Titus, chairman of the Royal Viking Line, recently noted that the number of cruise ship

visits in the west coast port had quadrupled over the past decade. In 1983, there will be 194 arrivals accommodating an estimated 180,000 passengers. At Canada Place five cruise ships will be able to dock.

Another feature of Canada Place will be an IMAX theatre, which was one of the great crowd-pleasers at the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee.

IMAX, a Canadian motion picture system, can project images

ten times the size of the conventional 35 millimetre movie frame. The eyeball-shaped IMAX theatre positions screen and audience so the image fills 50 to 130 per cent of the viewers' field of vision. This visual impact, combined with audience surrounding stereophonic sound, produces 'total involvement' cinema, seeming to draw the viewer into the picture.

### History

#### United Empire Loyalists

After the American War of Independence, some 40,000 Loyalists left the newly-formed United States of America for eastern Canada so they could still remain part of the British Empire. Two hundred years later, their arrival and settlement in Canada is being marked by an exhibition entitled *The Loyal Americans*.

The exhibition has opened at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa and will travel first to Lexington, Massachusetts; on to Middleton, Nova Scotia and finally Saint John, New Brunswick.

By means of weapons, uniforms and accoutrements, domestic artifacts, furniture and numerous works of art, the exhibition examines the role of the Loyalist provincial corps during the colonial war in America and their subsequent establishment in British North America after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

The Loyalists suffered great hardship and often immense material sacrifice as they made their way northward into Canada. About 20,000 settled in Nova Scotia and 14,000 in what soon became New Brunswick, while smaller groups moved on to Newfoundland, the Island of St John (now Prince Edward Island), and Cape Breton Island. A further 6,000 Loyalists sought refuge in the province of Quebec. Although some remained in the settled areas of that province, the majority trekked to its unoccupied western portion, forming the basis of the new province of Upper Canada, later Ontario.

Wherever they settled, the Loyalists contributed to the development of Canada's national heritage. Their traditions of federalism, representative government and democracy were grafted to the existing political and social institutions to create a distinct and markedly different nation from the one they had been forced to flee.



Leather-bound pine cutlery chest (circa 1760)