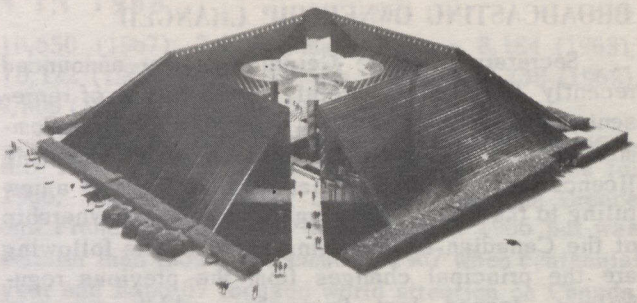


CANADA AT EXPO 70

With the opening of Expo 70 just under a year away, Canada's pavilion is three-quarters finished, and work on it is ahead of schedule. The building will be a pyramidal structure in four sections, whose outside walls will reflect the sky in a surface of mirrors. In the courtyard mirrored columns will support huge spinning "parasols".

No effort is being spared to provide something of interest for people of all ages; particular attention is being given to the interests of those under 25, as it is estimated that 50 per cent of the visitors to Expo 70 will be in that age group.

Some of the attractions will be: a magic-carpet tour of Canada through time and space, by the use



Canadian pavilion for Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan. The design was chosen from 208 entries in a national competition.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride, usually performed by a full troop of 32 men and horses, will be seen during Canada Week at Expo 70 in Osaka.

of sound and colour; a National Film Board production that will be shown on triangular screen; an exhibition of Japanese and Eskimo art illustrating the affinity of the two cultures; a display of *Canadiana*, mounted in a school bus painted in psychedelic colours; background music composed by The Collectors, a widely-known "pop" group from Vancouver, who use electronics in their instrumentation; and during Canada Week, the National Ballet, the Royal Canadian Police Musical Ride, and the Canadian musical *Anne of Green Gables*.

In addition, there will be continuous performances by professional entertainers on an open-air stage of the pavilion. Other programmes will be provided in the five or six other theatre areas in the complex.

NATURE'S ANCIENT ABSTRACT ART

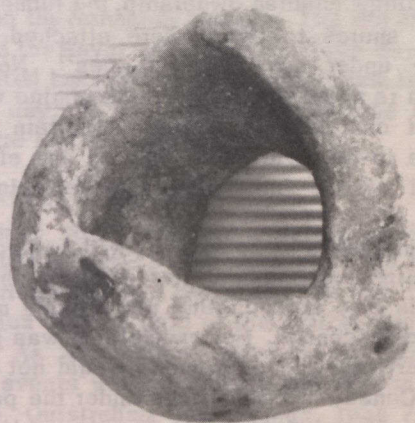
Recently, while they were working the north-central part and northeast edge of Georges Bank, a teeming fishing-ground some 200 miles southwest of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the crews of the scallop-draggers *Karen Sweeney* and *Acadian Pal* found that their catches included objects they described as "stones with holes".

The stones, roughly spherical in shape and six to eight inches in diameter, some with "blind pockets", others with holes right through the centre, have been identified as "concretions" that were once part of the bedrock, formed in the Miocene period 20 million years ago, that underlies Georges Bank.

Dr. Daniel J. Stanley, formerly of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and now Associate Curator, Division of Sedimentology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, says that a concretion is formed through a very slow and complex exchange of chemicals between a core (which is very often a clam-shell) and the surrounding bedrock immediately surrounding the core. The result is a concretion.

Constant motion of waves and tidal currents wears away soft surface parts of the bedrock, leaving

the hard concretion exposed as a raised lump. Eventually the lump breaks away from the bedrock to become a separate stone, after which the surface of the hard concretion erodes slowly until the fossil core is partly exposed and, in time, the whole core may drop out.



One of the "stones with holes".