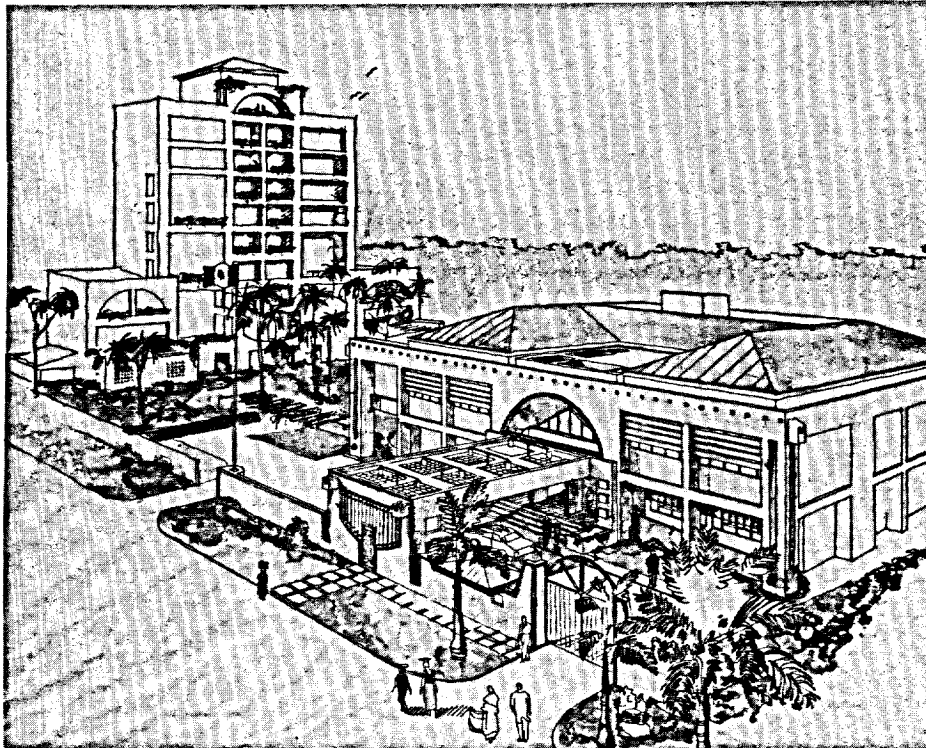


## NEW CANADIAN CHANCERIES AND RESIDENCES ABROAD

### The New Canadian Complex in Lagos, Nigeria



*Design for the Canadian chancery and residences in Lagos, Nigeria*

Construction is scheduled to begin on the new Canadian complex in Lagos, Nigeria in mid-1985 and if all goes as planned, it should be ready for occupancy by 1988. Located on about two acres of attractive property on Victoria Island (described by the architects, Neish, Owen, Rowland and Roy (Toronto) as, "lush and secluded with the general atmosphere of retreat"), the complex will include a two-storey chancery, a nine-storey apartment complex, recreational facilities and related utilities.

Canada already has an apartment complex, a pool and a tennis court on this long term, crown leased property. The swimming pool is in excellent condition, so it will be retained. The tennis court will be relocated and the apartment building will be demolished to make way for the new chancery.

The chancery will be an impressive building with a large canopied entrance way that will lead into a U-shaped covered court around which all the offices will be located. A large covered terrasse will run the full length of the south side of the building and will look out onto the recreational area. This will be ideal for receptions and garden parties.

The residences are unique in that they are like town-houses stacked one upon the

other. There will be 13 units in total, six will be on a single level, five will be on two levels and the two on either side of the tower will have three levels. All the living areas — living rooms, dining rooms, recreational rooms — will face out onto the recreational area and will open onto large private terraces. Concrete partitions and overhead trellises will ensure privacy.

The recreational area will include not only the pool and tennis court, but a wading pool and children's play area plus a bar/lounge facility next to the pool.

Every effort was put into this design — especially for the apartment building — to alleviate the "compound" effect of such a development. The stacking of the town-houses was also preferred in order to free up as much green space as possible on this two acre site.

One interesting aspect of this complex is that it will be totally self sufficient — its own water supply, electricity, waste disposal system, and fire system. Should the city of Lagos have problems, Canadians will not.

Lagos may not be the easiest of postings, but hopefully this new, attractive, well-designed complex will make life a little easier for our people who are posted there.

## IF I COULD LIVE IT OVER

*by Nadine Stair, age 85*

If I had to live my life over again, I'd dare to make more mistakes next time.

I'd relax.

I would limber up.

I would be sillier than I have been this trip.

I would take fewer things seriously.

I would take more chances.

I would take more trips. I would climb more mountains, swim more rivers.

I would eat more ice cream and less beans.

I would perhaps have more actual troubles but I'd have fewer imaginary ones.

You see, I'm one of those people who live seriously and sanely hour after hour, day after day.

Oh, I've had my moments. And if I had it to do over again, I'd have more of them. In fact, I'd try to have nothing else, just moments, one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day.

If I had it to do again, I would travel lighter than I have.

I would ride more merry-go-rounds.

I would pick more daisies.

## BILL 101 HAS BEEN AMENDED

The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that Quebec's laws restricting English language education are unconstitutional. There was unanimous agreement among the seven judges that clauses 72-88 and especially 72 and 73, restricting English education basically only to those children of Quebecers who were educated in English primary or secondary schools, is against the Charter of Rights of Canada.

Now, children whose parents (Quebecers or otherwise) were educated in English schools anywhere in Canada, plus students who have already taken their education in English, qualify for an English education. It does not, however, apply to foreign born, anglophone children.

In terms of foreign service children, there has been a slight amendment as well. Article 85 of the new regulations now states that a child of a foreign service employee who wishes to be educated in English, will have his request approved almost automatically for a period of five years (it used to be three years). This exemption may be extended for another year, but in no cases for more than a total of six years.