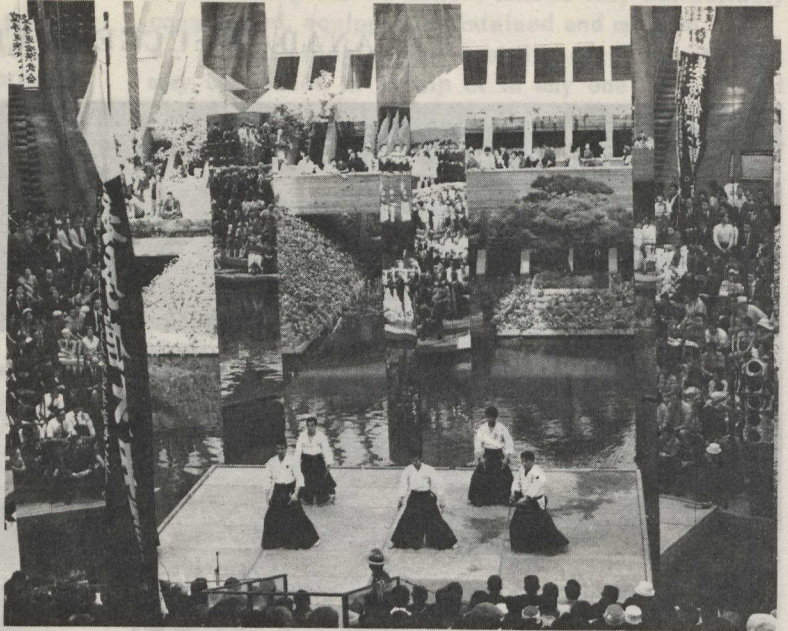


Canada in the following words:

"Far and away the most successful of the national pavilions as a convincing portrait of a wonderful land inhabited by a wonderful people, is Canada's. Its spectacular sloping mirrored walls, designed by the Vancouver firm of Erickson/Massey, form a hollow truncated pyramid around an open courtyard where open-air performances of Canadian folk dances and the like are held on a platform surrounded by a pool. From this area you go underground, as you do in several of the big pavilions.

"There you see a wonderful, country in an absolute masterpiece of national presentation. An electronically programmed featurette with lights flashing, mannequins appearing and disappearing, and a dozen lively tricks is emceed by Teizo Muta, a sort of Japanese Bob Hope, who delights his audience by putting on an Osaka accent, which for the Japanese has connotations similar to those that Brooklynese has for Americans. Then you move to the first amphitheater, where the serious program begins.

"Until last week I had never really thought of Canada as a marvellous country. Admirable and all that, but a bit dull. I don't feel that way any more. For perhaps 20 minutes which I wished would not end, scenes of Canadian wilderness, from plains and forests to deserts I didn't know existed and frozen seas of planetary dimensions, were projected on an enormous triangular screen to a score that I can only describe as musical but non-melodic and frequently onomatopoeic. There were wild animals but no human beings at all, and no cities. The images dealt with only the first part of the pavilion's theme, "The



The floating stage in the Canadian pavilion

Vastness of Our Land..." and I was truly moved."...

"The Canadian pavilion theme, which is 'Discovery,' is amplified in the theme sentence, 'The vastness of our country, the diversity of our people, and the dynamics of change involve us constantly in discovery'; and I must say that for this member of an *effete culture* that somehow managed to land men on the moon, the Canadian pavilion was a discovery indeed."

(See also CWB, Vol. 25, No. 23, P. 3, dated June 10, 1970, No. 15, P. 3, dated April 15, No. 13, P. 6, dated April 1, Vol. 24, No. 46, P. 5, dated November 12, 1969, No. 24, P. 4, dated June 11 and No. 17, P. 3, dated April 23.)

COMPUTERS HELP BUILD ROADS

A combination of computer systems and aerial photo mapping is helping engineers of the federal Department of Public Works to design and build roads in national parks and throughout the North at lower engineering costs and in less time than under conventional methods.

The fact that modern computers perform at high speed the many detailed and intricate calculations involved in laying out a road and determining the volumes of earth and rock to be moved, has been recognized for a number of years. Now, Canadian engineers are taking the process into the realm of decision-making and are putting the computer to work to develop new systems of road layout.

Public Works has entered into a contract with Spartan Air Services Limited to produce "orthophoto-

graphic maps", which are reproduced from aerial photographs, corrected to true scale with normal photographic distortion eliminated and with accurate contour lines applied.

The next step is to transfer information from the contour-lines on the map into a computer, by using an electronic "digitizer". From the figures fed into the computer by the digitizer, comes information which will allow engineers to make a quick selection of the best route from many alternatives along the general path shown on the aerial map.

In operation, a survey map is placed on the digitizer table, a metallic finger is depressed to touch a contour line and, at the same time, the figure for the elevation shown by the particular contour line is recorded on a card by a key-punch. The finger is then moved to the next contour line and the process repeated from one contour line to the next