

# In this issue

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Front cover Canadians Paul Martini and Barbera Underhill at the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo

- 3 Pushing back the frontiers of medical technology
- 6 Canadian ballet companies perform in London
- 7 UK investment in Canada approaches £5 billion
- 8 Canada to host Olympic Games with 'Stampede' excitement
- 12 Mosaics  
Business
  - Hudson's Bay severs link with past
  - Black, Murdoch set up joint venture
  - Canadian government sells Teleglobe

## People

- Steve Fonyo completes cancer marathon
- BC appoints new Agent General
- Robertson Davies receives US honour
- Todd Brooker calls it a day
- Scottish crofter wins reward

## Technology

- Canadian satellite beams in on Europe
- Scientists isolate superconductor

## 14 Harold Town works on paper exhibited at Canada House

## 16 Queen Mother helps Canada celebrate 120th birthday

## Editorial

At the first Winter Olympic Games — held in Chamonix in 1924 — Canada sent a number of competitors, but won only one gold medal. That medal was awarded to a team called the Granites of Toronto, and, fittingly enough, it was presented for victory in what is generally reckoned to be Canada's national sport, ice hockey.

Since then, Canada has sent competitors to Winter Olympic Games around the world, picking up many more gold (and other) medals in nearly all of the major events. Now, however, it is taking on an added responsibility, as it prepares to play host to the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, beginning next February 13.

Preparation for the Games has been going on literally for years, with the result that visitors can look forward to one of the biggest winter sports events of all time.

Many of the facilities are brand new — for example, the world's first, fully enclosed speed-skating oval, built at a cost of some £20 million. Others have been substantially upgraded — for example, the small recreational ski area that now, after the expenditure of some £35 million, can boast two ski jumps and a bobsleigh and luge track.

In spite of the cost of staging the Games — it could reach £400 million — there is every chance that the organisers will more than break even. US television rights alone have been sold for some £160 million, and revenues from sponsors, suppliers and licensees should bring in another £30 million.

Some studies, in fact, have shown that the Games could bring benefits to the Canadian economy of as much as £600 million. A full report on the Games begins on page 8.

Elsewhere in this issue, we report on a different

series of events. In recent weeks, two of Canada's leading ballet companies have been performing in London. The National Ballet has just completed an engagement at the Coliseum after an eight-year absence, while Les Grands Ballets Canadiens has completed a two-week run at Sadlers Wells Theatre, as part of its European tour.

If you missed both events (see page 6), there is still plenty of time to take in another example of the current state of Canadian culture: an exhibition of works on paper by Harold Town, which is now on display (until September 8) at the Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square. We offer a preview of what's on show on page 14.

Finally, in another major story in this issue, we report on a much more technical topic — the contributions that Canada has made in the field of medical diagnostic and treatment hardware.

Since the Canadian discovery of insulin in 1922, Canada has been in the forefront of this highly developed high-tech field. There are now more than 400 companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture and supply of over 1200 medical products. We report on these companies — and the latest in their line of sophisticated products.



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