Network, which provided 550 hours of sports coverage, also has cause for satisfaction. With its 22 mobile units and 300 colour cameras, the organisation attracted a global audience of more than two billion.

Equipment used included the world's longest television lens with a 60-fold magnification for the downhill ski runs, as well as tiny cameras and microphones along the walls of the speed skating oval and in the hockey goal nets. Canada's top TV crews were involved and were described by Roone Arledge, group president of American Broadcasting Corporation News and Sports, as 'the finest I've ever worked with.'

Meanwhile, other Canadian cities have set their sights on hosting international sports contests. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is bidding for the 1994 Commonwealth Games, and Toronto is hoping to be the venue for the 1996 summer Olympics.

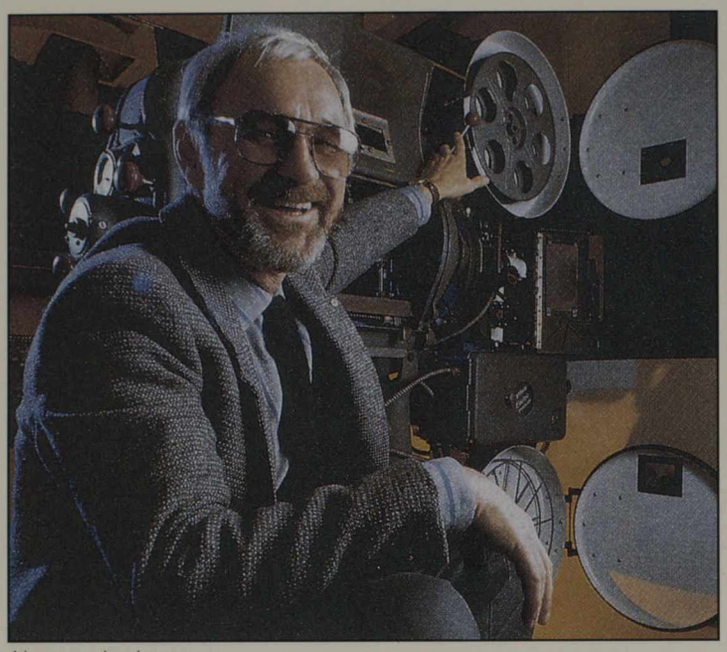
Thanks to Canada's first-class track record in organising meetings of this kind, both cities are regarded as strong contenders for these prestigious events.

Canadian becomes world amateur chess champion

Brett Campbell from Toronto is the new world amateur chess champion. He gained the title after outpointing 160 other players in the amateur section of the World Chess Festival held earlier this year.

Out of a maximum of 12 points, Campbell gained 10.5 – one point ahead of joint runners-up, Billy Peckford of Canada and Petar Matovic of Yugoslavia. In third place were Raid Lovric, also from Yugoslavia, and two Americans – William Kelleher and Luis Hoyos-Millan.

Campbell's victory was certainly no walk-over. The 29-year-old laboratory technologist won the championship after 12 gruelling games played over four days.



Norman Jewison

Film

Norman Jewison founds Canadian film school

The Canadian cinema has taken a leap forward with the establishment of a Centre for Advanced Film Studies in Toronto. The Centre has international film-producer Norman Jewison as its founder and co-chairman, assisted by other Canadians such as Donald Sutherland, Christopher Plummer and Geneviève Bujold. It is funded by the film industry, the private sector and government.

Emphasis will be put on writing, directing and production, and students will be put through a two-year residential programme on the Windfields estate, once the home of Canadian philanthropist E P Taylor.

'It is not enough for Canada to be a service industry for Hollywood,' insists Jewison. 'It is time that we made movies in Canada that speak for themselves and speak for ourselves.'

By fostering home-grown talent in this way, the Centre hopes to make the Canadian industry into a force to be reckoned with in international terms.

Stamps

Canada Day — science and technology issue

Canadian innovations in energy, food, research and medicine are commemorated in a special stamp issue, designed by Roger Hill of Toronto.

Canadian scientists have helped to banish the darkness, to feed people better, to view the smallest objects, and to cure once fatal diseases.

1. *Kerosene*
   To satisfy demands for a better lighting source, Abraham Gesner (1797–1864) produced kerosene by distilling petroleum.

Kerosene was not the first lighting oil he devised but was, by far, the best. Patented in 1854, it at once became the standard lighting fuel, and is used today to fuel jet aircraft.

2. *Marquis Wheat*
   In 1903 Charles Saunders began working on a cross between two wheat varieties, *Red Fife* and *Hard Red Calcutta*. The resulting strain, named *Marquis Wheat*, matured faster than other wheats. It was also disease resistant and increased yields considerably, which greatly facilitated agriculture on the Prairies, an area with a short frost-free growing season.
3. *Electron microscope*
   The electron microscope generates a picture by using a beam of electrons – rather than light – to illuminate an object. in 1938, under the supervision of Dr Eli Burton at the University of Toronto, James Hillier and Albert Prebus developed the first practical model. Electron microscopes can magnify images up to a million times their true size.
4. *Cobalt cancer therapy*
   Scientists have treated cancer with radiation since 1896. Radium provided the necessary radiation until, with Cobalt 60, scientists discovered a source 300 times more powerful and 6000 times less expensive. The forerunners of today's Cobalt 60 therapy units were developed by Dr Harold Johns in Saskatoon, and by Automic Energy of Canada Ltd.