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No. 18  
1988

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Today/d'aujourd'hui  
**magazine**

Issue No 18

April 1988

"Dear World. How I Would Put the  
World Right"

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**Canada a unique  
multicultural society**

- Canadian children solve world problems
- Ever more UK companies invest in Canada
- Award winning artist and film-maker Joyce Wieland
- A more affordable and accessible vacationland

By Mary  
Grace Ocampo

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## Printing

Pegasus Print & Display Ltd

## Imagesetting

Wordwork PLC

## Subscriptions

Any change of address should be notified to our subscription secretary, Keith Vines, at Canada House.

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ISSN 0226-6685

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### Front cover

This painting by 10 year old Mary Grace Ocampo, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, epitomises the spirit of the Dear World exhibition currently showing at Canada House.

Airlines flying to Canada are extremely busy these days as a record number of Britons are planning to visit Canada again this year. This follows record-breaking travel in 1986 and 1987.

It is not hard to see why the rush is on. Fares are down, sterling is still strong against the Canadian dollar, and, of course Canada has a great deal to offer. In this issue, we give just a sample of some of the prices and packages that are available, if you decide that this is the year to go.

Also in this issue, we examine one aspect of Canada that makes the country unique (as well as a fascinating place to visit), and that is its multiculturalism. There is no other country in the world that is considered home by people of so many different cultures and backgrounds. Furthermore, that diversity is deliberately preserved and promoted.

For nearly 20 years, the Canadian government has been developing a 'nation of nations' in which immigrants are encouraged to maintain links with their homelands, and to add their cultures to the Canadian mosaic.

It is the richness and diversity of the world's peoples that are celebrated in Canada; and the

result is a society that is culturally diverse.

In another article in this issue, we turn our attention to solving the world's problems. That is a big challenge, but we have had the assistance of 20,000 Canadian children who, for the benefit of charity, responded to the question, 'What would you do to put the world right?'

An exhibition of some of the work they produced in response to the question was officially opened in Britain by Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal and is now on show in the Canada House Gallery. A sampling of their written responses appears on the back page of this issue.



Canadian High Commissioner

# Canada's multiculturalism creates unique society

Think of a country whose citizens speak more than 60 different languages, and where one city boasts more than 112 ethnic-language publications. Imagine a nation whose leading English-language writers have names like Dabydeen, Urbanzi, Skvorekey, Tahir and Kagawa.

Such a country is Canada today.



In some nations, cultural diversity might be regarded as a recipe for internal strife and disintegration. Canada, however, has found it to be a source of national unity and cultural enrichment.

For nearly 20 years, the policies of the federal government have been designed to foster multiculturalism – a concept that has found increasing favour among all Canadians, and a concept that makes a lot of sense, because apart from the native peoples, all Canadians are either immigrants or the descendants of immigrants.

The majority can trace their roots to Europe – most notably to Britain and France, but also to Germany, Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In addition, there are many others who came from Vietnam, China and other nations in Asia, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean. For all these people, Canada now spells home.

## Education's key role

The first step towards an official multicultural policy in Canada occurred in the late 1960s with the appointment of a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Among the Commission's recommendations was one for 'a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework'.

Canada had decided not to become a 'melting

pot'; instead, it had opted for a 'nation of nations' that would make it culturally unique.

In 1971, the official policy came into being and focused on four main areas: assistance to cultural groups, help in overcoming barriers to full participation in Canadian life, promotion of cultural exchange in the interests of national unity and assistance in official language training.

The new policy presented Canadian educators in particular with an important challenge. Multicultural programmes were established in schools across the country to help promote cultural awareness and to enable pupils to understand and appreciate one another's backgrounds.

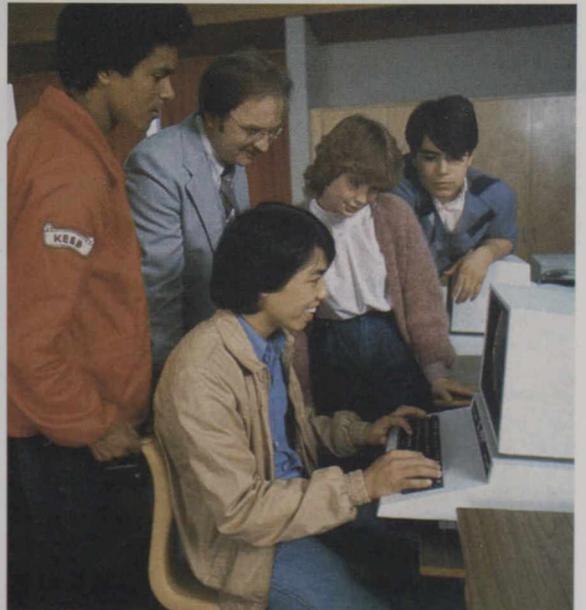
Apart from language tuition and orientation courses for new arrivals, pupils are now given every encouragement to study their 'mother-tongues'. Since it is not always possible to provide such instruction in school, numerous heritage language courses have been established out of school hours.

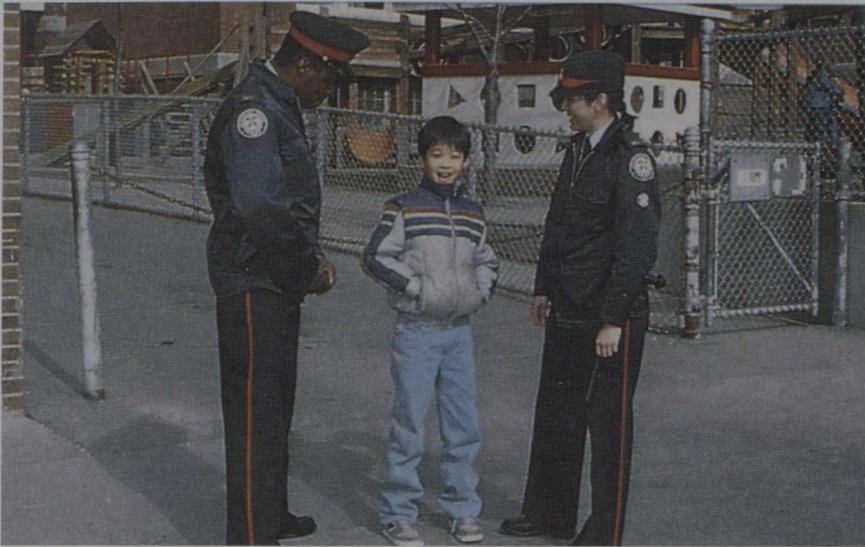
Language tuition is actively supported by the federal government, which among other things, has set up a heritage language institute to develop Canadian oriented teaching materials. The institute now caters to more than 125,000 students, studying a total of 62 languages.

## Multiculturalism forges ahead

In some provinces, where ethnic groups form a sizeable minority, many schools offer bilingual and multilingual education programmes. In Alberta, for example, it is possible to study many subjects in Ukrainian, German, Hebrew, Cree, Arabic and Mandarin Chinese, as well as in English and French.

The federal government has also turned its attention to multicultural studies at higher education levels. As a result of this initiative, the University of Toronto, for example, now has a chair of Estonian Studies; while the University of British Columbia has a chair of Punjabi Language, Literature and Sikh Studies.





*Recruitment of visible minorities is one way Canadian police forces promote understanding of, and sensitivity to, cultural diversity.*

### Cosmopolitan Canada

The impact of multiculturalism is felt in all aspects of Canadian life. For example, when eating out do you opt for curry or shish kebab, sukiyaki or sweet and sour, ravioli or roast beef? The range of ethnic restaurants in Canadian cities is immense, and although originally opened to cater for a particular ethnic group, they nowadays serve a clientele from all cultural backgrounds.

Similarly, as you tune in your Canadian radio, you will hear programmes in a variety of languages. These are not broadcasts from foreign stations, but Canadian productions aimed at specific ethnic groups, notably Italian, Ukrainian, German, Greek and Chinese. Eight radio stations from Montreal to Vancouver devote 100 per cent of their weekly

schedules to ethnic programming, while 60 more use ethnic programmes to make up at least a part of their schedules.

In addition, eight TV stations devote some of their output to ethnic broadcasts; and two ethnic satellite-to-cable networks have recently been licensed.

### Strengthening Canadian unity

The ethnic press has been in existence for 80 years, and now caters for more than 40 cultural groups. It has played a major role in integrating newcomers into Canadian society, while helping them to retain their original cultural identities.

As a former president of the Canada Ethnic Press Federation maintained, 'These publications strengthen Canadian unity, and add colour to the variety that exists in that unity.'

Variety is also the keynote of the Canadian literary scene, as writers whose background is neither British nor French start to make their mark. Urdu poets Shaheen and Irgana Azia, Indian novelist Reshant Gool, and Pakistani short-story writer M A Athar Tahir are among those who have brought new perspectives to Canadian writing.

At the same time, a South American flavour has entered Canadian literature through the works of Pablo Urbanzi, an immigrant from Argentina, and Ludwig Zeller, who hails from Chile; while Austin Clarke and Cyril Dabydeen have brought a breath of the Caribbean to the Canadian literary scene.

In addition, Jewish-Canadian Irving Layton has been nominated for the Nobel Prize, in the early 1980s. Japanese-Canadian Joy Kagawa has won three international literary awards. And Czech-Canadian Josef Skvorecky has won a Governor General's Award. ♣





## The legal framework which encourages diversity

Before 1947, people living in Canada were considered to be British subjects.

A new era began on January 1, 1947, when the Citizenship Act came into effect. Since then millions of immigrants have become Canadians, with no restrictions on their cultures, creeds or backgrounds.

In recent years, there has been a growing appreciation in Canada of the richness and variety of the country's cultural mosaic – and much has been done to protect it. The Bill of Rights, enacted in 1960, ensured that the rights and liberties of all Canadians were enshrined in the law. The Canadian Human Rights Act, passed in 1977, prohibited discrimination based on 'race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, family status, disability, or conviction for an offence for

which a pardon has been granted.'

And the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, passed in 1982 and incorporated into the Constitution, specifies (in Section 27) that 'This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.'

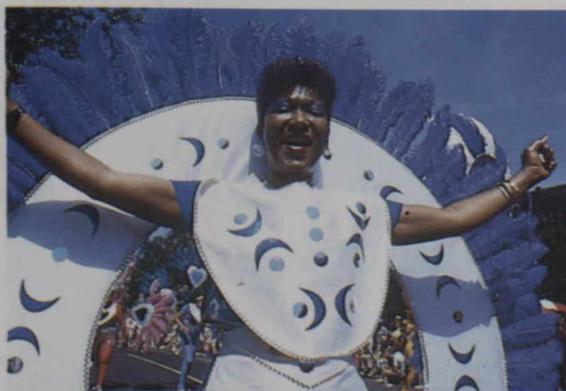
However, the evolution of Canada into a genuinely multicultural society is still continuing. Canada's Minister of State for Multiculturalism recently announced that more legislation is in the pipeline designed to change current multicultural policies into laws.

According to the minister, the government proposes to:

- ❖ give full legislative recognition to Canada's cultural and racial diversity;
- ❖ provide the basic elements of a race relations strategy;
- ❖ stress public awareness and participation in overcoming prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination;
- ❖ recognise the need for all institutions to ensure equality of opportunity for all Canadians regardless of race, colour, age, religion or sex.

Legislation like this demonstrates Canada's wholehearted commitment to multiculturalism and the creation of a harmonious society in which any member of any group enjoys the same rights as every other Canadian. ♦

Toronto's annual Caribana festival



# Vacationland Canada becomes

There is no other place in the world like Canada. It is a country of wide-open spaces, majestic mountains and tranquil lakes. But it is also a country of modern cities, sophisticated nightlife and a unique culture.

What's more, it is readily accessible from the UK.

This year, fares between the UK and Canada have been cut by as much as 50 per cent – the result of a new UK-Canada air agreement. Ground costs, too have been substantially reduced – at least for visitors from Britain – because of the recent strength of sterling relative to the Canadian dollar.

In 1987, about half a million Britons visited Canada – an increase of 16 per cent over 1986 (which, in turn, saw an increase of 27 per cent over 1985.) In 1988, the number is certain to increase again. If you have ever thought about a visit to Canada, then this could be the year to make it happen.

## Flights to Canada from regional airports

One inconvenience that tends to put pleasure seekers off long-haul flights is the business of having to travel to London to catch a plane. As far as Canada is concerned, this problem has been overcome, since a number of Canadian carriers have extended their network to include several of Britain's regional airports.

Globespan, for instance, offers direct flights from Cardiff, Birmingham, Newcastle and Edinburgh as well as Gatwick, Manchester, Prestwick and Stansted, with connecting coach services from several Scottish cities and Bristol. Wardair has added Leeds/Bradford airport to its extensive list of departure points. And, Air Canada has expanded its range of charter flights to include Belfast in addition to its scheduled services from Manchester and Prestwick.

Of the 'gateway' airports into Canada, Toronto is by far the most popular. However, Air Canada can also fly you direct to Halifax, Montreal, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, while Globespan and Wardair offer direct flights to Ottawa as well as most of the provincial capitals.

Competition among the trans-Atlantic carriers means there are plenty of bargain fares to be had. This summer, it will be possible to travel by Globespan charter from Prestwick or Gatwick to Toronto for less than £200 return plus tax. Wardair's fares are around £250, while Air Canada's Maple Leaf fares which are bookable seven days in advance, start at £298. Nationair services from Gatwick to Hamilton are being marketed by Unijet Viking with introductory offers as low as £149 round trip.

## Plenty of scope for the independent traveller

When you get to Canada, you will again be surprised to find how inexpensive it is to travel around, particularly if you make use of money-saving special offers. One of these is Air Canada's Flexipass, offering unlimited travel to and from 29 Canadian cities as well as seven in the United



States. Alternatively, if you want to see Canada from ground level, Via Rail's Canrail Pass gives you the freedom of the rail network for one, two, three or four weeks, while Greyhound's Ameripass gives you the run of its cross-country coach routes.

Prices vary according to the season and geographical area. But if you want to travel by rail across the country from Montreal to Vancouver, the current fare is around £120. Bear in mind, however, that the journey, without stops, takes 3½ days, and there is a supplementary charge for a sleeper.

Greyhound's prices are even lower. To travel from Toronto to Western Canada by coach costs just £50 single and £100 return.

You may prefer the freedom to seek out places that are off the beaten track, in which case car hire may be your best bet. Rates work out at between £100 and £200 for a week, depending on the model.

If you want to avoid the cost of hotel accommodation, you could hire a mobile home (or motor home) for which there are plenty of well-equipped sites. You would need to budget for a minimum of £250 per week in the high season, to cover basic rental and mileage.

However, finding accommodation in Canada, could not be simpler – especially since a number of hotel chains (including Best Western, Sandman,



# more accessible and affordable



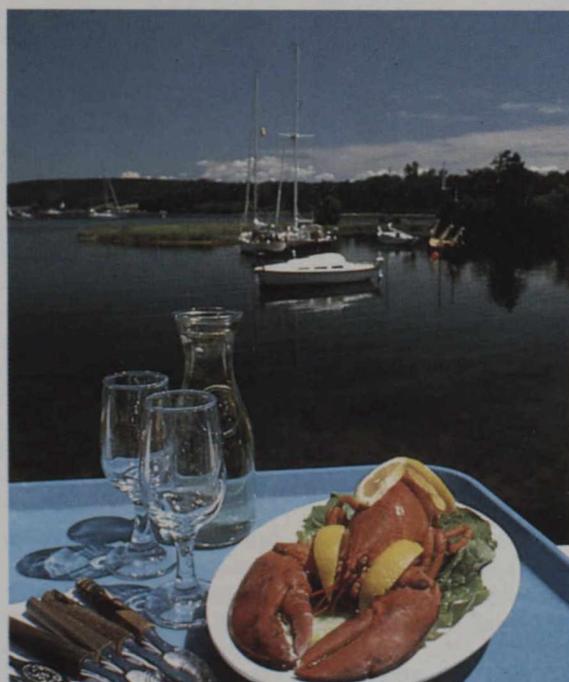
Travelodge and Holiday Inn) operate discount voucher schemes, which allow you to buy vouchers in advance and then book your accommodation as you go. Vouchers cost between £20 and £40 for one night's stay, depending on the organisation.

#### Package holidays offer good introduction

If this is to be your first trip to Canada, you may feel you will get to know the country and its people better by taking a guided tour. Tourism Canada's 1988 *Holiday Information Guide* provides details of all the approved operators and their tours.

For example, the Heritage Highlights Tour offered by Canada Air Holidays takes in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Niagara Falls, and lasts for 13 days. The cost, which included the air fare from the UK, is around £1000 per person.

Or you might prefer to concentrate on the eastern



seaboard with the same organisation. The CAH's Atlantic Canada tour hits all the high points of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and costs about £1200 per person for 17 days.

Alternatively, National Holidays offers a Panoramic Tour of Western Canada for around £1150, starting in Calgary and taking in Victoria, Vancouver and Whistler, as well as a breathtaking trip through the Canadian Rockies.

If you want to include a rail journey, you may find National's 14-day Canadian Tour is just what you are looking for. You travel by train from Toronto to Calgary, take a coach tour through the Rockies, fly on to Vancouver, whence you catch the flight home. The cost per person is around £1650.

For people whose time is precious, there are a number of short-stay city-package holidays on offer. All Canada Travel and Holidays, for example, offers short-stay holidays in Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver, in addition to its longer tours.

Also, of course, you can always spend a few days exploring the cities on your own. Canadian cities are modern, vibrant and cosmopolitan; and each has its own distinctive style. Below, we briefly describe some of the attractions of Canada's main 'gateway' cities.

#### HALIFAX

As the capital city and chief seaport of Nova Scotia, Halifax is steeped in history. It was founded in 1749 as a garrison town by Lord Cornwallis to counter the strength of the French fortress at nearby Louisbourg. A year later, the church of St Paul's was erected, the oldest Protestant church in Canada.

The first elective assembly in the British Empire was held here in 1758 – an event commemorated by the Sir Sandford Fleming Memorial Tower – and there are many fine buildings of a bygone era, such as the warehouses where pirates would hide their booty; the city's landmark, the old Town Clock (1803); and Province House (1818) described by Charles Dickens as 'a gem of Georgian architecture'.

Halifax is also a thriving educational, business and cultural centre, with every convenience for the modern traveller. With its maritime tradition combined with echoes of the past, this is one of Canada's most appealing 'gateways'.

#### MONTREAL

The second largest French-speaking city in the world, Montreal began as the French colony of Ville Marie in 1642 and quickly became an important fur-trading centre. The arrival of rich Scottish and English merchants in the 19th century turned the city into a major industrial and commercial metropolis.

Standing at the crossroads of French, English and North American cultures, the city is the country's most cosmopolitan city. Its film and jazz festivals attract devotees from near and far; its symphony orchestra enjoys an international reputation; and Montreal's theatrical, operatic and dance scene is among the liveliest in North America.



For lovers of nostalgia, there is Old Montreal with its delightful squares and buildings, such as the Chateau Ramezay (1705) and the Saint Sulpice Seminary (1685). The city is also famous for its parks, which include Mont-Royal, the hill which gave the city its name.

#### TORONTO

Metropolitan Toronto – encompassing the cities of Toronto, York, Etobicoke, North York, Scarborough and East York – is the most visited place in Canada, and it is easy to see why. Home of the National Ballet of Canada, the Toronto Symphony, the Canadian Opera Company, and a host of theatres and



museums, it is a cultural centre *par excellence*.

There are plenty of attractions for the visitor, notably the panoramic views from the top of the CN Tower. The revitalised waterfront along the shores of Lake Ontario is another major attraction, together with Black Creek Pioneer Village, Fort York, the Ontario Place Leisure Complex and the technological marvels of the Ontario Science Centre.

If you visit Toronto in the winter, you can follow the example of the locals and – literally – go underground. Canada's largest city has the biggest subterranean complex in the world, containing some 1000 shops, restaurants and cinemas.

#### CALGARY

Apart from being a starting point for excursions to some of Canada's most spectacular scenery, Calgary is a tourist centre in its own right. Originally a base for the 19th century fur trade, Calgary has now developed into a cosmopolitan city with a population of over 600 000. Calgary's prosperity derives from its location in the centre of excellent ranching country and more recently its pre-eminence in the Canadian oil and gas industry.

Tourist attractions abound in this city. Billed as the 'greatest outdoor show on earth' the world famous stampede rodeo takes place annually in Calgary during July. The Heritage Park offers old time fun where locals recreate the atmosphere of a bygone era or in a more serious mood you can enjoy the history of Alberta and attend international exhibitions at the Glenbow Museum. Outdoor shopping malls provide an opportunity to lunch at sidewalk cafes or you can relax in the Devonian Gardens, on the fourth level of Toronto Dominion Square.

This year Calgary played host to the XV Olympic Winter Games. The city's myriad of year-round attractions make Calgary thrilling at any time.

## VANCOUVER

Vancouver is Canada's western gateway and the country's third largest city. It is surrounded by mountains, lakes and beaches, and enjoys a pleasantly mild climate. It is an important cultural centre with theatres, concert halls, and museums, including a world famous collection of North West Indian arts at the University of British Columbia's Museum of Anthropology.

It is also a city famous for its parks and gardens. Stanley Park, the UBC Botanical Gardens and the Bloedel Floral Conservatory exist side by side with

the less familiar style of Dr Sun Yat-Sen's Classical Chinese Garden and Nitobe, an authentic Japanese garden.

A glance at the restaurants in the city's fashionable Robsonstrasse will confirm Vancouver's cosmopolitan character. The city's picturesque natural harbour is also well worth a visit, and so is Vancouver Aquarium which features over 8000 aquatic animals. Vancouver is also the gateway to the summer and winter resort area of Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains. ♦

# Wardair Canada flies into the future

Wardair Canada is one of the airlines responding to the new opportunities presented by the recent Canada-UK agreement, which has lowered trans-Atlantic airfares.

Wardair is a major international airline that serves routes across Canada, and between Canada and the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Hawaii, Florida, Barbados, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. In 1986, it carried more than 1.6 million passengers on 8287 flights to 27 destinations in 13 countries.

The company started with a single-engine bush aircraft in 1953, grew to a fleet of nine wide-body jets by 1987, and now plans to add another 17 aircraft over the next two years, thereby doubling the number of seats it has available.

Twelve of the new aircraft it plans to buy will be Airbus A310s, recently developed by Airbus Industrie of Europe, a British-French-German consortium based in Toulouse. The first three were put into service late last year.

Most of the company's recent expansion reflects the introduction of scheduled services (in addition to charter services) between Canada and the UK in 1985, and of domestic Canadian scheduled flights in 1986. In 1984, the company carried no scheduled passengers; by 1986, some 40 per cent of its passengers were travelling on scheduled flights.

### Founded in Yellowknife gold area

Wardair was founded by Max Ward, now chairman and chief executive officer. Originally a Canadian bush pilot, he incorporated the company on July 23, 1953, to provide a charter freight and passenger service in the Yellowknife gold area in Canada's Northwest Territories.

For the previous seven years, Ward had been operating an independent bush service with a single de Havilland Fox Moth, which could operate on skis, floats or wheels. Ward sat in an open cockpit. The passengers, a maximum of three, enjoyed the relative luxury of a closed cabin.

Today, Wardair is the third largest airline in Can-



ada, behind the government-owned Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International, which was created by the merger of CP Air and Pacific Western Airlines.

Wardair became a public company in 1967, when its shares began trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At that time, the company had total assets of £4 million and revenues of £2.5 million. At the end of 1986, its assets had expanded to £215 million, an annual compound growth rate of 22 per cent, and its revenues had grown to £230 million, an annual compound growth rate of 25 per cent.

### Billion dollar investment

Wardair's decision to expand and renew its fleet involves an investment of close to one billion dollars (about £450 million) in the 12 Airbus A310s it plans to buy.

The A310 is a wide-body aircraft with seating for eight abreast. Wardair has designed the interior to its own specifications. There will be seating for 194 passengers in two classes, giving a high degree of comfort in terms of air circulation and seating room.

Comfort has always been a hallmark of Wardair's in-flight service. In both 1985 and 1986, the company won the UK's Golden Wings Award when it was rated highest overall by airline passengers, for its level of service and helpfulness, catering and comfort. ♦

# UK companies step up involvement in Canada's growing economy



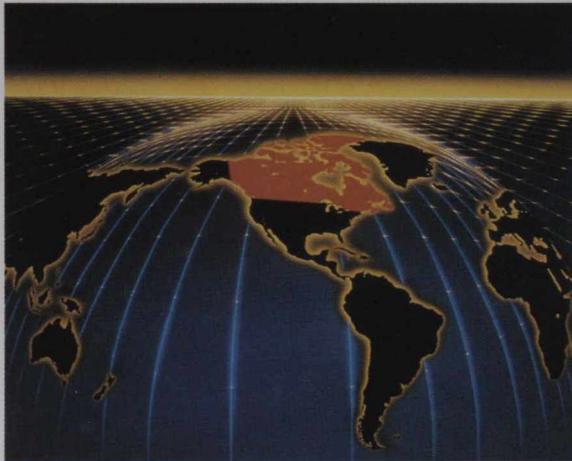
Canada's economy is buoyant, and trade with the UK is on the increase, according to latest trade figures from Statistics Canada. The value of Canadian exports to the UK in the first nine months of last year was up 14½ per cent on the corresponding period in 1986, while Canadian imports from Britain rose by 17½ per cent.

One reason for the rise in Canadian exports is the more competitive Canadian dollar exchange rate when measured against sterling; it has led to higher volumes of Canadian goods being sold in the UK. Another reason is the rise in the number of UK housing starts, which has led to an increased demand for Canadian timber products – up by 40 per cent to £145 million.

A strengthening of metal prices has also worked in Canada's favour. The value of iron ore, iron and steel products, for example, has jumped by 30 per cent to £70 million.

## Foreign investors attracted to Canada

Meanwhile, corporate investment in Canada by foreign companies is still rising strongly. 'Foreigners are pouring money into almost every corner of the economy,' according to the *Economist*. Among them are investors from Britain, which is the second largest investor in Canada after the US.



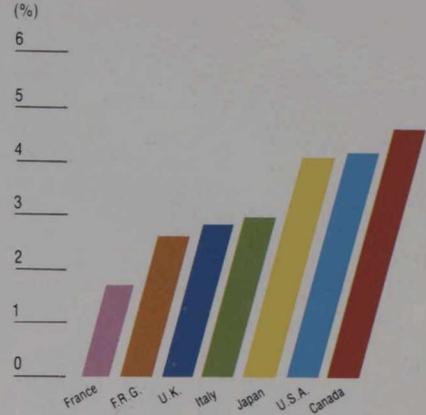
Examples include Allied Lyons, the Financial Times and British Telecom, who not only acquired MITEL but are also injecting more than £25 million into new Research and Development work in Canada.

Recent investment decisions have been made by Japanese and South Korean carmakers, European cement makers and an Australian brewer. A Hong Kong entrepreneur has taken over one of the country's largest independent oil and gas producers, and a New Zealand firm has acquired two leading timber and paper companies.

Why has Canada become – in the *Economist's* words – 'a darling of the international investment community'? One answer is the country's strong economy. Since pulling out of the 1980 recession, Canada has enjoyed the strongest growth rate in the OECD during the period 1983–86.

The country's abundance of natural resources is another attraction. Canada ranks first in the world

REAL GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1983-1986



Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators

in terms of costs and availability of many raw materials and energy sources. It is the world's leading mineral exporter and one of the largest producers of nickel, silver, asbestos and zinc. Forest-product exports exceed £7 billion annually.

One other attraction – which is not always so obvious – is that Canada has a forward-looking and diversified technological base. The country is one of the world's leading manufacturers with a growing reputation for innovation and high technology. This has come about partly as a result of close cooperation between government, the universities and the private sector.

In recent years, the federal government has gone out of its way to welcome overseas investors. Foreign banks, such as Lloyds, have been allowed to own Canadian financial institutions. Deregulation and privatisation have also opened up new opportunities for foreign firms.

## North American free-trade area

A number of foreign companies have also seen Canada as a springboard into the US market. This trend is likely to gain momentum, following the recent signing of an agreement between the two countries to establish the framework of a North American free-trade area.

Already, 80 per cent of Canadian exports go to the US, and Canada is the biggest single market for American exports. Canada also has more than £10 billion invested south of the border, while US investment in Canada totals some £30 billion.

Under the new agreement, duties between the two countries will be phased out in three stages. Some will disappear immediately; some will reduce by 20% a year; while the remainder will fall by 10% annually. There are also rules governing free trade in services.

Although the agreement has been signed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and US President Ronald Reagan, it still has to be ratified by the Canadian Parliament and the US Congress. This will enable implementing legislation to be introduced. If there are no hitches, a secure North American market for Canadian manufacturers will be a reality in January 1989.

# Curtain falls on 'best ever' Winter Olympics

Life is slowly getting back to normal in Alberta following the biggest, longest — and 'best ever' — Winter Olympics, during which host-city Calgary welcomed a record 1840 athletes from 57 countries.

This was the most important winter sports competition to be held in Canada, and Albertans were determined to make it a success. No effort or expense was spared to construct the very best facilities, such as the Olympic Saddledome, the Olympic Oval, the Nakiska Alpine Skiing Centre and Olympic Park. The latter includes a bobsleigh and luge track, whose innovative refrigeration-technology was tested to the utmost.

The organisers were also anxious that the games should be a friendly and enjoyable occasion right from the start. The opening ceremony included a parade of Indian horsemen, a dressage display by the Mounties, a four-horse open-wagon stampede, and a colourful dancing display.

Finally, the Olympic torch was carried into the stadium by past-Olympic-medal-winners Ken Read and Cathy Priestner. It was then handed to 12-year-old Olympic aspirant Robyn Perry, who ran up the steps to light the flame to the strains of the Olympic Anthem, and to signal the start of the competition.

## Canadians win five medals

While the Soviet Union and East Germany finished ahead in the medals' table, there were impressive performances by participants from other countries, including Canada.

On the ski slopes, Canada's most successful performer was Karen Percy who won bronze medals in both the women's downhill and the women's super giant slalom; while on the skating

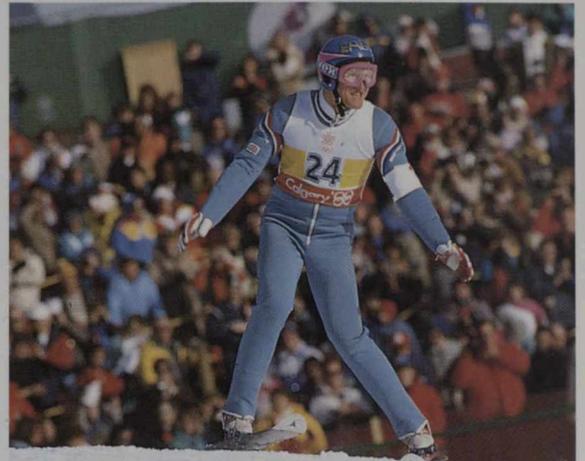


Photo: Allsport / David Yarrow

rink, Robert McCall and Tracy Wilson held on to their number three international ranking in the ice dance.

The men's figure skating proved to be a dual between the two Brians — Canada's Brian Orser and the US's Brian Boitano (whose coach, incidentally, is a Canadian). Last year, Orser took the American's world title, but in Calgary Boitano won gold, and Orser had to settle for silver.

The most memorable competition of the games is generally reckoned to have been the women's figure skating in which Canada's Elizabeth Manley and America's Debi Thomas were presented as strong challengers to world champion Katarina Witt from East Germany. Witt won the gold medal, but Elizabeth Manley from Canada took the silver with a dazzling free-style performance, for which she received a standing ovation.

In all, there were 8 new world records established during the games.

## The legacy of the games

On the last evening of the games, the giant McMahon Stadium was converted into a huge ice rink for a skating extravaganza with 300 performers, including past-champions Robin Cousins from Britain and American Dorothy Hamill. Finally, as the show concluded, there was a dazzling burst of fireworks.

Canada's involvement with international sport, however, looks set to continue. Following the example of Montreal (Summer Olympics, 1976), the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton in 1978, and now Calgary, two other Canadian cities are keen to host major sporting events. Victoria, BC, is vying with Cardiff and New Delhi to stage the 1994 Commonwealth Games, while Toronto has put in a bid to host the Summer Olympics in 1996.

The games are over, but their legacy lives on. The province of Alberta has gained £200 million worth of world-class sports and recreational facilities, which will now be open to both amateur and professional alike. In addition, the Olympics have done much to enhance Canada's reputation for hosting international events.

In the words of International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch, they were, quite simply, 'the best Olympic Games ever'. 

*Ski jumper Eddie 'Eagle' Edwards captured the spirit of the Games, and many admirers too!*



Photo: Allsport / Dan Smith

# The work of Joyce Wieland,



*Goddess of the weather,*  
Oil, 30"x40"

If the name of Joyce Wieland is not all that familiar to art-lovers on this side of the Atlantic, that situation will soon be remedied as Canada House pays tribute to one of Canada's leading artists and filmmakers with exhibitions and showings of her work in London.

Wieland was born of English parents in Toronto in 1931. Her father died when she was seven leaving the family penniless; her mother died two years later. The family disintegrated still further when, at the outbreak of the Second World War, her brother joined the army leaving Joyce and her elder sister to fend for themselves.

In 1944, Wieland enrolled for a dress design and home economics course at the Central Technical School in Toronto, but Doris McCarthy, a protégée of the Group of Seven, was sufficiently impressed by her artistic potential to encourage her to study art instead. After graduating, she joined a commercial printing house where she worked for four years as a packaging designer.

In the mid-1950s, she joined Graphic Films, an animated film company, where she developed a lifelong interest in film-making. One of her colleagues at Graphic was Canadian artist Michael Snow whom she married in 1956.

Her first solo exhibition was at the Isaacs Gallery in 1959, and she became the only woman member of the Isaacs group of artists which dominated Canadian art in the 1960s. In 1962, she and her husband went briefly to New York with the intention of exhibiting their work there. Instead, they became involved with a group of experimental filmmakers.

Later, Wieland developed a strong sense of Canadian patriotism which found expression in her work. The culmination of this trend was an exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada in 1971 entitled *True Patriot Love*.

In 1974, in a bid to reach a wider audience, she started work on a feature film, *The Far Shore*. It is very much an allegory set in the Edwardian era da

with its heroine, a sensitive Québécoise, torn between her philistine engineer husband and a painter whose sympathies lie with the natural world. The film won three Canadian Film Awards and one London Film Festival Award in 1977.

Throughout her career, Wieland has won numerous awards. In 1983, she was made an Officer of the Order of Canada.

## **A multi-media artistic quest**

In the eyes of many critics, Joyce Wieland is the most original and versatile artist working in Canada today. Over more than three decades, her paintings, drawings, portraits, collages, sculptures and quilts – often containing a patriotic, feminist or ecological message – have taken the Canadian art world by storm.

Her early paintings were essentially figurative, but she moved on to abstract expressionism and neo-Dadaism, gaining much acclaim. 'People got to know my drawings', she says. 'They had a lot of sex and humour in them.'

When she arrived in New York, the pop art movement was in full swing and she came under its influence. Her film-making background also appeared in paintings and drawings of the period, such as *Sailboat Sinking* (1965), which uses a multi-unit grid system; it is also reflected in three-dimensional assemblages like *Cooling Room I* (1964) and plastic hangings such as *Home Movie* (1966).

For her exhibition *True Patriot Love*, she enlisted the aid of expert craftswoman (and sister), quilt-maker Joan Stewart. 'I wanted to elevate and honour craft, to join women together and make them proud of what they had done,' Wieland explains.

During a trip to the Arctic in 1978, she became aware of the mystical quality of light, which she sought to reproduce in her work. She began a series of delicate coloured pencil drawings, often circular or oval in shape, of which *The Birth of Newfoundland* (1980) is one of the most integrated.

Since then, she has executed some striking oil

*Crepescale for two,*  
Oil, 20"x15", 1985



# Artist and Film-maker



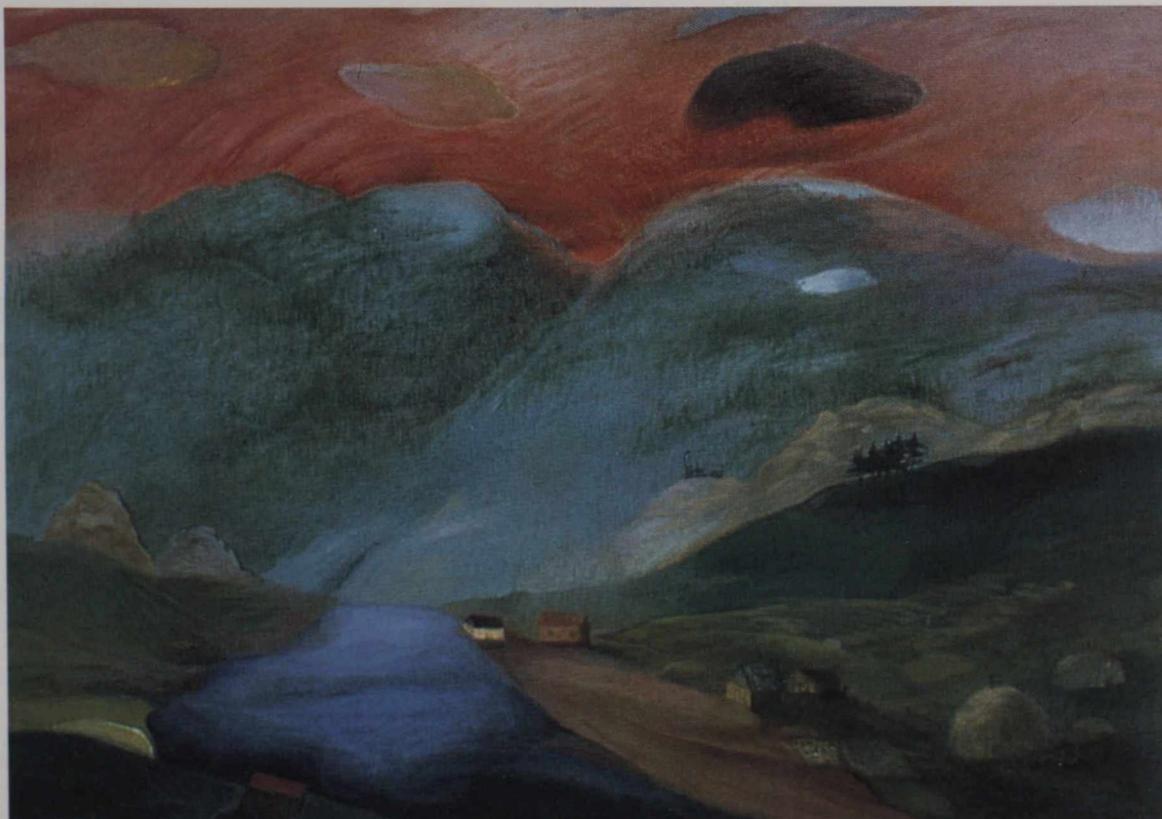
**Experiment with Life**  
Oil, 31"x35", 1983

paintings, such as *Experiment with Life* (1983), a violent, nightmarish work. In *Artist on Fire* (1983), she portrayed a painter consumed by the process of transformation. 'I just felt on fire, I was burning up, with a kind of passion about painting,' she remembers.

*Paint Phantom* (1983-4) is regarded as one of her most personal works. It shows two mythic figures silhouetted against the night sky, wrestling on the curved landscape of the world. For Wieland the painting 'is about puncturing phantoms that we make so real. And it is a quest for self and wholeness.'

For much of her artistic life Joyce Wieland has been searching for an identity, struggling to assert herself in the male-dominated bastions of art and striking out in new directions. By focusing on the reality of her own experience she has infused her art with a vitality, freshness and humour which are irresistible. ♦

**Joyous Morning**  
Oil, 39"x53", 1986



## Business

### Canadian cheer for lager drinkers in the Midlands and North

Malcolm the Mountie – who 'always gets his can' – has arrived in Britain to promote Labatt's, Canada's best-selling lager, now being brewed in this country. The Canadian company has gone into partnership with regional brewers Greenall Whitley and Davenport in a bid to become the top lager brand in the UK.

John Labatt founded his brewery in 1847 in London, Ontario, and his beer quickly gained a reputation for quality. Labatt's India Pale Ale, for example, won first prize at the International Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Since those early days, the company has become Canada's largest brewer with brewing operations in every province except Prince Edward Island. It now markets 40 different brands, and has made inroads into the competitive US market.

In Britain, Labatt's will be selling its lager in two strengths. The first barrel was tapped in February, and as part of the promotional campaign Labatt's award-winning Lumberjack Team has been putting on logging displays in major towns and cities.

John Morgan, President and Managing Director (Europe), is confident that Labatt's lager will pose a considerable challenge to Australian and continental brews. 'The dynamic and

profitable UK lager market provides an excellent opportunity for Labatt's to be the first to mass-market a quality Canadian lager in draught and packaged formats,' he says.

### Manitoba opens trade office

The Manitoba Government has established an investment office based in Rotterdam, The Netherlands.



Anna Maria Magnifico has been appointed the province's trade and investments representative and her responsibilities include attracting European investment to Manitoba, increasing entrepreneurial immigration from Europe, identifying export opportunities for Manitoba companies and enhancing overall commercial ties between Europe and Manitoba.

Their address is:

Government of Manitoba  
European Trade and  
Investments Office  
Park Straat 4  
3016 BD Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

Tel:(010-3110) 436 2992  
Tlx-26382 A/B PARK NL  
Fax:(010-3110) 436 4226



The Streamliner, designed by Count Alexix de Sakhnoffsky for Labatt's in the early 1930's, will be touring Britain to support the Labatt's draught lager launch.

### Financial Times acquires stake in Canadian business daily

Toronto's importance as a financial centre received another boost in February with the launch there of an all-business daily. The new look *Financial Post* is being published by a consortium which includes the *Financial Times* of London and Canadian Conrad Black, who is also chairman of Britain's *Daily Telegraph*.

The *Financial Post* has always been considered a highly-regarded business and financial weekly. The Toronto Sun Publishing Corporation bought the paper from Maclean Hunter in a £20 million deal and will keep a 60% controlling interest in the paper. The FT and Mr Black will own 25% and 15% respectively.

It is part of the FT's new strategy to acquire stakes in other financial dailies throughout the world, in order to exploit the journal's database to the full. Frank Barlow, the *Financial Times* chief executive has expressed delight at being involved in the launch of the new paper, one of Canada's leading providers of financial information.

### Aerial survey industry receives boost from federal government

Ottawa has signed a co-operative agreement with Canada's aerial survey industry, which will enable the industry to expand into remote sensing and imagery by satellite, hydrographic mapping and geodetic surveying, and to gain overseas contracts.

Canada is a world leader in aerial surveying. The industry, which has become extremely sophisticated, is making extensive use of computers for data collection, and is increasingly using videotape for the storage of images and data.

Canada's share of the international market for advanced mapping systems is now worth more than £10

### Communications '88 May 10-13 Birmingham

Canada has pioneered a number of major communications developments and examples of its expertise will be on display at a major International Exhibition, *Communications '88*, being held in Birmingham 10-13th May 1988. Twelve Canadian companies will be displaying products ranging from telex exchanges to mobile data systems.

Full details of the Exhibition and the Canadian participants may be obtained from:

George Edwards  
Commercial Officer  
Canadian High  
Commission  
1 Grosvenor Square  
London W1X 0AB

Tel: 01-629 9492 ext 680

million. However, over the next five years, the industry expects to increase its share in this rapidly expanding field to around £500 million.

The federal government is keen to help the industry to achieve this target, so Canadian officials posted round the world will be watching out for potential projects with a view to gaining new contracts for the home-based industry.

### UK defence ministry selects Canadian search and rescue system

Space-age group Canadian Astronautics Ltd – in consort with a UK firm – has landed a contract to supply Britain's Ministry of Defence with a COSPAS-SARSAT ground station, known as the Local User Terminal (LUT). COSPAS-SARSAT is an internationally operated satellite-aided search and rescue system.

The new LUT will be located at the Royal Aircraft Establishment's facility at Lasham Airfield. Once it becomes operational, the terminal will be able to pin

point distress calls within two hours over the entire North Atlantic. The UK Mission Control Centre at Plymouth can then direct search parties to the distress site.

The UK firm – Space Technology Systems Ltd – is acting as the prime contractor responsible for project management, customer liaison, and post-installation operation and maintenance. Canadian Astronautics has formed a UK subsidiary, Caltronic Ltd, to assist in the post-installation activities, service the company's products in Europe and seek development contracts this side of the Atlantic.

## Culture

### Exhibition focuses on the apocalyptic vision of a Montreal artist

Sixty-five is an age when most people opt for a more leisurely pace, but this is not the case with Betty Goodwin, one of Canada's foremost women artists and holder of the 1986 Prix du Paul Emil Borduas.

An exhibition centred around one of her recent major works – *Carbon* – opens in the Canada House Gallery later this year. The work is a 9ft by 30ft mural in which figures done in an almost incinerated black struggle painfully to carry others.

The turning point in Betty Goodwin's artistic development came in 1968 when, in her late forties, she studied etching with the Montreal painter and print-maker Yves Gaucher. This led to a series of *Vest* prints, created by placing men's vests under great pressure in a soft-ground etching press.

More recent work includes her *Swimmer* drawings and *Red Sea*, which was inspired by a press photograph of two murdered Dutch journalists in El Salvador. Themes of loneliness, violence and alienation crop up again and again in her work with startling intensity.

### Young Canadian musicians make promising debuts on South Bank

This year Canada House is sponsoring a number of recitals in the Purcell Room (on London's South Bank), which have provided British concert-goers with an opportunity to hear some of Canada's most outstanding young musicians.

The first artist to appear in the Canada House Debut Series was the talented flautist from Toronto, Marina Piccinini, who performed works in January by Mozart, Prokofiev, Boulez, Schumann, and Francois Borne.

In February it was the turn of baritone Mark Pendrotti, who has already made his mark in opera and oratorio and as a recitalist. He has performed twice in the Carnegie Hall with the Opera Orchestra of New York, sung in concert with the Mozarteum Orchestra in Salzburg, and recently made his debut with the New York City Opera in *Die Fledermaus*. His recital on the South Bank included works by Gounod, Tchaikovsky and Wagner, as well as Canadian folk songs arranged by John Beckwith.

The third performer in the series was Quebec-born Angele Dubeau, who performed violin sonatas by Leclair, Fauré and Debussy, together with Stravinsky's *Suite Italienne*. Miss Dubeau is no stranger to the international concert platform. She has won numerous competitions, toured Europe and Japan, and performed with several orchestras, including the Montreal Symphony, the Bucharest Philharmonic and the Tokyo Philharmonic.

## History

### Sotheby's auctions journals of pioneer Arctic explorer

A reminder of Canada's pioneering past occurred recently in Sotheby's auction rooms when the journals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie came

under the hammer.

Mackenzie was a British explorer who in 1789 made a journey to the Arctic delta and the bay which now bears his name. He had been commissioned to explore uncharted areas to the northwest of Lake Athabasca by a fur company that was trying to break the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Exploration in those days was a difficult and dangerous task, and the party was beset with problems of illness as well as perilous crossings of thin ice and swiftly flowing rivers. Undeterred by the experience, Mackenzie later led an expedition over the Rockies to the Pacific Coast, becoming the first European to reach the western seaboard overland. He arrived on July 22, 1793.

Mackenzie's journals, which sold for £1,450 to an unknown buyer, include daily reports of his journeys and three large folding maps. There are detailed accounts of the terrain, climate and vegetation, and also of the Indian groups he met.

## People

### Britons honoured by Canadian Award

Four Britons received awards from the Canadian High Commissioner recently in 'recognition of their outstanding contribution to the special relationship between Canada and the United Kingdom'. A fifth

award was made posthumously. They are the first recipients of the High Commissioner's Awards initiated by H E Mr Roy McMurtry.

The awards go to: *Lord Trend* (posthumously), former Secretary of the Cabinet and Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1973 to 1983; *Lt Col Sir Martin Gilliat*, GCVO, MBE, Private Secretary to H M Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother since 1956; *Mr Roger Wain*, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive of Laurentian Group Corp of Canada, and immediate post president of the Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce; *Mr Wolf Luetkens*, journalist with the Financial Times, 1958-1987; and *Mr Cedric May*, Lecturer at the Department of French, University of Birmingham from 1964, Director of Canadian Studies from 1983, and an expert on Quebec literature.

Mr McMurtry said, 'Canada and the United Kingdom share a unique historical relationship. This award program reflects the importance Canada attaches to maintaining and strengthening it. This year's recipients have made major contributions to the heightening of understanding and interaction between our people and countries'.

The awards will be made annually to British citizens.



H E Roy McMurtry with the 1988 High Commissioner's Award winners.

# Canada's children find solutions to world problems

'What would you do to put the world right?' This question was recently put to Canadian children the length and breadth of the country.

Some 20000 replies were received by the organisers in the form of drawings, messages and poems. Now, 112 of the drawings are on display at the Canada House Gallery in an exhibition opened by HRH the Princess Royal on March 24. The exhibition runs until April 26. Many of the entries have been collected together into a book entitled *Dear World*. Proceeds from sales of *Dear World* will go to a charity, *Global Ed/Med Supplies*, for the establishment and running of medical clinics in developing countries. The book is available at £5 from the Cultural Affairs Section, telephone 01-629 9492 Ext 246.

In her preface to the collection, Canada's Governor-General Jeanne Sauvé observes: 'The spirit of love and fraternity, of goodwill and tolerance that emanates from the pens and crayons of these children bodes well for their faith in the ability of mankind to deal with the tremendous challenges before us.'

'While all the solutions offered may not live in the realm of possibility, we are reminded that it is in the imagination where the greatest initiatives are born, and through the purest idealism that the impossible is turned into reality.'

Here is a selection of the children's solutions. ♦



Tasha Riley, Grade 6, London Ontario

## Peace

I would make some peace pills and give them to the Presidents of all Countries.

Vanessa Chunys, 9, British Columbia

To make the world a better place a lot of things must be done. Forbidding children to grow up is the most important one.

Do you think we'd be in this mess if all children were in charge? Would there be atomic bombs, mass murderers, or serious wars at large?

Krista Walsh, 12, Newfoundland

The Princess Royal officially opens the exhibition..



## Poverty

I would give the poor people a whole year to be rich and a whole year for the rich people to be poor. There will be a lesson to learn and that lesson will be that everyone is a person and should be treated the same because we all have feelings.

Mifaye Shelstad, 11, Alberta

If I can see in a starving child's eyes the truth that we should all share and work together then why can't you? We all live in the same world.

Sharon Bromwell, 16, Yukon

## Everyday concerns

I'd lower the prices of important foods like milk, bread and meats and I would make liver unedible.

Jonathan Buchan, 11, North West Territories

We have many problems both big and small but we swat them away like a fly on a wall.

We should stop for a minute and listen to the music and take our brain and try to use it.

Craig Tuomi, 13, Ontario

I would stop putting taxes on everything.

Michelle Merrill, 9, Quebec