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### *Canada goes for gold*

Canada fields its biggest contingent at the Commonwealth Games

Africa 2000 – Canada's response to the African famine

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**Front cover**  
Track-star Lynn Williams  
tells it all — the thrill,  
excitement and sheer  
delight of victory. Lynn,  
who hails from British  
Columbia was the  
provincial amateur athlete  
of the year in 1985.

Photo: Athlete Information Bureau  
and Canadian Olympic Association

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## Editorial

Two years after the Los Angeles Olympics, Canadians still remember the way their athletes performed there. In total, they managed to take home 44 medals, thereby putting Canada in fourth place among the 142 nations that competed.

In this issue of *Canada Today*, we review some of the gold, silver and bronze medalists, since many of them will be competing later this month at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh — hopefully, with the same degree of success...

Scotland will be the site of another important Canadian event this year, when The Toronto Symphony performs at the Edinburgh Festival. This represents the first time that a Canadian orchestra has been invited to play.

The Toronto Symphony will also be playing at the Proms in London — again for the first time and at Cardiff Castle in Wales.

Also in this issue, we take a look at a challenge that has attracted world attention of a wholly different kind — the famine that is still very much in evidence in Africa.

When news of the famine first reached Canada — through the same BBC television programmes that first brought the news to the UK — Canadians from all walks of life responded immediately — and generously — on a personal level.

Now on another level — an official, government level — they are responding again. Recently, the Canadian government announced a program of aid called Africa 2000, which is designed to help the developing nations of Africa, partly through self-help and partly through support from outside ...



Canadian High Commissioner

# Africa 2000 — A New Canadian Initiative in Africa

In October 1984 as Canadians first became aware of the extent of the famine in Ethiopia, initially through BBC films, a freighter entered the Ethiopian port of Assab with 35,000 metric tons of wheat sent by the Canadian government. Canada has long had a program of assistance in Ethiopia as elsewhere in Africa and so had responded to Ethiopia's first appeal six months earlier. By November 1984, the Minister for External Affairs, Joe Clark, had named a special coordinator for emergency assistance to drought stricken parts of Africa.

Many Canadians, as in the UK, have given generously of time, skills and money to assist in this time of crisis, raising well over \$60 million (Cdn) in voluntary donations. Like the Canadian government and African leaders themselves, however, they recognized that more lasting solutions are needed. Moreover, there was an explicit recognition by donor and African governments that changes in both domestic policies and aid programs were necessary, as they had been proven lacking.

At the 1985 Organization of African Unity Heads of State meeting, African leaders prepared a priority

program for economic recovery that was accepted in principle at the Special Session on Africa of the United Nations General Assembly this past May. The OAU program includes affirmation by African states to give priority to agricultural development, to fighting drought and desertification and to improve conditions and prices for the small farmer. Most significantly they are committed to finance themselves some 70% of the £87 billion economic recovery program.

Canada's Minister of External Relations, Mme. Monique Vezina, announced at the Special Session that Canada would initiate a new program of assistance — Africa 2000 — totalling \$150 million (£75 million) over the next fifteen years. In part, this program is designed to complement our already broad range of programs in Africa (see table below). Africa 2000 comprises three new elements:

- A stronger partnership between the government, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and business with over \$75 million earmarked for joint financing of projects with NGO's. A special unit will be established to assist voluntary organizations achieve the objective to have more than 2000 small projects in place in less than two years.

- Canada will place highest priority to agriculture, reforestation and food security. Also special attention will be given to the role of women in development and \$20 million of the funds earmarked for projects involving women.

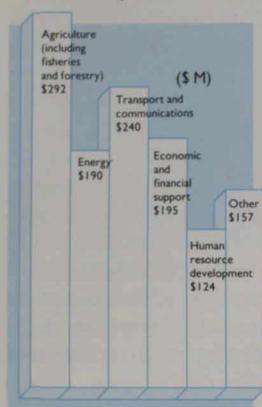
- Canada has proposed that the UNDP investigate the establishment of a special facility to support African NGO's and local groups to combat environmental problems through social forestry and self-help projects. \$20 million has been reserved for this program.

These commitments will bring to over \$900 million (£450 million) Canadian government support to African development programs in Fiscal Year 1986-1987 alone.

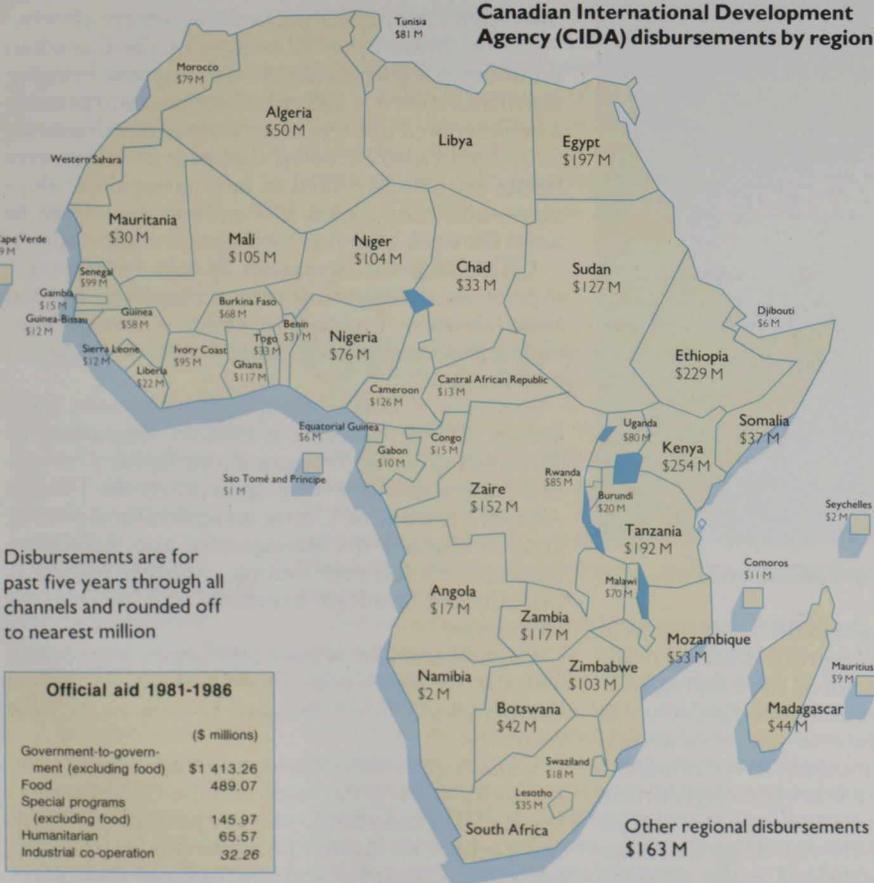
In her speech to the UNGA Special Session for Africa, the Minister also announced Canada's willingness to extend a moratorium on repayments of aid loans from sub-Saharan countries for five years, with a possible extension to 15 years. This moratorium which would be extended on a case by case basis, could involve loans of \$700 million and total debt relief of \$250 million over 15 years.

The crisis which we witnessed in Africa in the last several years has underlined the need for both recipient and donor governments to examine policies and priorities and to initiate new measures. Canada recognizes Africa's leadership in this and has announced the new policies above as part of our program to support Africa's economic recovery. ♣

Government-to-government aid by sector



Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) disbursements by region



## Global Aid and Development

Over the past year, Canada provided \$2.1 billion (over £1 billion) in official development assistance to the Third World. It was the largest aid expenditure ever, representing an increase of fourteen percent over the previous year.

To some the figure will be looked upon as cold,

hard cash, but to thousands throughout the world it gave both hope and new opportunities.

Look at these facts:

...When a severe cyclone struck Bangladesh tens of thousands of people were saved because a dam,

**Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA)  
to Africa — 1984/85 and 1985/86**

|   | (\$ million) |                    |
|---|--------------|--------------------|
|   | 1984/85      | Planned<br>1985/86 |
| ODA Program   |              |                    |
| <b>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</b>                                     |              |                    |
| Geographic programs   | 299.9        | 322.0              |
| Anglophone Africa   | (137.5)      | (157.0)            |
| Francophone Africa  | (162.4)      | (165.0)            |
| Food Aid  | 172.8        | 172.8              |
| Voluntary sector (NGO and Institutional Cooperation and Development Services)               | 40.4         | 46.5               |
| International NGO   | 6.6          | 6.6                |
| Industrial Cooperation  | 13.3         | 12.8               |
| Multilateral Technical Cooperation (MTC)  | 46.4         | 45.9               |
| International Humanitarian Assistance   | 16.2         | 16.1               |
| International Financial Institution Program (Commitments)                                   |              |                    |
| African Development Bank and Fund   | 45.0         | 70.4               |
| Special Fund for Africa (excluding MTC and Food Aid transfers)                              | 39.3         | —                  |
| <b>Total CIDA</b>   | <b>679.9</b> | <b>693.1</b>       |
| <b>Finance</b>  |              |                    |
| International Financial Institutions (World Bank) Program (Commitments)                     | 74.4         | 128.7              |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                                       | ( 8.8)       | ( 1.8)             |
| International Development Agency  | ( 65.6)      | ( 93.4)            |
| Special Facility for Africa   | —            | ( 33.5)            |
| <b>International Development Research Centre (IDRC)</b><br>(Excludes project-related costs) | 12.3         | 13.8               |
| <b>Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation</b>                                    | 46.7         | 26.4               |
| <b>Total ODA Commitments to Africa</b>  | <b>813.3</b> | <b>862.0</b>       |

(1 \$Cdn is equal to 50 pence, approximately)

*Canada's aid to Africa represents only 40% of Canada's aid to the Third world.*

financed and built partly by Canada, held up an 18 metre tidal wave.

...Despite a severe drought in the Sahel region of Africa, a great many people were fed because roads built by Canadians allowed food to be delivered.

...And childhood diseases diminished in Colombia because of the introduction of the first annual national immunization campaign. River-blindness declined, rather than spread, in several West African countries. Agricultural production rose, rather than fell, in parts of Pakistan where waterlogged soils are being drained. Canadians helped make all these things possible.

Though Canada is one of many industrialized nations helping the Third World, we can be proud of our achievements, but it is the responsibility of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to implement a large part of the Canadian program.

CIDA focuses its efforts on the poorest countries, paying special attention to three crucial aspects of development — agriculture (including fisheries and

forestry), energy and human resources.

On government to government programmes, some forty per cent of CIDA's budget helps finance more than a thousand projects in over 90 developing countries.

These range from construction work on big dams to the digging of village wells, from food aid to lines of credit and technical assistance.

In 1984-85, about one quarter of bilateral assistance consisted of food aid to countries afflicted by drought, famine and food deficits.

CIDA money is also channelled into three other areas. There's the Multilateral Programme, which supports the development efforts of some 85 international organizations, including United Nations agencies, development banks, humanitarian institutions and other international groups seeking solutions to the problems of world development.

There's the Special Programme, which supports and encourages the initiatives of Canadian institutions and voluntary groups playing an active role in international development.

And there is the Business Cooperation Program, which supports the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts.

CIDA draws upon all sectors of the Canadian economy in implementing the aid program, bringing together numerous individual resources to provide a better contribution to international development.

It should also be noted that provincial governments are also involved in international development, and contributed \$9.7 million in 1984-85 to assist the work of non-governmental organizations.

CIDA is a global operation. In Asia, for instance, it provides assistance to fifteen countries, but the main thrust is focused on eight — Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

In China, CIDA's objective is to transfer technology. The programme in 1984-85, amounting to \$8.4 million, focused on agriculture, forestry, energy and human resource development. At the Tanggu Animal Quarantine Centre an agricultural project aims to upgrade the management and techniques used at a station near Beijing. Another project is introducing modern breeding and processing techniques.

Canada and China have also begun implementation of a Petroleum Development Technical Cooperation Project designed to help oil and gas recovery.

Canada provides development assistance to 35 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In seven, CIDA has a multi-year cooperation program. In the others, the Agency provides various financial, technical, industrial and institutional assistance. Three regional programs complement the country development activities.

The Americas Branch disbursed \$127.9 million in 1984-85, a growth of 33.4 per cent over the previous year. Agriculture, energy, transportation and social development were the major sectors of involvement. There were 250 active projects, with another 85 in the planning stages. Grants and loans to the seven core countries during the year amounted to some \$72 million.



Constructing a dam in Niger.

Work also began on a \$75 million regional project to modernize 22 airports on 13 Caribbean islands and improve their security operations. Jamaica received \$13 million in food aid as balance-of-payments support during 1984-85. Four million dollars in emergency food aid was provided to Peru and another \$500,000 was provided to Bolivia.

All over the world — in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa — development projects are improving the lives of hundreds of millions of people, and Canada is proud to play a part in it.

But it is the enormity of the African famine crisis which has made the man and woman in the street more aware of the need for foreign aid.

Africa has one of the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations. It contains 26 of the world's 36 least developed countries and as a whole its people have the highest death rates in the world, the lowest life expectancies, and they are continually exposed to disease, poor sanitation and malnutrition.

The drought that has rocked the African continent for the past four years has also tugged the heart-strings of ordinary people.

In fact, soon after Canadians became aware of the extent and gravity of the famine, the following letter appeared on the desk of Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark.

*"Enclosed please find a personal cheque for \$125 to be contributed toward and for the starving children of Ethiopia. I trust this money will go for food and not for arms.*

*...I will not pretend that this is not a sacrifice for me as I am presently a full-time student at the University of Alberta with three teenagers at home. I simply told my children that Christmas may not be as elaborate this year but we will have a clear conscience that we did what we could to contribute..."*

That letter was the first of many which highlighted the concern of Canadians for less advantaged peoples in the world. Canadians worked hard and gave generously to help alleviate the famine, now they are helping Africans with their own economic recovery program. ❖

## 'Our purpose is to enlarge freedom...'

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, recently reaffirmed Canada's commitment to NATO and NORAD, and he explained Canada's role in key areas of international affairs.

Clark outlined his views in an article that appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*. This extract is taken from that article.

We are proud of our role as an international peacekeeper, a moderate and reasonable country. But moderation is a means, not an end. Our purpose is to enlarge freedom. We prefer to do that by advocating peaceful settlement of disputes, by fighting poverty and famine, and by promoting respect for human rights.

But we have also always been prepared to defend our values, by force of arms if necessary. The determination and gallantry of Canadians in two world wars and in Korea are as much a part of our history as diplomacy and development. There is nothing neutral in Canada's nature or tradition.

Geography is not the paramount reason we belong in NATO or NORAD. Freedom is. Those alliances, with all their imperfections, defend a system of free societies and — by maintaining strength in the face of Soviet strength — help keep the peace.

### Played a key role

We are in NATO because we belong there, just as we belong in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, and in the fields of Asia and Africa teaching agricultural reform.

Indeed, Canada played a key role in the invention of NATO, which both asserts our commitment to freedom and provides the means for ensuring a



CF-104 and two CF-18, fighters based in southern Germany.

collective Western approach to fulfilling that commitment.

There is no doubt that an uncontrolled arms race would threaten humanity. All countries have an obligation to reduce that risk, and a country such as Canada can have more influence than many others. We can best exercise that influence by being true to ourselves.

Part of our strength is our reputation for working consistently and constructively where we have expertise or standing – on verification, banning chemical weapons, nuclear non-proliferation, and

Leopard tanks of Canadian Forces Europe exercising in Germany.



other issues. Part of our credibility is that we do not pretend to be neutral. Part of our authority is that we do not grandstand.

When events move slowly, and fear and frustration increase, the temptation grows to make

dramatic gestures. Regularly, as foreign minister, I am invited to embrace some dramatic extreme in Canada's name, so 'our voice will be heard'.

International events rarely respond to 'voices'. Change is almost always undramatic, a product of steadiness, not surprise.

#### Possibility of progress

Two years ago, the world was worried by both an increase in arms and a decrease in contacts. Now, at least there is contact, between Soviet and American leaders, negotiators and populations.

The movement has been substantial on both sides. There is the real possibility of progress in reducing overall numbers of arms. While progress will, inevitably, be slow, there is more hope now than for several years.

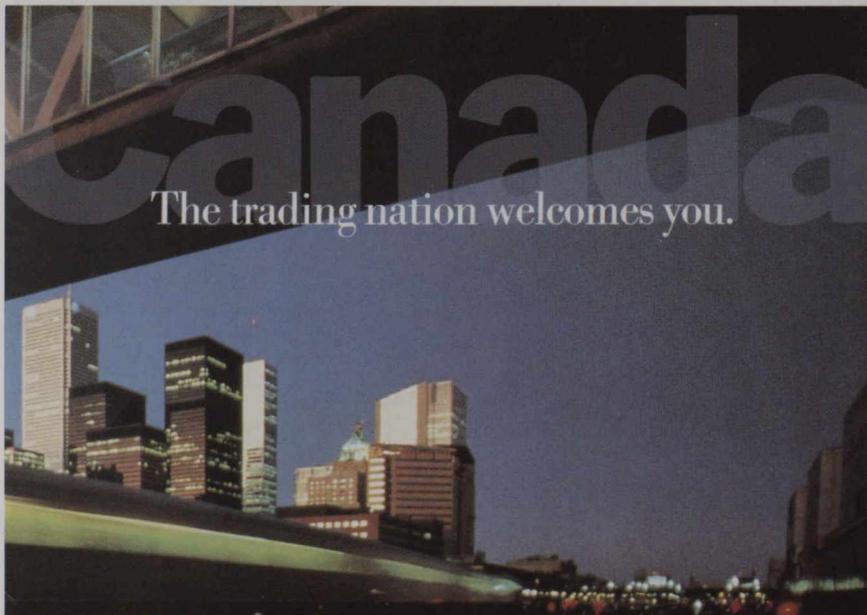
#### Failed to divide

These negotiations are happening, in part, because the Soviet Union was left with no doubt about Western solidarity. Attempts failed to divide NATO over Afghanistan, over missile deployment in Europe, or over the US strategic defence initiative (SDI, or Star Wars).

The resumption of negotiations between the superpowers makes NATO and NORAD even more important. While only two countries are at the table, all the world's people are affected by the results.

NATO provides Canada, and other allies, with direct access to the details of the negotiations, and influence on the negotiations. In the past we have proposed specific initiatives the Americans could consider raising at the table and have seen our proposals accepted. We would wish to be able to do so again. ♦

## New investment kit welcomes foreign investors



Investment Canada – the Canadian government agency that was established to promote foreign investment in Canada – has prepared a kit entitled *Canada: The Trading Nation Welcomes You*.

The kit includes three publications, *Canada: The right attitude*; *Canada: The right place at the right time*; and *Canada: Tax and financial incentives update*.

*Canada: The right attitude* describes the supportive Canadian business environment for foreign investment – with background on Canadian investment policy; business formation in Canada; Canadian capital markets and the banking and investment infrastructure; marketing considerations (customs, labelling, packaging, insurance, standards); labour/management considerations; and the business immigrant program.

The booklet also identifies a variety of joint ventures that have been started by Canadian and foreign firms, as well as instances where Canadian subsidiaries have been mandated for world production and supply.



*Canada: The right place at the right time* gives a general description of the country and the people who live in it. It also deals with the investment climate; the country's economic profile; imports and exports; North American trade; transportation and communications; energy and raw materials; the workforce; and banking and finance.

*Canada: Tax and financial incentives update* (issued quarterly) outlines taxation, both corporate and individual, and many of the federal and provincial incentive programmes offered to investors who are either starting up or expanding a business in Canada. The programmes include grants and tax advantages, loan guarantees and insurance — all of which are designed to help make new investors welcome. For a copy of the kit contact R B Fournier, Counsellor (Commercial), Canadian High Commission.

## Rewarding experience over 50 years

One company that needs no introduction to Canada is Low & Bonar. It has long invested in Canada — with, it says, 'continuing success'. In this article, Low & Bonar's Managing Director, R J Jarvis, explains some of the reasons for that success.

Low & Bonar PLC is a UK public company formed in 1912 to operate in the jute industry and to trade world wide. Today, it is a modern industrial group with widespread interests in specialised areas of packaging materials, plastics, high-performance textiles and high-technology electronic products.

Bonar's operations are concentrated in the UK, Europe and North America, and its world-wide sales are approximately £250 million per year.

The company is headquartered in Dundee, and its total workforce consists of some 7500 employees world-wide.

Low & Bonar began operating in Canada in 1920. In 1937, it formed a partnership with Bemis to form Bonar & Bemis, which quickly expanded in major cities across Canada.

Today, the company has plants in Calgary, Winnipeg, East Angus, Burlington, Lindsay, Guelph, Toronto and Fredericton, and a joint venture in Prince Edward Island.

In 1980, Low & Bonar bought out the Bemis share of the partnership. This enabled the then-re-formed Bonar Inc — headquartered in Burlington, to expand even further its operations in Canada, and, to begin selling its products in the United States.

In 1984, 25% of the equity in Bonar Inc was floated on the Toronto Stock Exchange in what has proven to be one of the most successful public issues over the past two years.

During those two years, the company has increased the size of its investments in Canada, spending \$11-12 million on new capital equipment in each of 1985 and 1986.

### New attitude to foreign investment

'If I had to describe in one word the main appeal of Canada to a company like ours,' says Low & Bonar Managing Director R J Jarvis, 'I would have to say it is "opportunity". There are a tremendous number of opportunities for almost any company moving into Canada.

'There is a new attitude towards foreign invest-

ment there, and we will be increasing our investment as a result'.

One reason Jarvis finds Canada appealing is the access it offers to the whole North American market.

'We can operate fairly freely across the (Canada-US) border, so in effect there is a single North American market, which is more integrated than Europe in terms of corporate structures, and business culture.' At least 25% of the company's Canadian output is now sold in the US.

The main products made at Bonar's Canadian plants are high-performance packaging materials, including linear low-density polyethylene film for the stretch film and shrink film markets, bags and other materials made from film.

In addition, the Canadian company has a plastic moulding division, which is one of the world's leading manufacturers and suppliers of large complex industrial and agricultural mouldings.

### Costs are 10% lower

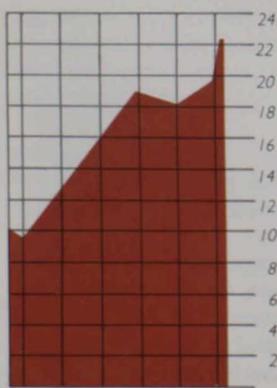
'Costs in Canada are on balance about 10% lower than in the US,' Jarvis says. 'Also, as a Briton, I find I have more rapport with Canadian business people than I do with their US counterparts. Canada seems to be more "user-friendly", if I can use that expression. The quality of life is that much better.'

One of the other reasons for the company's success in Canada (Jarvis says) is its ability to attract a considerable cadre of middle and senior management in all its operations. The quality of Canadian graduates and business students has provided an excellent source of recruits as the company has expanded.

'Generally, the Canadian culture and environment seem to lend themselves to a combination of hard working, expansionist-minded employees with a sound infra-structure for further support.

'Low & Bonar's experience over more than 60 years in Canada has been most rewarding. We look forward to continuing growth and success in the years ahead.'

Bonar Inc. Share Price Growth (C\$)  
31st October 1984 to 12th March 1986



Market Capitalisation on 12/3/86  
= C\$92 Million  
Earnings Per Share: C\$1.84  
Price Earnings Multiple: 12.5 times



Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

# Canada fields its largest team in Commonwealth Games

Back in 1934 few people paid attention to an 18-year-old girl from the Canadian prairies as she plunged into the Wembley pool during a training session for the Empire Games.

However, before the week was out, the name of Phyllis Dewar was a household name. She had taken four gold medals — the 100 and 400 yards freestyle, the 300 yard medley and the 400 yard relay. She was crowned Canada's golden girl of the games, and woman athlete of the year.

Since those days Canada's athletes have been well to the fore in international competition, not only in the Empire and Commonwealth Games, but the Olympics as well.

There's Alex Baumann, for instance, who picked up two gold medals in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, both in world record time. And his teammates Victor Davis, who won gold and broke a world record in the 200m breaststroke as well as winning a silver in the 100m breaststroke and 4x100m medley relay; and Anne Ottenbrite, who carried off gold, silver and bronze.

Another star at Los Angeles was the darling of the springboard, Sylvie Bernier, who became the first Canadian to win a gold in an Olympic diving event.

The 1984 Olympics was Canada's best ever, not only in water sports but in other events as well. We collected a total of 44 medals — 10 gold, 18 silver and 16 bronze.

Many of these medal winners will be again sniffing for gold when the Commonwealth Games open in Edinburgh on July 24.

The Canadian team will be made up of some 400 athletes and officials, second only in size to the English contingent. They will be participating in all ten competitive events, as well as the demonstration sports of judo and canoeing.

The Commonwealth Games have come a long way since they were inaugurated as 'The Empire Games' in Hamilton, Ontario in 1930, when eleven countries sent some 400 athletes to compete in six competitive events.

This year the Edinburgh Games will attract a family of 58 nations and territories, some 2,500 athletes and officials, with over 500,000 spectators.

And there will be gold, silver and bronze awaiting the athletes with the skill, determination and endeavour to show the way.



Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

Canada is sending some 400 competitors to the Commonwealth Games, second only in size to the English team. Above Alex Baumann proudly leads the Canadian team at the Los Angeles Olympics. It was a golden occasion for Alex in more ways than one.

Canada's handicapped athletes are always well to the fore in international events and a large contingent will be participating in this Summer's wheelchair games at Stoke Mandeville.



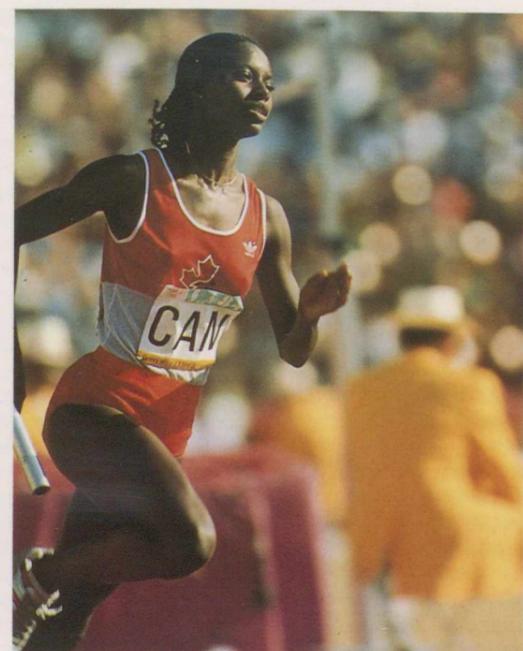
Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

As the cheers of 'Go Canada, Go' reverberate around the stadium and arenas of the Edinburgh Games, there'll still be the occasional critic ready to argue that the athletes of today are not what they used to be.

But proof of the pudding is in the eating and as records are smashed year after year, most heroes of the past are but shadows compared to the scientifically trained athletes of today.

Nevertheless, there are exceptions, and Montreal-born Louis Cyr is among them. Cyr died eight years before weightlifting was introduced into the 1920 Olympics, but he was a legend in his lifetime.

Billed as the "strongest man in the world" he was lionized wherever he went, particularly in London, where his showmanship, charm and friendly manner made him an instant success.



Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

Marita Payne has been one of Canada's top sprinters for several years. In 1982 she received a government of Canada sport excellence award.



Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

Curt Harnett shows his paces as one of Canada's top cyclists. The 6ft 1" native of Thunder Bay, Ontario, was the recipient of Canada's most outstanding cyclist award for four consecutive seasons.

In fact, in 1889, before a capacity theatre crowd of 5000, including the Prince of Wales, he lifted a 551-pound weight with one finger, lifted 4,100 pounds on a platform stretched across his back, lifted 273 1/4 pounds with one hand to his shoulder and then above his head, and lifted to his shoulder with one hand a barrel of cement weighing 314 pounds.

Later, the Marquis of Queensberry, who was the father of modern boxing, suggested that two of his horses should be hitched to Cyr's arms, and if the French-Canadian could hold them to a standstill, he could keep one of the horses.

Queensberry, a true betting man, kept his shirt but lost his horse.

Sport has always played a prominent part in Canadian life and sports personalities have received more accolades than many a prime minister.

From the legendary hockey genius of Howie Morenz to today's super star Wayne Gretzky; from Canada's first world heavyweight boxing champion Tommy Burns and welterweight Jimmy McLarnin to old time marathon runner Tom Longboat, who outran the immortal Italian Dorando Pietrie, Canadians can always come up with names to include in the Halls of Fame.

For sport and competitive spirit is part of the Canadian way of life. And over the years if a game or event failed to fit in with climatic or any other conditions, Canadians always had the know-how to invent their own. As a result, ice-hockey, basketball and North American football all had their start in Canada. As did lacrosse, which was developed from the Canadian Indian game of baggataway.

But wherever one goes, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific, one can find national games from many countries still being played.

In Ontario alone there are over 100 cricket clubs,

most of them in the Toronto area, and Canada recently sent a team to compete in an International Cricket Conference in the Midlands. Soccer, too, is played from coast to coast and received a boost this year when, for the first time ever, Canada earned a place in the World Cup in Mexico.

A form of Rugby — the fifteen-a-side variety — was probably introduced into Canada around 1823 by British Garrison troops and members of the Royal Navy and the game developed in many parts of the country, particularly in British Columbia.

But ice hockey and Canadian football still take pride of place with national titles at stake in both games — the Grey Cup for football and the Stanley Cup for ice hockey. Both trophies were presented by former governors-general.

Lord Stanley purchased his trophy in 1892 for ten guineas (\$50.00 at the time), but as clubs spend millions in their chase for the title the Cup must now be the most valuable piece of silverware in Canadian sports history.

The winners reckon Lord Stanley got a bargain!



Athlete Information Bureau and Canadian Olympic Association

Ice hockey is still Canada's No 1 national sport but over the years Scandinavian and East European countries have proven worthy opponents.



The Stanley Cup.

## Population

### Canadian population reaches 25.5 million

Statistics Canada, the Canadian government agency, has reported that Canada's population has reached 25.5 million.

Population estimates released by the agency show that Ontario is the most populated province (9.1 million people), followed by Quebec (6.6 million), British Columbia (2.9 million), Alberta (2.4 million) and Manitoba (1.1 million).

Saskatchewan's population is estimated to be 1.0 million; Nova Scotia's is 883,000; New Brunswick's, 720,300; and Newfoundland's, 580,700.

Prince Edward Island is the least populated province, with 127,900 people. The Northwest Territories and the Yukon have populations of 50,900 and 22,700 respectively.

## Business

### Royal Trust acquires UK banker and broker

Royal Trust, the Toronto-based trust company, has acquired a 72 per cent stake in the UK merchant bank, Arbuthnot Latham, and in the UK brokerage house, Savory Millin.

The two acquisitions were part of a larger deal through which Royal Trust acquired the European financial services business of Dow Chemical (including Dow's 77 per cent stake in the Dow Banking Corporation of Zurich), as well as banks in Singapore, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Turkey.

### Software package offered to UK opticians

Alpha Bytes Computer Corporation of Markham, Ontario, which makes software packages for specialist medical purposes, has signed an exclusive marketing agreement with Kalamazoo PLC, Birmingham – a business systems company.

The initial agreement is worth £125,000, in rights and royalties, but during the first full year of sales, orders are expected to total well over £500,000.

Initially, sales will concentrate on a computer systems for opticians. As Anton Dissanayake, president of Alpha Bytes, says, 'we saw a hole in the market – there just weren't any software systems in the UK to handle all the business (patient recall, stock control and inventory, appointments, prescription ordering, and management and accounting) functions carried out by these people.'

The company already has plans to expand into the dental and general medical fields.

The package will be known as the Kalamazoo 20/20 Practice Management System, and was developed over three years of consultations with opticians in Canada and the UK. It is being put forward as the tool which can help Britain's 6500 consulting opticians increase their competitive edge through more efficiency leading to substantial cost savings.

### AES opens first business efficiency centre

AES has opened the first of its Business Efficiency Centres at AES House – its new UK headquarters – in Hammersmith, London.

An international corporation with headquarters in Canada, AES designs, manufactures and distributes office automation equipment ranging from office support stand-alones to sophisticated shared and distributed office systems. These software-rich, network-oriented products are compatible with industry standards to support management, professional and administrative functions in the office. They also offer state-of-the-art options such as personal computing and communications.

In less than a decade, AES has become an international leader in one of the world's fastest growing, high-technology industries. It now has an installed base of some 120,000 units in 55 countries.

Since it was established with a staff of 22 in 1974, the company has evolved into a multi-million dollar operation. In July 1978 the Canada Development Corporation (CDC) acquired a majority interest in AES.

In the UK, AES business is conducted from sales and support offices around the country. AES House in Hammersmith is the base of the company's marketing, sales and finance departments. AES also has a 27,000 square feet building at Sunbury-on-Thames, which houses its technical and internal support, warehousing, internal training and distribution centre.

Since its formation in 1981, AES Data (UK) Ltd has grown in size from 95 to 265 employees and from a turnover of £4 million to a projected £16.6 million in 1986. Over a third of AES business is within the local government sector. Major accounts include ICI, Fisons, Bass Charrington, Inland Revenue, TI Group (Tubular Investments) and Guinness.

## Coins and investment

### New coin to replace Canadian dollar bill

The Canadian government has decided to scrap the dollar bill in favour of a new 11-sided gold-coloured coin.

The first of the 300 million new \$1 coins will be issued in January, 1987, but the government will not start taking the dollar bill out of circulation until 1989.

### Maple Leaf coins capture major part of world market

Sales of Canadian Maple Leaf gold coins from the Royal Canadian Mint have captured 70 per cent of the world's gold coin investment market.



The coins, which contain 0.9999 oz of gold, had worldwide sales of 1,878,000 last year, with a 56 per cent increase over 1984.

## Technology

### New device measures water content of soil

A soil physicist with Agriculture Canada's Land Resource

Research Institute in Ottawa has developed a device that can be used, on-site, to measure the water content of soil.

Previously, soil moisture measuring could only be undertaken in a laboratory.

The new measuring device – developed by Dr Clarke Topp – has two parallel metal rods, which are pushed into the ground. They act as a wave guide for high-frequency radio waves that are sent into the soil, reflected from the end of the rods, and returned along their original path.

The device translates the travel time of the wave in the soil into a water content percentage, and this reading appears instantly on the display terminal.

The more water in the soil, the longer the travel time.

The device is thought to have great potential in dryland farming, where it will help answer questions on the amount of soil water used by crops, the depth needed to reach optimum water content for germination, and the best crops for a farmer to plant. Dr Topp suggests that eventually the instruments will be used for automated irrigation.

By setting a number of probes to the rooting depth in a field and hooking the instrument to a computer, a farmer will be able to generate automatic readings, which will indicate when water is needed and how much is required.

The computer will then turn the irrigation system on and off as needed.

The Canadian company, Foundation Instruments Inc, manufactures the instruments, most of which have been bought for scientific research – including research into the adaption of the technique to soil salinity and to measuring the moisture content of stored grain and other agricultural products.

### Canadian computer programme teaches French in UK

The UK's national Centre for Computer-Assisted Learning has been given the right to convert and market a Canadian computer programme for teaching French.

The programme, Computer-Assisted Learning Exercises for

French (CLEF), is being adapted to run on the Acorn computers that are used in many schools in the UK.

CLEF was developed by the University of Western Ontario and the University of Calgary. It consists of a programme of 63 computerised French lessons, which use colour, movement and graphics to help students complete a series of French grammar drills.

The lessons were designed for high-school and introductory-level university students, but they may also be used by much younger students.

## Exploration

### Canadians conquer Mount Everest

Two members of a Canadian climbing team have hoisted victory flags atop Mount Everest, signifying their conquest of the world's highest peak.

Sharon Wood and Dwayne Congdon, both of Canmore, Alberta, reached the summit after battling severe storms for several days.

Wood, the only woman on the 13-member climbing team, is the first North American woman to scale the 8848-metre peak.

Team leader Jim Elzinga of Toronto said in the telegram to Continental Bank of Canada, a major sponsor of the expedition, that Wood and Congdon left their sixth-level camp at 9am Tuesday and climbed continuously for 12 hours through whipping winds and severe cold to reach the top.

They spent five minutes on the peak, flying the Canadian and Chinese flags and planting the bank's flag, before descending to the camp in darkness, arriving at 3:30am the following morning.

The team ascended the peak on the little-known north side of Everest by way of China, rather than the southern Nepalese side usually taken.

Besides Wood—28, Congdon—29, and Elzinga—31, the team consisted of Barry Blanchard—26, James Blench—30, Dave McNab—30, Kevin Doyle—27, Dr Bob Lee—49, Laurie Skreslet—36, Jane Fearing—25 Dan

Griffith—35, Chris Shank—40, and Albi Sole—32.

## Stamps

New stamps focus on innovations Canadian Innovations in Transportation is the theme of a new commemorative stamp issue now on sale. The stamps feature four innovations. Each one carries a blueprint of an innovation, highlighted in colour, plus a small illustration of each invention as it was originally used.



Many Canadian innovations in transportation arose to meet the special demands of the Canadian environment. Three of the stamps illustrate this. In 1869, Dr J W Elliott, a Toronto dentist, invented the rotary snow plough to keep Canadian railways operating during the winter. In the early 1920s, Wallace Turnbull of Rothesay, New Brunswick, invented the variable pitch propeller. And in the late 1930s, Dr Wilbur Franks invented the anti-gravity flight suit. Innovations such as these reflect the importance that aviation has played in a vast country like Canada. The fourth new stamp focuses on the skills Canadians are now applying to space technology. It features the Canadarm remote manipulator system that was developed by the National Research Council of Canada and Spar Aerospace Ltd.

## Armed forces

### Equality of women in the armed forces

Canadian women could some day be fighting alongside men in a war



Captain Louise Chevalier, Flight Test Engineer, CFB Cold Lake, Alberta

— but only if they can persuade the military establishment that their presence won't disrupt the smooth flow of armed forces operations.

A government report outlining the Conservatives' position on a range of issues arising from equality provisions in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms concludes that women should be allowed to compete for all military trades and occupations. But the report, recently tabled in the Commons, says this goal should be pursued 'in a manner consistent with the requirement of the armed forces to be operationally effective in the interests of national security.'

Justice Minister John Crosbie, who was responsible for the report, told a news conference that the government is committed to expanding women's participation in the armed forces, now at 7400 people, or 8.9 per cent of strength. 'That's our principle. That's what will guide us,' he said.

The government estimates that women now can enter 65 per cent of military occupations, making them eligible for about 29,000 jobs.

## Culture

### International Year of Canadian Music



1986 marks a celebration that is intended to increase awareness of the vitality and diversity of Canadian composers. It has been named International Year of

Canadian Music. The idea for a celebration of Canadian music was conceived in 1984 during a meeting of the international Music Information Centres in Italy. Following this meeting, The Canadian Music Centre — with the help of funding from the Department of Communications and with the participation of 29 other national music organisations — established a Secretariat to promote and coordinate a year of concerts, conferences, recordings, broadcasts, telecasts and films. Canadian musicians will play and promote their music internationally. And in Canada, young people will be encouraged to compose their own music through nationwide young composers' competitions.

### Queen accepts gift of Canadian paintings

Sixty paintings — by members of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour (CSPWC) — will become part of the Royal Collection of drawings and water-colours at Windsor Castle, following their public exhibition at Ontario House.

The paintings, known as the *Diamond Jubilee Collection* of CSPWC, were completed as a permanent memorial to the founding of the Society in Ontario in 1925. The Queen has accepted the gift of the collection which will be hung in the Royal Library at the castle. The CSPWC believes this to be an event unique in Canadian art history.



Old Pals by Sam Black

The works cover scenes painted throughout Canada, and range from a nude study, landscapes and still-lives, to architectural studies, social situations, seascapes, wildlife, abstracts, birds, and ethnic studies.

The standard-framed size of the works are 20 x 27 inches (this was dictated by the requirements of the Royal Library). The collection was first shown publicly

in the Macdonald Gallery, Queen's Park, Toronto, in December last year.

The group of artists who formed the CSPWC did so because of their concern that water-colour painting was being overshadowed by the other fields of expression. It has since developed into one of Canada's most vital art organisations.

The Prince of Wales is an honorary member, and Madame Jeanne Sauve, Governor General of Canada, is Patron. The society receives support from Visual Arts Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Toronto.

## Politics

### Tories re-elected in Alberta

Premier Don Getty and his Progressive Conservatives won re-election earlier this year in the Province of Alberta. The final standings in the election were as follows:

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Progressive Conservatives | 61 |
| New Democratic Party      | 16 |
| Liberals                  | 4  |
| Representative Party      | 2  |
| Total                     | 83 |

## Economy

### Ontario budget pares deficit

Ontario's Liberal government recently introduced a provincial budget which features a pared-down deficit, no new tax increases and more money for social programmes.

The provincial government has also proposed an employee share-ownership plan designed to encourage employees to buy stock in the companies they work for, and it has committed \$100 million towards a \$1 billion, ten-year fund to stimulate development of new technology.

## Sport

### 1988 Winter Olympic facilities boast world's latest technology

When Calgary plays host to the XV Olympic Winter Games – in February 1988 – the venues for

the competitions will, for the first time in the history of the games, be brand new, and they will incorporate the world's latest technology.

Here is an outline of some of the facilities that participants and spectators will be able to enjoy.

- The Canmore Nordic Centre, which is the site of the cross-country skiing, nordic combined (skiing portion) and biathlon events, has stadium facilities, a shooting range and 62 km of competition, training and recreational trails which link it with Canmore and Banff national parks.

- Nakiska, the site of the Alpine skiing events, is a world-class mountain resort carved from the forests of the eastern slopes of the Rockies. It is fully equipped with elaborate snow-making and slope-grooming equipment.

- The Olympic Speed Skating Oval – on the campus of the University of Calgary – has a design which ensures that all of the 4000 spectators it can hold will have an uninterrupted view of the speed skating events.

- The Olympic Saddledome is a multi-use facility that has 17,000 seats – none of which is more than 61 m from centre ice and all of which have unobstructed views. It derives its name from its unique saddle-shaped roof. The ice surface can expand to Olympic standards for the ice hockey competition. The Saddledome will also be the site of the figure skating competitions.

## People

### Canadian appointed member of war graves commission

Major General Desmond Smith, CBE, DSO, CD, distinguished Canadian soldier and business man, has been appointed a member of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, with effect from August 1.

The Commission was established by Royal Charter in 1917. Its duties are to mark and maintain the graves of the members of the forces of the Commonwealth who were killed in the two World Wars, to build memorials to those who have no known grave and to keep records

and registers, including, after the Second World War, a record of the Civilian War Dead.

General Smith is the first ever non-UK citizen to receive the appointment.

Born in Ottawa, he attended the Royal Military College in Canada and joined the Canadian Army in 1933.

He served with distinction during the Second World War in England, Italy and northwest Europe and was Adjutant General of the Canadian Army from 1958 to 1962 before embarking on a successful business career.

In addition to his British and Canadian decorations, General Smith was awarded the Croix de Guerre, Chevalier, Legion of Honour (1944), Comdr Military Order of Italy, Officer Legion of Merit (USA) and Order of Valour (Greece).

General Smith was Canada's Commissioner General at the Liverpool Garden Festival in 1984.

### Commodore James Plomer dies at age 74

Commodore James Plomer, a much-decorated Royal Canadian Navy officer, author and railway historian, has died at the age of 74.

Commodore Plomer was born in Bexhill, Sussex, lived much of his early life in South Africa, but moved with his family to Canada when he was 15.

He joined the naval reserve in Winnipeg before the Second World War and was called up in 1939.

During the war, he commanded an armed yacht in the Thames estuary, swept mines in the English Channel and was captain of the corvette, HMS Sunflower.

He was involved in the Battle of the Atlantic, for which he received the first of his two DSCs. He was also awarded the Order of the British Empire and the American Legion of Merit.

### Laurie Dennett finishes 1000-mile walk for MS

Canadian Laurie Dennett has completed her 1000-mile walk in 72 days to raise funds for, and to heighten awareness of, multiple sclerosis (MS). She set out from

Chartres, near Paris, and walked along ancient pilgrim roads to Santiago de Compostela in Spain (see *Canada Today*, issue no 11).



Photo: M Blanco

For the last 40 kilometres, she was accompanied by H.E. Roy McMurtry, Canada's High Commissioner in London.

The main objective of Laurie Dennett's walk was to raise £100,000 for research into the cause and treatment of MS. It aroused considerable media interest along the route as well as back in Canada and the U.K.

MS is a central nervous system disease affecting 50,000 people in the UK. It usually strikes in the prime of life and can sometimes have devastating effects – loss of vision, paralysis and incontinence.

## Canada Day celebrations



Photo: Searle Austin Associates

Over 800 visitors attended traditional Canada Day celebrations on July 1 at Canada House this year, during which concerts were given by the Edmonton Youth Orchestra, the Pacific Mennonite Choir, Ridley College Choir and Winona Brass Quintet.

The festivities culminated in the launching of balloons from Canada House whilst Musical entertainment in Trafalgar Square attracted over 2,000 people to the outdoor events.

# Canada is a world of possibilities for conference and incentive buyers

Although Canada is a well-established destination for British holiday travellers, it is still largely untapped by conference, convention and incentive buyers.

However, this year, Tourism Canada (the federal government's tourism promotion branch) has decided that it is time to place Canada firmly on the map as a natural choice for conventions and conferences that are organised from the UK.

As a result, a promotion program — Contact Canada 86 — has been launched to increase awareness of the different venues and activities that Canada can offer to UK group travel buyers.

One of the key elements of this new promotion effort is a brochure entitled 'Turn Over A New Leaf and Take a Look at Canada.' It highlights the range of opportunities that Canada presents for incentive and conference organisers, and it takes the unique approach of presenting Canada as a single destination rather than as a series of provincial or regional ones.

## Directory for UK planners

To give prospective buyers more specific information, Tourism Canada will also be issuing a new 60-page facilities directory written specifically for incentive and conference planners in the UK.

This publication — and the brochure — will be

supported by an audio visual package and by Tourism Canada's participation in industry trade shows.

Among the points that Tourism Canada will be stressing are:

- All major cities in Canada are easily accessible by air from Britain.
- Canada offers a highly developed and sophisticated range of domestic travel facilities.
- All major Canadian cities and towns are connected by internal air services; also, VIA Rail Canada operates an extensive inter-provincial rail service.
- In addition to offering sightseeing, theatre and sports facilities, Canada provides a range of innovative program opportunities, such as panning for gold, eating caribou steaks at the North Pole, whale watching, white water rafting down a Rockies canyon, and so on.
- Canada's convention centres are purpose-built and can accommodate meetings of up to 12,000 people.
- Hotel facilities are world-class and range from resort properties, and small intimate hotels to large internationally-owned properties.
- Presentation, staging, lighting and professional conference production services are available throughout Canada.



## Imperial Life plans incentive trip to Canada

There has been a rapid rise in the use of sales incentive schemes in the UK, which has done much to stimulate improved company performance. And the use of travel as one of the most effective rewards for superior performance has been demonstrated time and time again.

However, organising an incentive travel program for a group of successful sales people — particularly those who are already well-travelled — is a challenging task. It is one that Tim Atkin, Managing Director of Events Management, has been doing for more than 13 years.

He has made his reputation by putting together some of the most attractive incentive trips-of-a-lifetime, and one of his current projects features an incentive trip to Canada.

Right now, Atkin is working with the British staff of Imperial Life — a leading international insurance company — on an incentive scheme for its life underwriters.

'My brief,' Atkin says, 'was to formulate a program that would be both relaxing and unforgettable; and let's face it, there are few places in Europe that your average holidaymaker is not familiar with.'

'What better place than Canada to send 25 go-getting company people. It's somewhere they'd regard as an interesting and unusual destination, and one they can wax lyrical about for months after.'

'After all, Canada is multi-faceted. It's a country that's managed to marry the sophistication of towns and cities with the rugged charm of totally unspoiled countryside. This gives me a good combination to work with for an incentive program.'

Twelve days have been allocated for the Imperial Life trip, so the program had to be carefully planned to allow the participants to see a lot, but still have time to relax.

Imperial Life's winners will visit Toronto and Montreal, which Atkin believes will 'impressively set a cosmopolitan pitch for the program.'

'It should give the party a taste of the cultural diversity which they will experience in Canada' he says. 'Montreal has its share of ethnicity, but it is nevertheless predominantly French. Toronto, on the other hand, has entire communities of Greek, Chinese, and Ukrainian peoples — among others — whose different national identities make the city a centre of international culture and cuisine.'

In between sampling Toronto's culinary delights, the group will be treated to an afternoon of baseball, a unique view of the city from the top of the CN Tower, and a visit to nearby Niagara Falls.

The Imperial Life winners will also head out west to Vancouver for a visit to Expo 86, and then double back to Jasper National Park in the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

There, Atkin believes, the canyons, glaciers, waterfalls and mountains should 'have even the most experienced travellers in the party just shooting through their rolls of film.'

To help the participants get an advance flavour of Canada, Tourism Canada recently held a reception for them at Canada House in Trafalgar Square. There, they were shown an audio-visual presentation which highlighted the events and activities that await them in Canada.

# Mega-mall is world's largest — and it's still growing



Popping out to the shops is not what it used to be — at least not in Edmonton, Alberta.

There, the West Edmonton Mall challenges the imagination. It's not just a mega-mall — the biggest in the world; it is also a tourist attraction, zoo, aquarium, entertainment complex, hotel... and more.

The 11 department stores and 817 other shops strung out along a one-mile-long concourse are just the beginning. For the four Ghermezian brothers, the developers of the mall, firmly believe that shopping should be both entertaining and exciting.

As a result, the new \$900 million mall includes Canada Fantasyland — a Disneyworld rival with rides, a video arcade, a full-sized ice hockey rink, an 18-hole miniature golf course, aquariums, aviaries and animals that range from donkeys to tigers.

It has 20 cinemas and theatres, plus a number of specialised areas that offer gourmet dining with menus from around the world.

And it has an indoor lake with four computer-controlled submarines that seat 24 people each. They cruise beneath the lake taking shoppers and tourists for a 15 minute, thrill-packed ride.

They will be attacked by a giant mechanical shark,

experience an underwater dynamite blast, and discover long lost treasure from a sunken ship — all the while cruising past Caribbean coral reefs, tropical fish of every description, real sharks and barracuda and animated figures involved in underwater activities.

The indoor lake also has an authentic Spanish galleon and a marine theatre that features performances by four trained dolphins.

And that's just the beginning.

A Fantasyland Hotel will be built by this autumn, adjacent to the mall and overlooking the waterpark. Its 360 rooms will have theme decorations from six countries.

The Hollywood floor will feature 1950s neon, a patented carpet with tiny twinkling lights throughout, bubble machines and a black tile spa in the bedroom.

Guests who stay in the Polynesian rooms will float on a warrior catamaran under full sail, surrounded by water. And for those with true adventurous spirits, the hotel will give them the chance to sleep in beds that have been modelled out of antique trucks.

Shopping for the family groceries may never be the same again.



# The Toronto Symphony to appear at Proms and Edinburgh Festival

'A first-rate virtuoso orchestra,' writes the Financial Times.

'... orchestral playing of the great international class,' says the Sunday Times.

'... a splendid orchestra,' concludes The Times.

These are the kinds of reviews that The Toronto Symphony orchestra has been receiving, and they are the kinds of reviews that will do much to tempt music lovers across Europe to attend one or other of the performances that the orchestra will be giving later this year.

From August 26 to September 19, the orchestra — under the direction of conductor Andrew Davis — will be travelling to 11 European countries, giving a total of 17 performances.

Undoubtedly, two of the highlights of the tour will be the Symphony's appearances at the Edinburgh Festival (on August 26 and 28 at Usher Hall), and in the BBC's Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall (on September 1).

These dates will mark the first occasions on which a Canadian orchestra has played at two of the more important events in the UK musical calendar.

In addition, the orchestra will perform (on September 3) at St David's Hall in Cardiff. It will also play at concert venues in Ireland, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and France.

## International pianists among guest artists

Four international pianists — Louis Lortie and Angela Hewitt from Canada, Yugoslavian-born Ivo Pogorelich and Maria Joao Pires from Portugal — will be among the guest artists who will join the orchestra for the European tour.

Louis Lortie will be making seven appearances during the tour, including his Promenade Concert debut on September 1, when he will perform Mozart's Piano Concerto No 25 in C major, K 503. This concert will be broadcast live on BBC Radio 3.

Lortie will also perform in Cardiff — at a concert that BBC Television plans to broadcast. He will play Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 2 in B flat major, Op 19.

Lortie is a regular guest artist with the orchestra. He won rave reviews in London last November when he performed Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 4 with Andrew Davis and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Ivo Pogorelich will be making his Toronto Symphony debut at the August 26 concert at the Edinburgh Festival. He will play Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No 1 in B flat minor, Op 23.

## All-Stravinsky programme

The orchestra will be giving an all-Stravinsky programme at the Edinburgh Festival on August 28. It will be a unique presentation pairing Oedipus Rex with The Soldier's Tale.



Both of these works will be narrated by British-born actor John Neville (now artistic director of the Stratford Festival in Ontario). The Soldier's Tale will also feature the Leader of the English Chamber Orchestra, Jose-Luis Garcia; the principal players of the Toronto Symphony; and National Ballet stars Karen Kain and Peter Ottman, who will be dancing the roles of the Princess and the Soldier.

## Largest international project ever

The tour will be the largest international project in the 64-year history of the orchestra. It has been supported by the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa and by the Department of Citizenship and Culture in Ontario.

In addition, it has attracted an unprecedented level of commercial sponsorship from 11 international companies. They are: British Alcan Aluminium plc, Canadian Club (a division of Hiram Walker International Limited), Northgate Exploration Limited, Petro-Canada, The Royal Bank of Canada, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Tate and Lyle plc, VIAG Aktiengesellschaft, SKW Aktiengesellschaft and Wood Gundy Inc. POC Philips will present the orchestra's concert in Holland.

## Recording to coincide with tour

The Toronto Symphony's new EMI recording of Gustav Holst's The Planets will be released in the UK and throughout Europe to coincide with the tour.

The recording was completed in Canada earlier this year, and it marks the first-ever collaboration between Angel/EMI and the orchestra. The conductor is Andrew Davis.

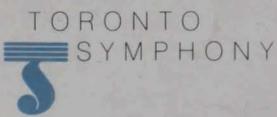
Also featured on the record is The Toronto Children's Chorus.

Music Director and Conductor Andrew Davis

# Sixty-four years of world class music



Toronto Symphony at the Roy Thomson Hall



The original Toronto Symphony orchestra was founded in the early 1900s by conductor Frank Welsman, but it had a very brief life. In 1918, it was unable to continue and had to be disbanded.

However, an interested group of Toronto musicians soon formed the New Symphony Orchestra, and it was from this second orchestra

that, in 1922, the Toronto Symphony eventually developed.

During the 1926/27 season, the orchestra changed its name to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and in 1964 it changed it again to the Toronto Symphony.

In 1931, the orchestra came under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, and during his 25-year tenure, both its concerts and its seasons became longer. Some of the greatest names in music — Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Malcolm Sargent and Sir Adrian Boult among them — went to Toronto to conduct during those years.

In 1965, the Toronto Symphony acquired a new music director, Seiji Ozawa, a relatively unknown young conductor, whose tenure brought a procession of dazzling Japanese soloists to Toronto.

After a tour of Japan in 1969, Ozawa resigned and Karl Anserl, who had helped to build The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, was brought in to replace him.

His death in 1973 left the orchestra without a music director, and for the following two seasons some of the world's most renowned conductors appeared on the podium.

In July 1974, Andrew Davis was appointed music director and officially commenced his duties in October 1975.

Since then, Davis has conducted the orchestra in Canada, the United States and Europe. In 1978, he led the orchestra to Japan and The People's Republic of China, and in 1977 he established annual visits to New York's Carnegie Hall.

Under his direction, the Toronto Symphony has recorded 25 albums on CBC and CBS Masterworks labels.

Davis has announced that he will be leaving his post as music director at the end of the 1987/88 season in order to devote more time to opera.

Although he plans to return annually as a guest conductor, the orchestra will soon have to face the challenge of finding a successor.

For the first 60 years of its life, the orchestra made its home in Toronto's Massey Hall, but in 1982, it moved its base to the newly built Roy Thomson Hall, only a few hundred yards away.

ROY  
THOMSON  
HALL

