

doc
CA1
EA933
C17
ENG
1985 June

Canada



Today/d'aujourd'hui
magazine

Issue no 8

June 1985

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



3 5036 01029884 5

INSIDE

New Canadian High Commissioner to UK

Canadian government brings down budget

World's first tidal power project

Indian souvenir art exhibit opens



60984 81800

In this issue

Editors

Richard Starks
Miriam Murcutt

Published by

Canadian High Commission
Canada House
Trafalgar Square
London SW1Y 5BJ

Design and production

Christopher Stanbury

Printing

Thompson & Tompkins Ltd

Typesetting

Type Out

Acknowledgements

Almeida Theatre

George Baker,
Fundy Tidal Power
Corporation

Nova Scotia Department of
Development

Nova Scotia Power
Corporation

Ontario House

Penelope Russell

Subscriptions

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

Views expressed are not
necessarily those of the
Canadian government.
Unless specifically noted,
articles are not copyrighted
and may be reproduced
with acknowledgement to
the authors and original
sources where indicated.
Acknowledgement to
Canada Today/ d'aujourd'hui
magazine would also be
appreciated.

ISSN 0226-6685

Other Canadian
government offices in the
United Kingdom
Canadian High Commission
Macdonald House
1 Grosvenor Square
London W1X 0AB
Tel: 01-629 9492

Canadian Consulate-General
Ashley House
195 West George Street
Glasgow G2 2HS
Tel: 041-248 3026

- 3 New High Commissioner stresses importance of trade
- 5 Canadian Budget encourages initiative, growth and jobs
- 6 Tidal power project a world 'first'
- 7 National Parks celebrate 100th anniversary
- 9 Mosaic
 - Trade
 - Canadian-made computers a hit
 - Tariffs reduced on EEC imports
 - Business
 - CIBC buys London brokerage house
 - Computer dispatch system speeds up service
 - International
 - CIDA signs unique accord
 - Canadian foreign policy comes under review
 - Technology
 - Canada to design first space garage
 - Economy
 - Privatisation plans set in motion
 - Energy
 - Oil price and tax agreement reached

Immigration

- Canada seeks entrepreneur immigrants

Government

- Newfoundland re-elects Tory government

Overseas aid

- Labour union initiates aid programme

Documentation

- New-look passport is issued

Culture

- London festival features Quebecois composer

- Canadian wins International Bach Piano competition

- Three Canadians debut at Wigmore Hall

Publications

- Book on UK sites of interest to Canadians

- Government launches magazine-encyclopaedia

Cities

- Retractable roof tops new Toronto stadium

12 Canada House gallery exhibits unique Indian souvenir art collection

14 Canada poised to become major meetings centre

15 Facilities and services offered at Canada House

Mr Mulroney and Mrs Thatcher meet in London

Our front cover shows Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Canada House with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during his recent visit to the United Kingdom. Mr Mulroney and his wife, Mila, made a three-day visit to England early last month. Mr Mulroney met with Mrs Thatcher and held discussions aimed at 'revitalising' the relationship between Canada and Britain.



Photo: Canada House

Mila Mulroney at the Commonwealth Institute

In a press conference held outside No 10 Downing Street after the meeting, Mrs Thatcher commented that 'we have had a wonderful meeting between old friends, discussing policies which are very similar, problems which are familiar to us both, and we both search for similar solutions.'

In response, Mr Mulroney said that 'Great Britain is a close and loyal friend of Canada. We consult intimately and often on subjects of mutual concern and world interest.'

Mr Mulroney also met with high-level British corporate and financial executives who have significant investment and trade interests with Canada. He outlined to them the major challenges facing his government in revitalising the Canadian economy, and stressed that Canada welcomes foreign investment.

His message that Canada is a place to do business was underscored by his visit to the International Futures Exchange in the City; Canadian suppliers have provided computerised equipment there, including electro-magnetic displays.

The Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs Mulroney called on the Queen and Queen Mother before leaving for the economic summit in Bonn.

During the visit, Mila Mulroney visited the Commonwealth Institute where she fielded questions by British school children about Canada. She also toured the 2 000 square foot Canadian exhibit at the Institute, which features a large topographical map of Canada.

New High Commissioner stresses importance of trade

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures
OTTAWA

RETURN TO DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE

In April, Roy McMurtry — a former Cabinet minister in the Ontario government — became Canada's 18th High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. A graduate of the University of Toronto and of Osgoode Law School, McMurtry was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1958, and from then until 1975 he was a partner in the law firm of Benson, McMurtry, Percival and Brown. In 1970, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel.

In 1975, McMurtry was elected to the Ontario Legislature, and re-elected in 1977 and 1981. In 1975, he was named Attorney General for Ontario, and from 1978 to 1982 he also held the portfolio of Solicitor General for Ontario.

Soon after his arrival in the United Kingdom, McMurtry was interviewed by Canada Today about the future directions he sees for Canada-UK relations.

Canadian High
Commissioner to the United
Kingdom, Roy McMurtry



Mr McMurtry, did you come to the UK with any specific mandate, or with one identifiable goal you were particularly determined to achieve?

I would say that as far as the mandate is concerned, it is to renew — or re-invigorate — our relationship with the UK, in all its very special dimensions. Perhaps as a country, we have not been taking full advantage of the relationship, so I will be looking for ways to enhance it.

A significant part of that relationship — beyond the obvious cultural and historical links — has, of course, to do with trade and investment. I must say how impressed I am with what has been accomplished in the UK by way of steady economic growth over the last four years. But there are problems and challenges that remain, and for both our countries, they are not dissimilar. We in Canada also face the fundamental task of creating the conditions for bringing down high levels of unemployment. Greater trade, investment and technology-flows between our two countries will lead to more job creation on both sides of the Atlantic.

In that context, if I had any message to get across right away, it would be, first of all, to say that Canada is indeed open for business, as others have said before me; and second, that although our trading relationships with the UK are changing, they should not be considered as simply in decline. There are major opportunities for both our countries in further developing our trade and investment links.

Where do you see the main opportunities arising?

Well, you know it is business that does business, and not government. So I have to be cautious about advising business where or where not to put its money. I'm not going to do it.

It's my role — the role of government — to help create the conditions, the framework, the sound stable environment in which business, and international trade and investment, can flourish. And that's what we are doing.

In Canada, both business and the federal and provincial governments share the objective of sustaining and increasing Canadian trade with the UK. We in the High Commission can assist business with market information, marketing advice, business

contacts and promotional events such as trade fairs, trade missions and company presentations. We have been working with Canadian exporters and their UK business partners for many decades. We are committed to supporting Canadian firms here in the UK, in what is Canada's third largest export market. So our job at the Commission is to see that the trade and investment climate remains attractive.

Has the announcement that FIRA is being replaced by a new agency, Investment Canada, been welcome here?

Yes, it has. I would say that the message that FIRA was sending out was a lot more negative than many people realized. Most of the projects that came before FIRA were approved although often with long delays; but the message that was coming out was still poor.

That has changed now. There's a different attitude; the message is positive. We welcome foreign investment. We actively encourage it. I think I can best quote Prime Minister Mulroney when he said that Investment Canada will be governed by two fundamental operating objectives — to facilitate investment in Canada; and to limit government intervention in the investment area.

When Mr Mulroney was in London recently, he met with Prime Minister Thatcher; and since his government came to power last year, about a dozen of his ministers have visited London. Is this part of the effort to renew — or re-invigorate — the Canada-UK relationship?

A decade as a Cabinet minister taught me the importance of the personal relationship between leaders of government. My own visits with Prime Minister Thatcher, both before and during Prime Minister Mulroney's visit, impressed me enormously as to the degree of friendship that has developed between our two leaders.

Mrs Thatcher met Brian Mulroney while he was leader of the Opposition, and it is very apparent that she has taken a great personal interest in his career. She obviously admires his electoral success and the degree of reconciliation that he has created in a very short time between the provinces and the federal

government in Canada, as well as the strengthening of Canada's relationship with the US.

Also, both prime ministers share the common philosophy that government must strive to help create an atmosphere where the entrepreneurial spirit will flourish. These ties are important, because a cordial and trusting relationship between governments and their leaders does create a positive atmosphere for business activity.

So yes, the ministerial visits you mention are terribly important — even if they do sometimes place a modest strain on my hospitality budget.

Do you see much of a role for joint ventures between the two countries, involving both Canadian and UK companies?

Very definitely. I think joint ventures are part of the future. They are a great way to fight competition. London, of course, is unique as a world business centre — a place where projects throughout the world are put together, packaged and decided upon. We are therefore working in London with Canadian business, supporting their efforts to land a greater share of projects in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Also, we offer in Canada a sound base for penetrating the American market. The US is within easy reach. Canada-US relations have never been better. Our access to the US market is on a sound footing. We will protect that access and continue to improve it through ongoing trade negotiations.

But I don't want to give the impression that trade and investment will be my only preoccupations. That's what we've talked about, and our time is running out. But there are many other areas I will be involved in.

Very quickly then, what are some of those other areas you will concentrate on?

Well, I have a strong interest in the arts. It's a personal interest of mine, so I will be devoting a lot of energy to promoting the works of Canadian artists in the UK. We have a large number of programmes here at the Commission, and I value them greatly.

You will see me at the trade shows, yes — but I can also say that there won't be a cultural show at the Commission where I won't be present if at all possible.

Also, I intend to remind myself constantly that the UK is not only London. So I will be travelling around the country, trying to meet as many people as I can. The human dimension in government-to-government relationships — as in any other kind of relationship — is all too often overlooked. I think that's a mistake to be avoided.

Thank you, Mr McMurtry

Roy McMurtry speaking at a recent meeting of the Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce in London.



Canadian Budget encourages initiative, growth and jobs

On May 23, the Canadian government brought down its first full Budget since taking office last year. This article looks at the main proposals of that Budget, plus the thinking that lies behind them.

The Budget presented by Finance Minister Michael Wilson is aimed at encouraging private initiative, economic growth and lasting jobs. It is also designed to produce more efficient and effective government; and it contains tough measures to reduce the deficit and Canada's rising national debt.

The measures it proposes are realistic and fair. These actions represent a fundamental break with the past, in that they call for Canadians — and not their government — to choose what is best for Canada. To that end, Wilson said, the Budget was preceded by the most extensive round of consultations ever held.

The actions in the Budget are also consistent with the urgent priorities for international economic renewal, affirmed by the leaders of the major

industrial nations at the Bonn summit. As Wilson said: 'At home and in concert with our international partners, we are working to free up the entrepreneurial spirit, to remove obstacles to productive growth, to lower barriers to international trade, to control and reduce high deficits and to let the dynamism of our renewed economies produce jobs and opportunities for all.'

In 1984, the Finance Minister noted, real growth in Canada was 4.7% the highest since 1976. Inflation averaged 4.4% the lowest since 1971. Interest rates have recently declined, and longer term mortgages are beginning to appear — a sign of growing confidence. Nonetheless, he added, while more than 200 000 jobs have been created since the Conservative Government took office, there are still close to 1.4 million Canadians unemployed.

The Budget therefore addressed the vicious circle of unemployment and rising debt, recognising that high deficits constrain the ability to promote growth and job creation, while high unemployment contri-

butes to even higher deficits and indebtedness. Final figures for the 1984–85 Canadian deficit are not yet available, but current estimates say it will be just under \$36 billion. Government expenditures will be lower than projected, but revenue projections have not been met.

With the total public debt approaching \$200 billion, interest charges have become the fastest-growing component of government expenditures — rising from \$8 billion per year in the late 1970s to \$22 billion last year.

The Budget, Wilson said, is a significant step in redressing the widening gap between expenditures and revenues. Expenditures are expected to increase by slightly more than 2% this year and next year — the lowest rate of increase in almost two decades. Meanwhile, net expenditures will be cut by \$15 billion by 1990–91.

Budget highlights

Among the Budget highlights were the following:

- To encourage investment in small and large businesses, the Budget proposes a life-time capital gains exemption of \$500 000 for every Canadian. All capital property will qualify. The exemption limit will be phased in over six years beginning this year with a \$20 000 exemption for total capital gains.
- To promote investment in research and development, the Budget aims to help small companies by refunding all of the tax credit which they earn on their first \$2 million of qualifying R&D each year.
- To assist the unemployed, increased funding will be provided to programmes of training and direct development, aimed at greater private sector and local participation. In addition to the \$900 million allocated to these programmes this year, \$900 million will be allocated in 1986–87.
- To improve government effectiveness, the Budget announces Ottawa's intention to sell Crown corporations that have a commercial value but no ongoing public-policy purpose. Crown corporations with no commercial value and no effective public-policy purpose will be dissolved; and others, where appropriate, will be absorbed within existing departments. As a first step, up to

13 corporations in these categories have been identified.

The government also intends to reduce the size of the public service by 15 000 in the next six years, beginning next year. Operating and capital costs will also be restrained.

- To improve tax fairness, the Budget will introduce: (1) a minimum income tax imposed on high-income Canadians, effective for the 1986 taxation year; (2) amendments which prevent taxpayers from avoiding tax by splitting income through the use of loans to spouses and children; (3) elimination of tax shelters involving property such as yachts, recreational vehicles and hotels; and (4) measures to achieve fairer tax administration.
- To reduce its spending, the government will make major savings in a variety of its programmes. Also, it will reduce transfer payments. For example, it plans to limit the indexation of family allowances and old age security payments to annual increases in the consumer price index which exceed 3%.
- To increase its revenues, the annual indexation factor, which applies to personal exemptions and tax brackets, will reflect now only those increases in the consumer price index above 3%. A temporary deficit-reduction surtax will be imposed on higher-income individuals for 18 months, starting July 1, 1985, and on large corporations for 12 months, starting July 1, 1985. A two-year tax will be imposed on the capital of large chartered banks and trust companies, effective in 1986. Also, there will be a one-percent increase in the federal sales tax, beginning in 1986; and a two-cent-per-litre increase in the excise tax on petrol and other transportation fuels, effective September 3, 1985.

Measures carefully balanced

In summing up his Budget proposals, Wilson said that the measures they contain had been carefully balanced so that costs and benefits would be fairly shared. In acting to reduce the deficit, the government's first priority had been better, more efficient management; then, a rationalization of assets and programmes; and finally, as a last resort, tax increases. Over all, the government had acted to ensure that an appropriate balance between expenditure and revenue measures would be maintained.

The end result is that the estimated deficit this year will be reduced by \$4.4 billion, to a level of \$33.8 billion. Next year, the forecast deficit will be reduced by \$8.3 billion to \$32.7 billion.

Taken together, the measures announced by the government in the November, 1984, economic statement and in this Budget will ensure that by the end of the decade, the annual deficit is \$20 billion lower than it would otherwise have been. About 80% of that reduction will be on the expenditure side.

On June 10, at a Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce luncheon in the City of London, the Hon. Barbara McDougall, Minister of State for Finance, addressed the Chamber on relevant aspects of the Budget, expanding on how these measures will help to improve business opportunities and investment in Canada.

Parliament Buildings in Ottawa



Photo: External Affairs, Canada House

Harnessing the tides in the Bay of Fundy

In 1606, the French explorer Samuel de Champlain founded the colony of Port-Royal on the east coast of Canada and erected North America's first windmill there. Now, more than 3½ centuries later, Canadians at Port-Royal are harnessing another source of pollution-free energy — the Bay of Fundy tides. And this time around, the technology being used is not just a North American first; it's also a world first.

The idea of using tidal power as a large-scale source of energy has been a Canadian dream for more than 70 years. At its heart is the massive power of the tides in the Bay of Fundy, located between the

provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They are the largest tides in the world, with as much as 50 feet — about the height of a five-story building — between the level of high tide and of low tide.

Engineers have studied these tides for decades, watching the potential energy build up twice a day — and then watching it ebb quietly away again. They have calculated the amount of electricity that such energy could generate, and they have worked out precisely how that energy could be harnessed. Now they are in a position to see their dreams turned into reality.

At Annapolis Royal, at the mouth of the Annapolis River (just five miles from the site of old Port-Royal), the governments of Canada and Nova Scotia have invested some \$57 million to build a tidal power generating station, which will be used to assess the possibility of large-scale development of the Fundy tides.

If the pilot station is successful, then it could open the way to the development of a much larger project, involving the construction of a five-mile dam containing as many as 100 turbines. A project of that size would enable Nova Scotia to meet all of its energy requirements at a reasonable cost, and possibly to become a net exporter of electrical energy.

Energy for a small city

The mouth of the Annapolis River was chosen as the site of the pilot project partly because a causeway had been constructed there a few years ago to prevent marshy, agricultural land from being flooded at high tide. The existing sluices in the causeway could be modified and used to hold back water when required, or to let it pass through into the estuary.

The pilot plant — most of which is underground — is located on an island in the middle of the causeway. As the tide rises, water enters a reservoir behind the causeway through the sluice gates and through a Straflo (for straight flow) low-head turbine, which is fitted with 18 adjustable wicket gates.

At high tide, the sluice gates and the wicket gates are closed. They stay that way until, with the tide ebbing, there is a head of water in the reservoir of up to about four feet. At that point, the wicket gates are opened (while the sluice gates stay shut) and the turbine begins generating electricity.

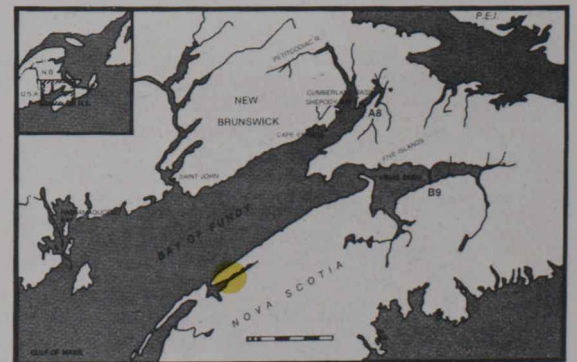
On average, during each tidal cycle, the turbine operates for about six hours, after which the sluice gates are opened, leaving the turbine at a standstill.



Tidal power generating station at Annapolis Royal

Photo: Rick Winter, Nova Scotia Power Corporation

Map showing position of Annapolis Royal



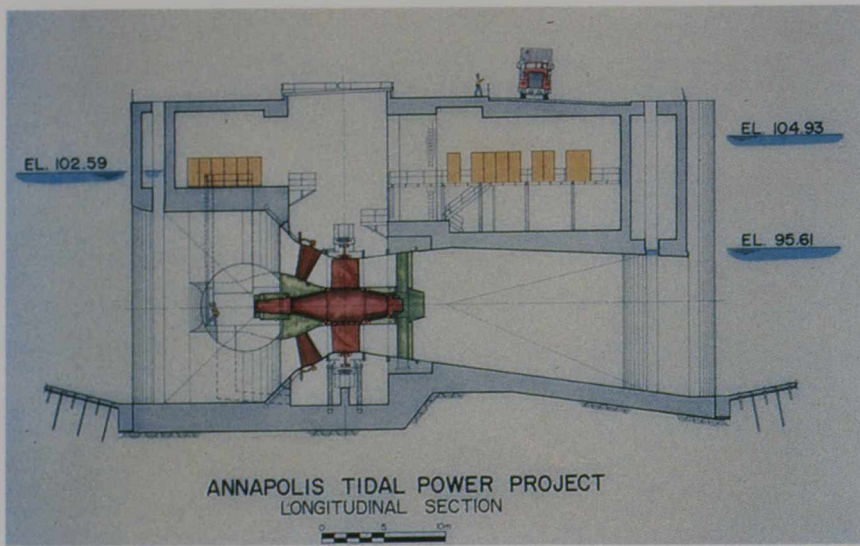


Photo: Rick Winter, Nova Scotia Power Corporation

The plant and the sluice gates are remotely controlled from a regional control centre about 80 miles northeast of the power plant. Its initial output is expected to be about 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. That is about the amount of energy consumed by a city of 120 000 people.

While the pilot plant is in operation, an environmental committee — consisting of representatives from federal and provincial agencies and departments — will observe the effects, if any, that the plant will have on the environment. Also, they will be able to detect any problems that might be created by a larger project.

From an environmental point of view, however, the power plant starts out with two major advantages. First of all, its presence means that there are now two outlets in the causeway (instead of just one), so the danger of flooding is reduced. And second, the plant will be an on-going source of non-polluting energy.

First National Park 100 years old but new ones still being added

Conservation is often thought of as a recent, 20th century concern. But it was 100 years ago that the Canadian government saw the need to preserve some special aspect of Canada's natural heritage. In 1885, the federal government established Canada's first national park in Banff, Alberta.

It was the construction of the trans-continental railroad that led to the creation of this first national park. In 1883, crews working on the railroad near Banff discovered some caverns and natural sulphur hot springs in what was to become Banff National Park.

Erosion monoliths in the Mingan Archipelago, one of Canada's newest national parks



Photo: Parks Canada

The federal government realised even then that these springs were of national value, and in 1885 it passed an Order-in-Council, which reserved an area of 26 sq km around the newly discovered hot springs. This was the first step in the creation of Canada's network of national parks.

Today, the parks system is the largest in the world. There are 31 national parks, with at least one in every province and territory. Altogether, the parks, historical sites and heritage canals represent an area of 40 000 sq km — larger than all of England.

During this centennial year, activities planned as part of the celebrations include the restoration of the original national park facilities at the hot springs in Banff; production of several TV films on Canada's natural and cultural heritage; and a national conference — the Canadian Assembly on National Parks and Protected Areas — which is to be held in Banff in September.

New parks being created

Although the national parks network is well-established throughout Canada, the Canadian government is still on the lookout for new areas of unique interest to preserve for future generations. In June, 1983, it acquired nearly all the islands and islets in the Mingan Archipelago (located on the North Shore of the St Lawrence, more than 1 100 km from Montreal) to develop a national park.

The Archipelago's maritime, mid-northern climate, combined with the many geological upheavals of local rock layers, has helped to create land formations of great beauty and diversity. A wide variety of plant life, much of it unique to the area, is found on the islands. The area is also home to a large bird population and a thriving marine community.

*Waterton Lakes National
Park, Alberta*

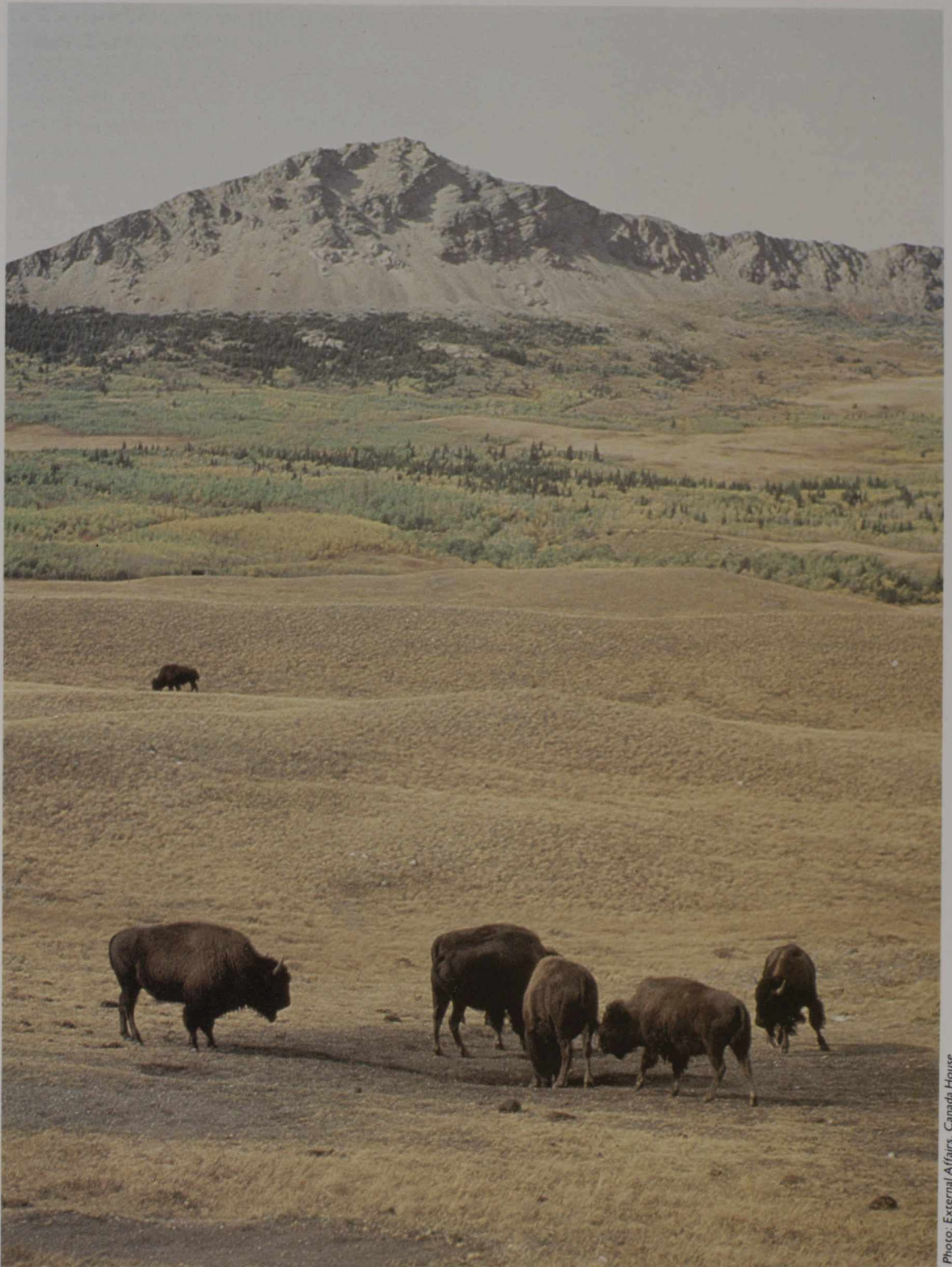


Photo: External Affairs, Canada House

The government had two major objectives in acquiring the land: to preserve both the representative elements of the natural terrain in the East St Lawrence lowlands and the marine life in the Gulf of St Lawrence; and to enable the public to benefit from the islands and to come to know them better.

Already, the Mingan Archipelago is a popular attraction, which draws more than 8 000 people each year. Tourists can visit the Mingan Archipelago

Interpretation Centre at Havre-Saint-Pierre and stay in a developed campsite or hotel; and from June to September, there are boats to take them on tours of the Archipelago.

The creation of the national park will allow more tourists to visit; and at the same time, it will preserve areas of the Archipelago that contain unique or rare features.



Trade

Canadian-made computers a hit with UK buyers

Sales of Canadian designed and produced computers got a big boost recently. An agreement worth £6 million over the coming year has been signed by an Ontario company, Aftek Business Machines Inc, and Image Machine Company, of Surrey, covering sales of Aftek's computers and peripheral equipment within the UK.

The agreement includes an initial order for 500 machines costing £1 million. Eventually, more than 3 000 Aftek machines will be exported to Image for sale to large British computer users.

Aftek says that British users appreciate the long-term reliability of Canadian designed and produced equipment. Buyers are also interested in the special features offered by Aftek equipment, such as in-house engineering and designs that allow the addition and deletion of certain components; this makes them price-competitive with similar equipment produced elsewhere. In addition, most of the Aftek equipment is compatible with IBM standard and/or micro computers.

Canada agrees to reduce tariffs on EEC imports

Canada has agreed to reduce tariffs on a number of imports from the European Economic Community in order to compensate the Europeans for money they lost because of Canadian footwear quotas. The agreement means the EEC will not put into effect a number of retaliatory tariff increases it had planned.

Finn Olesen, EEC spokesman in Ottawa, says it's not yet known which tariffs will be reduced, but the reductions will represent a saving of more than \$7 million for Europeans.

The controversial footwear quotas were imposed in 1977 as a temporary measure, and then extended several times, despite protests from Canada's trading partners.

Business

Canadian bank to buy London broking firm

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has announced that its UK subsidiary, CIBC Ltd, will acquire the London stockbroking firm of Grenfell & Colegrave.

Initially, the bank will acquire a 5% stake in Grenfell & Colegrave. But it intends to raise this to 100% once Stock Exchange rules permit. (Currently, outside financial groups can only hold a maximum stake of 29.9% in stockbroking firms.)

John Pattison, managing director of CIBC, in explaining the purchase, said that with the deregulation of the Stock Exchange, 'London has been confirmed as a major financial centre'. And he added: 'We do corporate underwriting, but our ability to do so in the UK has been inhibited by not having a link with a domestic operation, which knows its way around the market.'

Grenfell & Colegrave dates back to 1845. It is a medium-sized firm carrying out various institutional and private client business. A significant part of its business is accounted for by transactions on behalf of 400 branches of banks.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has assets of \$71 billion (£42 billion), and it employs 33 000 people. Says its Canadian head office: 'The proposed acquisition (of Grenfell & Colegrave) is consistent with Canadian Imperial's strategy to develop its securities business in the UK and internationally.'

Computerized dispatch system improves cab company service

A \$1 million deal to supply and install the first computerized taxi dispatch system in New York City has recently been signed between Gandalf Technologies Inc, Ontario, and Bell Radio Taxi Inc.

Initially, Gandalf will equip 300 taxis with mobile display terminals, which are attached to the dashboard and which let the driver communicate with the taxi company's dispatch centre. Gandalf will also supply the dispatch centre with hardware and software for despatching and

fleet management, which it says will be able to handle up to 800 taxis.

The computerized system can save customers waiting time, because it is more efficient than voice-based radio dispatching, which depends on the skill of the individual dispatcher.

When the cab company receives a call for a taxi, the telephone operator enters the name of the customer, the address and any other pertinent information into the computer. The system automatically determines the proper zone for the fare and alerts the first available taxi in that zone through a small information display unit in the taxi.

The driver can use the terminal to let the operator know whether he will be able to take the call. Once the fare is completed, the driver can notify the dispatching system of his zone and availability for future calls.

Gandalf has already supplied more than 1 500 despatching terminals to cab companies in Canada and the US.

International

Canadian agency signs unique cooperation agreement

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has signed a technical cooperation agreement to provide up to \$1 million over the next three years to the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank.

This is the first time that the EDI has made such an agreement with an external aid agency.

Since it was formed in 1955, the Institute's training courses and materials for policy-makers in the developing countries have been financed by the World Bank's funds, with additional contributions on an ad hoc basis from member countries.

Under the terms of the agreement, the funds will be used to engage the services of Canadian individuals, consulting firms, associations and institutions.

Canada begins a review of foreign policy issues

The Canadian government has released a green paper on foreign policy, representing the start of the first major review of Canadian foreign policy since 1970. The paper puts a strong emphasis on economic issues, particularly trade and competitiveness and their effect on jobs and the standard of living. A special parliamentary committee will study the paper and hold public hearings on some of the 50-or-so questions that the paper addresses, before making policy recommendations to the government by May, 1986.

Technology

Canada to design first 'space garage'

What does an astronaut do when the fuel gauge points to empty and the rocket thrusters need a tune-up? There will be no need to fly all the way back to Earth, because Canada is designing a space garage – the first 'service station' in orbit – US space agency officials announced recently.

Canadian scientists will design the service station as part of Canada's contribution to a permanently manned US space station, scheduled to go into orbit in 1992, says Robert Lottmann, Chief of International cooperation for the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Canada is expected to sign a \$30 million agreement with NASA to design the service facility over the next two years.

Economy

Privatisation plans start to move ahead

The Canadian government is aiming to privatise, eliminate or absorb into government departments a number of its 400 Crown corporations.

S G Warburg, the London merchant bank, has been appointed by the government to help it find buyers for three Canadian state-owned industries – the aircraft manufacturers,

De Havilland and Canadair, and a uranium mining and processing company, Eldorado Nuclear.

Warburg is one of the three investment banks charged with finding buyers for the three companies. The others are Burns Fry of Toronto and Merrill Lynch of New York.

The Canadian government has told these banks that it is prepared to consider seeing the two aircraft companies pass into 100% foreign ownership, if need be. However, it is likely to insist on retaining a majority stake in the uranium business on the grounds of national security.

According to Canadian Treasury Board President Robert de Cotret, disposing of some of the governments Crown corporations is not a money-saving move, but something that has to be done 'to ensure that we're playing the role we want in our private markets'.

Energy

Agreement reached on new oil and gas prices and taxation

The Canadian government and Canada's three main oil-producing provinces – Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan – have signed an agreement, which sets the new stage for oil pricing and the taxation of petroleum-producing companies in Canada.

Under the agreement, Canadian oil prices will rise to world levels, effective June 1. Since the mid 1970s, Canadian oil prices have been kept artificially low, regulated by the federal government in a move to protect the competitive position of Canadian companies that use oil to fuel their operations.

The agreement calls for the progressive removal of a federal tax on oil and natural gas. This levy is to be phased out over three years. Part of the agreement eliminates the subsidies the government had been paying on crude oil imported into Eastern Canada.

The agreement opens the way for increased investment in Canada's oil and gas industry. And it gives a boost to the economics of the western provinces.

Immigration

Canada actively looking for entrepreneurial immigrants

The Canadian government is taking steps to attract to Canada more immigrants who can bring with them established entrepreneurial skills.

In Ottawa recently, Conservative members of the Commons immigration committee presented a report that recommended there be a sharp increase in the number of immigrants entering the country, especially if those immigrants were successful entrepreneurs who could bring their management skills and their job-creating abilities.

And in Britain, the Canadian government recently placed an advertisement in the *Sunday Times*, asking successful entrepreneurs to 'bring us your expertise, business talent and capital.'

The advertisement stressed that Canada welcomes investors with proven ability and experience. And it pointed out that in return, Canada can offer a stable commercial environment, an expanding economy, a highly skilled workforce, plentiful energy and resources, a refreshingly new lifestyle, plus access to the 'vast and vastly prosperous markets of North America'.

In 1983, some 2000 entrepreneurs went to Canada as immigrants, taking with them about \$820 million in capital. Any entrepreneurs interested in establishing themselves in Canada are invited to contact the Entrepreneurial Development Officer, telephone 01-629 9492 ext 522.

Government

Newfoundland's Peckford sees majority reduced

On April 2, 1985, the voters of Newfoundland went to the polls and re-elected a Conservative government. They cut back the number of seats held by the Tories and they reduced the Tories' share of the popular vote. However, Tory strength was such that even with the cutbacks, the Conservatives were again returned with a majority.

Going into the election, the Conservatives held 44 of the provincial legislature's 52 seats. Coming out, they had 36 seats. The Liberals were the main beneficiaries; they took 15 seats. The New Democratic Party came second in six of the districts, but were only able to capture one.

The swing away from the Conservatives was reflected in the popular vote. In the previous election in 1982, the Tories had taken 61% of the votes; this time, their share fell to 49%. The Liberal vote rose slightly, to 37%, up from 35%. For the NDP, the popular vote jumped nearly four-fold to 14%.

Three Cabinet ministers went down to defeat: Len Simms, Hazel Newhook and Joseph Goudie. Premier Brian Peckford was unable to vote, because poor weather prevented him from travelling to his home constituency. However, he won re-election with a comfortable margin. That gave him his third victory and third term in office within the past six years.

Overseas Aid

Labour union initiates famine relief donations

An important Canadian aid initiative has been announced by Gerard Docquier, national director of the United Steel Workers of America.

Canadian members (160 000) of this 750 000-strong international union will start a permanent payroll-deduction plan to raise money for famine relief in the Third World.

Each steelworker will be asked to donate one cent an hour – about 40 cents a week or \$20 a year to a national Humanity Fund. Eighty-five percent of the money will go to international projects approved by the union; the remaining 15% will be set aside for Canadian relief projects, such as food banks. Donations will be voluntary on an opting-out basis, and employers will be encouraged to make matching contributions.

Docquier says that the plan will take time to develop, because new contract clauses have to be negotiated by individual steelworkers' locals to

authorise employers to make the deductions.

However, little resistance is anticipated, because amounts sought from individual union members are small, and employers are already set up to make deductions for other purposes.

It is expected that the plan will raise about \$100 000 this year, and \$600 000 annually by mid-1988.

Docquier is also trying to encourage other affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress to start famine relief funds, too.

Documentation

Canadian government issues new-look passport

A new Canadian passport, smaller and designed to be read by machines, was issued recently. The current passport fee of \$21 will not change, and existing passports will be valid until their stated date of expiry.

Personal information, a photograph and passport details will be placed on one page under a plastic cover. Two lines of information at the bottom of a page will repeat some of the information in a special format for machine reading.

The External Affairs Department says the new passport will be smaller and more secure.

Culture

Festival features works of Quebecois composer

The 1985 Almeida International Festival of Contemporary Music and Performance will devote a major part of its program this year to the work of the late Quebecois composer, Claude Vivier.

Vivier, who was murdered in his Paris apartment two years ago at the age of 34, has only recently begun to attract an international following to his music. The Almeida Festival, which is held at the Almeida Theatre in London (June 8–July 8), marks the first occasion that his music has been performed in this country.

The Festival this year falls into four main sections: A Celebration of American Experimental Music.

1905–1985; Aspects of French Contemporary Music; Hommage a Claude Vivier; and Extras, which is a number of single events.

Hommage a Claude Vivier will present ten of the 40 works that he left. It will include the European premier of his opera, *Kopernikus*, directed by Pierre Audi, and *Lonely Child*, a piece that is said to capture Vivier's essential nature – his loneliness as an orphan/artist.

A pre-concert talk on Vivier will be given by composers Gilles Tremblay and John Rea and members of Les Amis de Claude Vivier, on 27 June at 18.30.



Photo: Almeida Theatre

Almeida Theatre

Further information on programme details may be obtained from the Almeida Festival.

Canadian pianist wins international competition

Canadian pianist, Angela Hewitt, was declared winner of the International Bach Piano Competition created in memory of the Canadian pianist, Glenn Gould and held in Toronto earlier this year.

She was awarded the first prize of \$15 000, and was soloist in the final gala concert at Toronto's Royal Thomson Hall.

Angela Hewitt was born in Ottawa. She has won many international awards and made a very successful New York debut in 1984 at the Lincoln Center.

As prizewinner she will also receive further engagements in Canada and also a recording by Deutsche Grammophon.

Canadians debut at Wigmore Hall

The Canadian High Commission is presenting a series of three recitals featuring Canadian artists

at London's Wigmore Hall.

Entitled, 'Wigmore Canada Debuts', the recitals will feature:

July 5: Pianist, Yuval Fichman

July 12: Soprano,
Jane Leslie Mackenzie

July 16: Cellist, Sophie Rolland

Publications

New book lists UK sites of importance to Canadians

The Canadian Guide to Britain, Volume One: England is more than a guidebook to places of interest in England that are connected to Canada and Canadians. It is also a source of historical and topical anecdotes about the sites in question.

The book is divided into tourist areas. It gives information on places like Clivedon, where the Canadian Red Cross Hospital was built on the grounds of the Astor estate and where thousands of Canadian troops were treated in both world wars; on the Old Vic theatre, now under Canadian ownership; on 36 St Mary's Terrace, Hastings, the boyhood home of Archie Belaney (also known as Grey Owl); on Westerham, Kent, home of General James Wolfe; and many more throughout the country.

In all, over 150 places of interest are listed, along with information on how to find these sites, and whether or not they can be visited. A comprehensive index makes each site easy to find within the book.

The book was written by Jeffrey Simpson and Ged Martin. Simpson is the national political columnist of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. He is also a winner of the Governor General's award for non-fiction for his book *Discipline of Power: The Conservative Interlude and the Liberal Restoration*. He researched *The Canadian Guide to Britain* while based in London for the *Globe and Mail*. Ged Martin is Director for the Centre for Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh, and is an authority on Canadian history and its British links. He is completing his research on the next volume in this series, which will be on Scotland.

Further information on *The Canadian Guide to Britain* can be obtained from David Rivers, Macmillan London Ltd, 4 Little Essex Street, London WC2R 3LF.

New publication provides information on Canada

Horizon Canada – a 120-edition, government-sponsored magazine-encyclopaedia designed to help teach Canadians about Canada – was launched recently by the Centre for the Study of Teaching Canada. The first edition contained articles on such diverse subjects as the Vikings in Canada, Alexander Graham Bell and the Group of Seven.

Editions will be published weekly and will cost \$1.95 a copy. The entire set will sell on a subscription basis for \$175. A set of 10 binders will be available, and so too will a detailed index.

Cities

Toronto to build stadium with retractable roof

Ontario's first major sports complex with a retractable roof will be built on Canadian National Railway's land near the CN Tower in central Toronto.

The stadium, which will have what is thought to be the largest retractable roof in the world, is scheduled for completion in 1988.

It will seat about 55 000 for baseball and about 60 000 for football. It will be 207 metres in diameter, with a clear height above the playing field of 60 metres; and it will cover a site of 4.5 hectares.

As well as being the home for the Toronto Blue Jays baseball club and the Toronto Argonauts football club, the stadium will be used for conventions, trade shows, concerts and other commercial activities.

It is located on the edge of the city's downtown core, and will be connected to the newly opened Metro Toronto Convention Centre.

Unique collection of Indian artefacts to be displayed at Canada House



Beaded bags

Photo: Hanover Studios, London

For the past 20 years, June Bedford has been collecting items of Victorian souvenir art that were produced by Canadian Indians and brought back to Europe to decorate houses.

Now her collection of more than 400 items of Canadian Indian beadwork hats, bags and moccasins, moose-hair embroidery and porcupine-quill decoration will form the core of an exhibition at Canada House, Trafalgar Square, from July 3 to August 13.

Titled *Mohawk, Micmac, Maliseet and other souvenir art from Victorian Canada*, the exhibition will feature an original Victorian living-room setting that will show how these souvenir items were actually displayed.

It will also show the richness of design and the creative spirit of Canadian Indians, and emphasize the native and non-native aspects of a uniquely Canadian culture.

BY J.C.H. KING

Assistant Keeper at the Museum of Mankind, London, responsible for the North American Collection

During the 19th century, Canadian Indians embroidered vast quantities of birchbark and cloth utensils with moosehair, porcupine quills and glass beads. While much of this material was made and used domestically, a whole range of non-native artefacts was created and sold to Europeans.

In the second half of the 19th century, the South Kensington Museum — now the Victoria and Albert Museum — acquired examples of Canadian artefacts for its collection of commercial materials made of animal products. These included moosehair and porcupine quillwork. While these items have been appreciated by some people in Britain (and in Canada, the United States and Europe), they have more often been ignored — and even looked down upon especially by anthropologists, because they were not made for traditional purposes. However, such attitudes are now changing.

Many, if not most, of the early travellers and explorers in Canada collected native objects for a variety of reasons. Some objects, such as the Indian costumes commissioned and brought to England in the 18th century from colonial wars, were designed to glorify the deeds of soldiers. Other objects, such as model canoes, dolls and the like, were acquired as typical Indian objects; while still others — wampum belts, tomahawks and scalps — were collected as objects of cultural significance that were readily identifiable symbols of native life.

However, by the middle of the 19th century, this

demand for Indian artefacts had assumed a different character. It was then possible to acquire not just Indian style clothing, but also a myriad of standard Victorian artefacts made of, or decorated with, traditional Indian materials.

These Victorian-style native artefacts were incorporated into European life in North America and Europe. Their impact on European design was limited, however — especially in comparison with Oriental artefacts during the same period. It was only in this century — with the employment of textiles from the Southwest of the United States, and the use of North American and Mexican geometric forms in Art Deco — that the art of the Americas contributed to the mainstream of Western design.

Four main traditions

Nelson Graburn, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California in Berkeley, has produced a scheme that describes both the origins and the destinations of art forms made by native people for non-native use. At the first level, Graburn says, the native society will produce objects such as embroidered moccasins or decorated boxes for its own use; it will then expand this into a commercial tradition, selling, say, moccasins to tourists at Niagara Falls, or quilled boxes to sailors and maritime traders. At the second level, new ideas, techniques and materials — such as glass beads or cloth — will be individually incorporated into a synthetic part-native, part-European

tradition. For example, natives might produce beaded cloth clothing for their own use and beaded novelties for sale to tourists. Graburn's other levels — in which whole, non-native genre are taken up in native society — do not apply here since these traditions have their roots in native society.

Graburn's scheme lets us see how much of any given artefact may be considered native. In this case, it also lets us compare artefacts of the four main traditions from different areas of eastern Canada, which are represented in the Bedford collection.

The earliest and most important tradition is that of the Huron birchbark artefacts made at Lorette and sold in huge quantities in the early 19th century. The embroidery techniques — learnt in part from French-Canadian nuns and reintegrated into native life — were used to embellish birchbark, cut to form entirely European-style objects. At the same time, traditional souvenir items, particularly moccasins, continued to be made of black-dyed skin and decorated with moosehair or quillwork.

After the middle of the 19th century, significant changes took place, which affected both Huron production and that of other native Canadian groups. Most important was probably an expansion of demand for native work, plus an improvement in communications. This allowed, for instance, the Huron idea of making birch bark Glengarries covered in cloth and decorated with moosehair to be taken up elsewhere, particularly by the New York and Ontario Iroquois.

The influence of moosehair-embroidered birchbark artefacts is not clearly understood. Some items were sold at Niagara Falls where they would have influenced the local Tuscarora; we know, for example, that fans decorated with stuffed birds were on sale at the Falls in 1860. From this kind of traffic — both inland from Lorette and out towards the Maritimes — it seems reasonable to assume that other native groups imitated Huron work.

The manufacture of Huron moosehair embroidery seems to have come to an abrupt halt

after about 1860. The reasons for this, and for the transformation of the manufacture of moccasins, is still unclear. In the early 19th century, when the production of birchbark work was at its peak, the Huron created the finest and most heavily quilled moccasins of any native group. Huron quillwork disappeared over the next half century, whereas Huron moosehair embroidered moccasins underwent another transformation which — unlike the moosehair on birchbark work — enabled their production to survive into this century. This transformation introduced the use of tanned leather to replace dyed skin and new decoration with simple geometric patterns in moosehair instead of elaborate floral designs.

Marketing native artefacts

The pattern of Huron craft productions is most nearly paralleled by that of the Maritime provinces, and especially by Micmac materials. Best known of the individual traditions is that of Micmac birchbark boxes decorated with quills and split roots. Complementing the birchbark tradition was that of beadwork on cloth, which was employed not only in the creation of sumptuous garments for native use, but also in the generalised production of caps, hats and pouches sold in large numbers to non-natives. The designs of these were either in the double-curve motif, native in origin, or in a wide variety of related floral traditions that combine native and non-native elements. These floral traditions are perhaps the hardest to associate with specific native groups, since similar types of hat and pouch, for instance, were produced not only in the Maritimes and northern New England, but also in Ontario and New York by the Iroquois.

These Iroquois souvenirs form the largest group of native artefacts made for sale. Most of the beaded Glengarries, pouches, and whimsies were made by the Tuscarora in New York and Mohawk at Caughnawaga between the middle of the 19th century and the middle of this one. Iroquoian materials did not include birchbark; but the Ottawa and Ojibwa started to create birchbark souvenirs in the middle of the 19th century. These were (and are) decorated with geometric and floral designs. Many were of forms used elsewhere, while others were embroidered canoes, altar furniture, model houses and other novelties. One of the similarities with the Huron material is that there was no equivalent, at least in the early stages, of decorated beadwork souvenirs.

The beaded, quilled and embroidered objects brought to Europe and used to decorate houses are still poorly understood, as cultural phenomena and in terms of the artistry and craftsmanship involved in their production. The Bedford display, with its diverse materials from discrete tribal traditions, brings together for the first time materials that emphasise the native and non-native aspects of a uniquely Canadian material culture.

In past exhibitions, Iroquois beadwork and Huron and Micmac birchbark have been displayed as an adjunct to entirely native materials. The intention of this exhibition is to help these productions regain their position as an important bridge between Europe and native North America.



Birchbark letter rack decorated with quillwork

Photo: Hanover Studios, London

Nest of Micmac boxes



Photo: Ken Smith, Edinburgh

Canada to become major meetings centre

Canada's most recent conference centre is a \$90 million facility in Toronto, catering to groups of up to 12 000 people. By 1987, Canada will have more than a dozen of new or expanded centres like this, being built at a cost of more than half a billion dollars. However, as this article shows, that is just the beginning, as Canada moves to become a world-class centre of meetings — and incentive — travel.

It is appropriate that Toronto — Canada's largest city — is named after an old Indian word meaning 'meeting place', because Canada is determined to become one of the world's premier meeting destinations. In the next few years, corporations, associations and international organisations will all be holding conferences, seminars and meetings at one or other of Canada's many meetings centres.

As Anne Massey, a writer for Britain's *Campaign* magazine, reported upon her recent return from a cross-Canada inspection tour: 'The multi-million-pound international association meetings world could be set for a major shake-up — and Britain will inevitably feel the shock waves.'

The challenge will come from a sleeping giant on the other side of the Atlantic — a giant that is about to awake with a vengeance. Canada, which reckons it makes around \$400 million to \$500 million a year from the international meetings market, is already convincing the world's tourists of its attributes; but in the conference community it has been a backwater.

A model of Canada Place at Expo '86



The Edmonton Convention Centre

Now, new centres are being opened across the country, the national marketing machine is grinding into action and the United States' "poor neighbour" is about to come out of the shadow of the stars and stripes.

International destination

The time is indeed ripe for Canada to step out of the shadows and start selling her image — and her

facilities — as an international meeting and incentive travel destination. Along with spectacular scenery, outdoor adventure and cultural diversity, Canada also offers modern cities with soaring buildings, tomorrow's technology and an active nightlife, which place her among the top choices of world-wide meetings destinations.

Also, two international events, scheduled for the latter half of the 1980s, will soon be focusing world attention on Canada.

In 1986, the World Exposition will be held in Vancouver. It will see that city's Canada Place completed in ultra-modern 200 000 sq. ft. splendour, which, along with the addition of new hotels and upgraded civic shopping and entertainment areas, will emphasise Vancouver's many appeals.

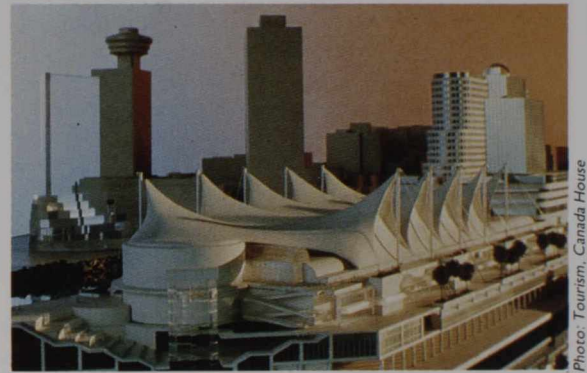


Photo: Tourism, Canada House

Calgary is also gearing up for a world event — the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. They will undoubtedly showcase the city's Stampede Centre, the Calgary Convention Centre and the Glenbow Museum and Art Gallery, which will be integrated with the soon-to-be-completed Centre for Performing Arts.

However, Canada's campaign to increase her share of the international meetings pie is only one side of the picture. Just as important — and in many ways more creative — is the incentive travel market.

A major motivator

Incentive travel — those plum trips to exotic locales offered by companies to their top-producing sales forces — has become a major motivator in the corporate world. To keep sales high, a company must offer its staff the opportunity to experience something special. Canada is naturally keen to position herself as the Shangri-La to which all good salesmen aspire. This, more than any other component of the Canadian travel industry, focuses attention and effort on defining and promoting attractions and activities, which offer incentive buyers the exotic experience they seek.

That's why ground-operators in Canada (the packagers who put all the details in place 'on the ground') are offering special trips like rafting expeditions in the North West Territories, which feature gourmet meals taken from the finest bone-china and lead crystal; or gold-panning forays into the Yukon; or cruises up and down the St. Lawrence in replicas of century-old riverboats.

Anything that incorporates the very best of what Canada has to offer will be used as the basis of a bright and exciting new incentive package — and a new and developing industry.

Canada House marks anniversary with extensive range of services

This year, Canada House is celebrating 60 years of service to the British (and visiting Canadian) public. Since its opening in Trafalgar Square in 1925, it has offered assistance and help through a wide range of facilities. Below, we review the main services that are available to the public today.

Canada has been represented in London since 1761, when what was then the colony of Nova Scotia established an agency there.

After Confederation in 1867, Canadian government offices in London multiplied, so by 1923 there was an obvious need for a building that would house all the offices under one roof. The government began looking for a central and commanding location, and decided that the Union Club in Trafalgar Square would be ideal.

The Club had been built in 1824 by Sir Robert Smirke, a leading British architect. He had ignored the then-current fad for gothic architecture and had designed a building in the bold, neo-Hellenic style of monumental proportions. In 1924, the Canadian government bought the building; and Canada House was opened on June 29, 1925.

In 1964, the government extended its facilities by buying the northern portion of the Sir Robert Smirke building from the Royal College of Physicians. That created Canada House as it is seen today.

Meanwhile, the needs of the government had continued to expand, and in 1959 it had bought the former United States Embassy building in Grosvenor Square — now called Macdonald House. So the Canadian High Commission in London now operates from two major buildings. However, public

affairs activities are concentrated in Canada House.

Each year, Canada House is visited by thousands of people who use its many cultural and information facilities. Below is a list of the main services that Canada House now offers.

Cultural Centre

The Cultural Centre was established to create a greater awareness in Britain of the different aspects of Canadian culture. Its facilities include two galleries, an auditorium and a cinema. Staff are on hand to provide information on all aspects of the visual and performing arts in Canada.

Visual Arts. The staff at the cultural centre organise or host monthly exhibitions of works by Canadian artists. These exhibitions range from the recent showing of paintings by the internationally acclaimed artist, Alex Colville, which also toured to public galleries and museums in Great Britain, to the display of craft work by the Mohawk, Micmac, and Maliseet Indians of 19th century Canada, which will be taking place July 3 to August 13, 1985 (see article elsewhere in this issue).

Performing Arts. The Centre regularly stages recitals, playreadings, lectures, poetry readings and other events featuring Canadian performers. It helps to organise tours of Canadian performers in the UK and provides contacts to UK groups that are considering going to Canada.

Cinema. The cinema features the works of a wide range of Canadian film makers and video artists. Organisations that would like to show Canadian films can obtain the film catalogue from the audio-visual office.

The High Commissioner's salon at Canada House as it was in 1925. Very few changes have been made to the decor and furnishings since that date



Photo: Bedford Lemere & Co, London / Public Archives of Canada / PA - 139324



Photo: Topical Press Agency

Peter Larkin (centre) 5th High Commissioner to the UK, 1921–1930, greeting King George V and Queen Mary at the opening of Canada House in 1925

is supported by the library's collection of fine art and art history books, and by its art exhibition catalogues from galleries across Canada. Biographical information on Canadian artists of past and present is compiled, and a comprehensive set of scripts published by Playwrights Canada is maintained for consultation by drama students or theatrical producers.

Visitors to the library may use headphones to listen to recordings of Canadian artists and orchestras and of the works of Canadian composers.

The library is open to visitors by appointment only (telephone 01-629 9492 extension 236) Monday to Friday 14.00–17.00. Telephone reference queries are accepted between these hours, but people whose enquiries need detailed research are asked to visit the library in person, or put their enquiry in writing.

Reading Area

The reading area in the lobby of Canada House is open Monday to Friday 9.00–17.00. Visitors may read a wide variety of Canadian newspapers and daily bulletins received by telex, as well as watch a video featuring Canadian news highlights of the past week.

General tourist information is also displayed in the reading area, and public telephones are provided for people who want to make hotel or theatre reservations.

Information Services

The Information Section and the Enquiry Centre give information on Canada to the British public, and also help Canadians visiting or living in Britain. Publications, exhibits and teaching aids are available on request.

Academic Relations Division

This division welcomes personal contact with professors from Canadian universities visiting or living in Britain. It compiles lists of Canadian academics in Britain and distributes these lists to British universities and colleges, which may be seeking qualified lecturers in various fields.

A Canadian studies speakers programme is supported by the High Commission. It attracts participants who have expertise in some aspect of Canadian studies, such as Canadian economics, sociology and history.

Public Archives of Canada

The Public Archives office collects material (films, manuscripts, photographs, etc.) on, or of relevance to, Canada. It seeks contact with anyone who has, or knows about, such material. The office also offers basic information on the research on Canada that is available to British repositories, and on documentary research facilities in Canada.

Tourism Advice

Tourism counsellors are on hand to answer travel enquiries from prospective visitors to Canada. The tourism division also stocks brochures, maps and other information about Canadian travel destinations.

The Cultural Centre is open 10.00–17.30, Monday to Friday. In addition, the Gallery is open until 19.00 on Thursdays and from 12.00 to 17.30 on Sundays. Information on the calendar of events may be obtained from the Enquiry Centre at Canada House or by telephoning 01-629 9492 extension 246.

Reference Library

The Canada House reference library is a branch of the Department of External Affairs Library in Ottawa. It offers an information service about Canada to people in Britain.

The library has more than 10 000 books covering Canadian political, social and economic history, science and technology, law, literature, drama, fine art, geography, travel and biography. There are extensive volumes on the early exploration of Canada, including contemporary journals and diaries published by the Champlain Society, and some of the official records of the Hudson's Bay Company fur-trading posts. Also, there are many examples of popular Canadian works, such as travel guides, novels, cookery books and photographic studies of Canada and Canadians.

The library subscribes to more than 200 Canadian journals and to the indexing services that cover them. It also keeps backfiles of periodicals and newspapers. In addition, the library acquires all Statistics Canada's regular and occasional publications. Statistics are on hand for primary industries (farming, forestry, mining), manufacturing, transportation, communications and utilities, commerce, finance and prices, employment and unemployment, labour income, health and welfare, culture and education. Census publications are available from the first census in 1851 to the most recent in 1981. Most parliamentary and non-confidential departmental information issued by the Canadian government is also on file.

The work of the Canada House Cultural Centre



The services provided by The Canadian High Commission in London are described in the booklet, *Welcome to Canada House, London*. Copies may be obtained from
Canada House,
Trafalgar Square,
London SW1Y 5BJ,
telephone 01-629 9492,
or from
Macdonald House,
1 Grosvenor Square,
London W1X 0AB
telephone 01-629 9492.