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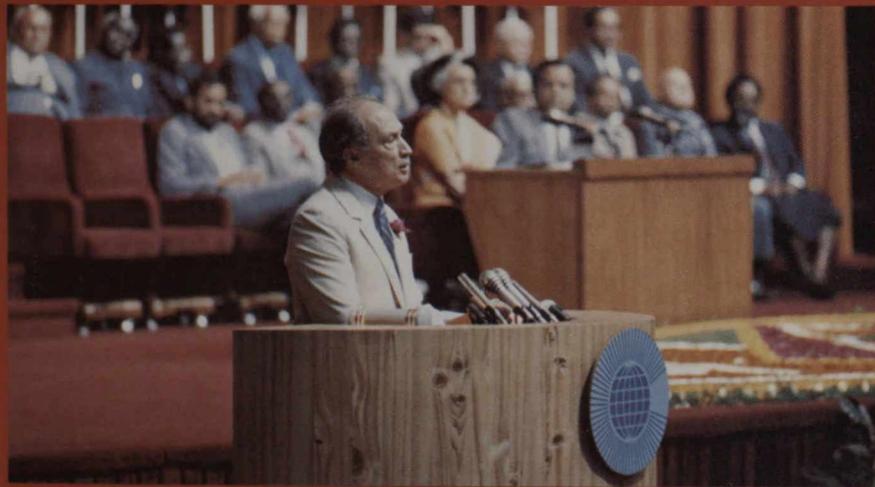
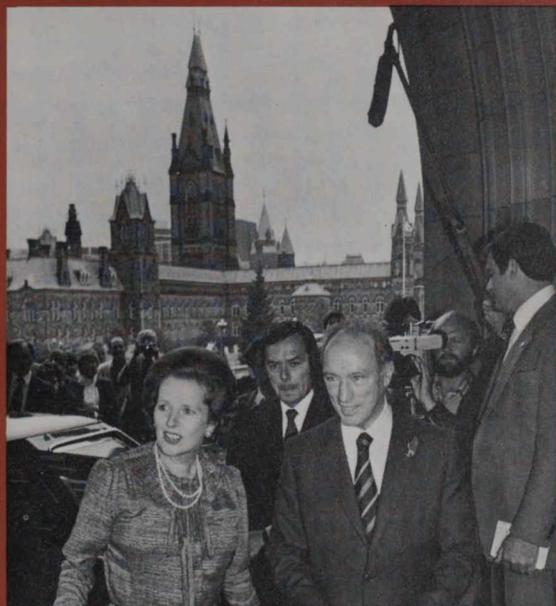
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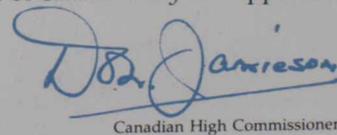
The lead article in this issue deals with Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts to inject new energy and political will into the quest for international peace and security at a time when East-West relations seem to be drifting into a dangerously confrontational phase. As a former Minister of External Affairs I can appreciate, perhaps more than most observers, the enormity of the task. The level of East-West tensions is, in the final analysis, largely a function of the relationship between the super-powers. However, a middle-level power like Canada and a statesman like Prime Minister Trudeau can have an influence, especially when what he is saying reflects the concerns of the international community as a whole.

The achievements of the Canadian telecommunications industry are discussed in our trade article. I think it is significant that leading Canadian companies, such as Northern Telecom and Mitel do not see Britain as simply an export market. Their very substantial investments in manufacturing and research and development facilities in this country are a sign of both their confidence in their own products and their confidence in Britain. They are also an example of the beneficial effects, for both Canada and Britain, of open international competition in the telecommunications sector.

This quarter our cultural article takes a look at Canadian theatre, from its infancy in the 1950's to the multi-faceted maturity it displays today. Canadian theatre in the English language shares a common theatrical heritage with Britain and has been enriched by many Britons who have pursued their craft in Canada. The work of Ed Mirvish in restoring the Old Vic Theatre is part of the reverse flow of talent and investment, as is the appearance in London of Canadian theatrical productions such as the Stratford Festival's *The Mikado*.

We are marking the Year of Tourism in Canada with an article which outlines many of the special events taking place across the country. Tourism is one of Canada's most important industries and this is reflected in the variety, quality and value of accommodation, food and entertainment available for the visitor.

A special theme issue of *Canada Today* will be published in April on the province of Ontario, which is celebrating its bicentennial this year. Our next magazine issue of *Canada Today* will appear in June.

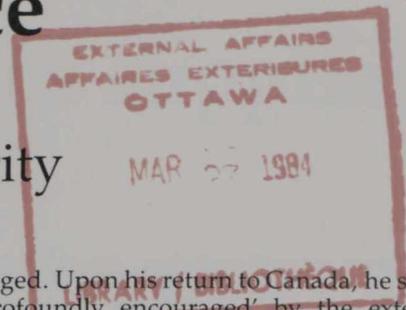


Canadian High Commissioner

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Strategies for Peace

Prime Minister Trudeau's initiative on peace and security



Prime Minister Trudeau has embarked on an initiative to enlist world leaders in a concerted effort to lessen world tensions and to bring a firmer political will to arms control negotiations and the building of East/West confidence.

His initiative for easing world tensions was first outlined in a major speech on 27 October 1983, before the Conference on Strategies for Peace and Security in the Nuclear Age, at the University of Guelph, Ontario.

In his address Mr Trudeau said that he was deeply troubled by 'a widening gap between military strategy and political purpose' and 'a super-power relationship which was dangerously confrontational'.

He suggested that in addition to NATO's 'two-track' (deployment and negotiation) approach to intermediate range nuclear forces in Europe, which the Canadian government supports, a 'third rail' of 'confidence and communication' is needed in East-West relations - 'a rail charging our dealings with the other side with a current of political energy'.

Mr Trudeau also said that the risk of miscalculation in the East-West nuclear confrontation is too great not to try to rebuild confidence through active political contacts and consultations. He continued that 'only in this way can the quality of credibility of effort toward peace and security, from whatever quarter, be animated and reinforced'.

Following his Guelph speech, Prime Minister Trudeau discussed his proposals to restore East-West dialogue with the leaders of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, and with Pope John Paul II. Everywhere that Mr Trudeau sought support he was welcomed and

encouraged. Upon his return to Canada, he said he was 'profoundly encouraged' by the extent to which his proposals were received.

On November 13, in a speech to supporters in Montreal, Mr Trudeau expanded on his initiative and outlined specific elements of a programme for political management of the current crisis in East/West relations. He called for the establishment of a forum in which global limits might be negotiated for all five nuclear weapons states. He said this forum should recognize the USA and USSR as strategic equals, and at the same time should not subject the nuclear forces of Britain, France and China to restraints which do not recognize their own national interests. Other elements of this programme would involve giving the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures in Europe (CDE) the necessary political support to achieve progress in creating military confidence building measures; injecting in the Vienna MBFR talks fresh political impetus in an effort to achieve mutually-agreed conventional force reductions; seeking a ban on testing anti-satellite systems; and renewed efforts to limit both vertical and horizontal nuclear proliferation.

In late November, Prime Minister Trudeau went to Japan where he met with Prime Minister Nakasone and then to New Delhi to meet with Prime Minister Gandhi and attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. His initiative met with general support from both leaders, as well as from the Commonwealth heads of government. In the 'Goa Declaration on International Security', issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth meeting, leaders gave their support 'in all appropriate ways' to the Canadian initiative and to Prime Minister Trudeau's 'efforts to restore active political contact and communications among all the nuclear weapon powers'.

From India, Mr Trudeau travelled to Peking to discuss his initiative with Chinese leaders, who again, while laying much of the responsibility for East/West relations with the superpowers, were strong in their support of his purpose.

The Prime Minister followed up these discussions with a mid-December visit to Washington where he discussed his perceptions of what was needed in East/West relations with President Reagan. Here again, he was heartened by the President's determination to assure peace and his desire to build confidence through maintaining a broad East/West dialogue.

Mr Trudeau has also discussed his ideas with the UN Secretary General, Sr Perez de Cuellar. He is expected as well to visit Moscow where he will follow up on informal talks already held there by his personal envoy, former Ambassador to Moscow, Geoffrey Pearson.

In each of his visits, the Prime Minister has been warmly welcomed and supported in his pursuit of improved East/West relations through more pervasive political contact and dialogue. Though some leaders may have reservations on specific elements of the Prime Minister's proposals, all seem to agree that the current state of East/West relations is deeply worrying and requires greater political

Front cover

Clockwise from lower left: External Affairs Minister Allan J MacEachen with NATO foreign ministers; Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi; Commonwealth leaders; the Prime Minister at the UN; in Oman; with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her visit to Ottawa in September 1983; with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan; and being greeted in Bangladesh by President Ershad.

attention, and all have thus encouraged him in his efforts to reverse the present situation, and to establish a new, upward 'trend line'.

Very much in the spirit of the Prime Minister's thinking, the NATO foreign ministers, meeting in Brussels in early December, agreed to go themselves to Stockholm 17 January to launch the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures in Europe (CDSBE). The NATO ministers also announced their intention to review the state of the Vienna MBFR negotiations.

The Prime Minister has commented: 'I am encouraged by this momentum, and heartened by the response, but I am also well aware that critics of my initiative have difficulty in grasping this step-by-step approach. Some would prefer the passionate embrace of an unattainable ideal.

Others are paralyzed by the complexities of the issues in play. I believe that peace must be waged steadily, with caution and with realism. We must work with due respect for the fragility of political trust, for the importance of building carefully, for the need to search out common ground on which to stand.

Peace and security are not cold abstractions. Their purpose is to preserve the future of mankind, the growth of the human spirit, and the patrimony of our planet.

'The choice we face is clear and present. We can without effort abandon our fate to the mindless drift toward nuclear war. Or we can gather our strength, working in good company to turn aside the forces bearing down on us, on our children, on this earth.'

The Trudeau initiative to date

27 October: Prime Minister Trudeau's University of Guelph speech outlining the initiative on peace and security.

8-11 November: The Prime Minister discussed the initiative with Pope John Paul II and the leaders of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

13 November: A second speech made by the Prime Minister in Montreal where he expanded ideas of the initiative and outlined specific elements.

19 November: Prime Minister met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan in Tokyo.

20 November: Opposition leader Brian Mulroney appointed former Prime Minister Joe Clark to undertake a major study of disarmament issues for the Conservative Party.

27 November: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi indicated support of the initiative.

28-29 November: The Prime Minister met with China's leaders, Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhaoziyang Ziyang and then returned to New Delhi to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

7 December: The Canadian government, in the speech from the Throne to open the Second Session of the Thirty-Second Parliament, announced plans to set up a publicly-funded centre to study defence and arms control issues as part of its overall effort to promote world peace. 'Fresh ideas and new proposals, regardless of source, will be studied and promoted' and 'funding for voluntary associations and private research groups interested in security, arms control and disarmament issues' will be increased.

8 December: The 'Declaration of Brussels' was

made by the 16 foreign ministers of the NATO Alliance to politicize the January European Disarmament Conference by opening it at the foreign ministers' level. External Affairs Minister Allan J MacEachen had pressed for the upgrading at the opening session of the NATO Ministerial Meeting. The NATO Alliance also endorsed a review of the long-stalled, balanced free reduction talks in Vienna, another peace initiative suggested by Trudeau.

14 December: Major Canadian church leaders pledge their support for the initiative.

15 December: Prime Minister Trudeau met with US President Ronald Reagan in Washington. President Reagan said they had shared concerns for peace and that 'we appreciate his strong statements supporting the efforts of the Western Allies to negotiate meaningful arms reductions and to promote dialogue with other nations'. The President wished the Prime Minister 'God-speed in your efforts to help build a durable peace.'

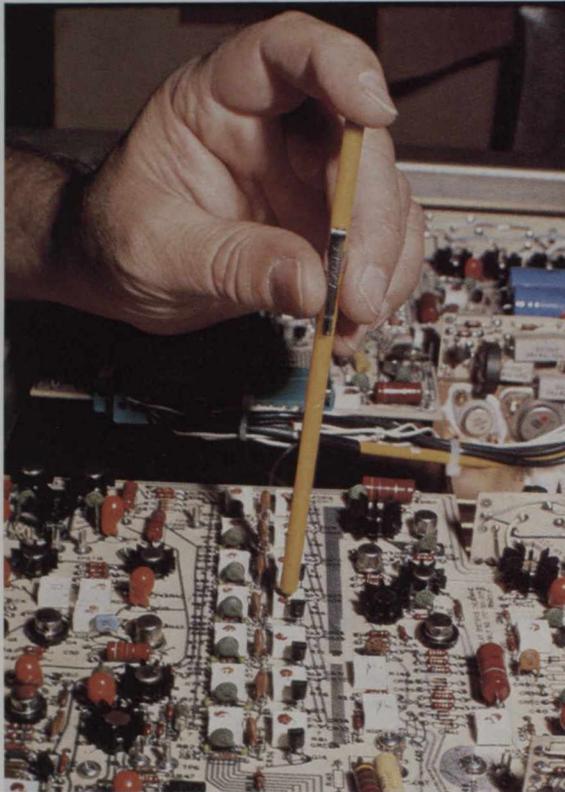
11 January: Prime Minister Trudeau met with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

16-17 January: Chinese Premier Zhaoziyang Ziyang visited Ottawa. Premier Zhao said that Mr Trudeau has 'made a number of important initiatives aimed at easing East-West relations', is deeply admired for it and shares many of China's views 'on the current international situation'. He encouraged the Prime Minister to continue his crusade to seek greater participation in the peace effort.

17 January: The 35-country European Disarmament Conference opened in Stockholm with foreign ministers in attendance.

28 January-2 February: Prime Minister Trudeau visited Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Romania.

Canada as a world telecommunications supplier



A circuit board assembly by Northern Telecom

It is not surprising that Canada has risen to the forefront of the communications industry. With a country so vast – some 9 980 000 square kilometres and a widely dispersed population – the development of an efficient communications network became increasingly important.

Canada had an early start in telecommunications. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in Canada in 1874; two years later the world's first long distance telephone call was made.

Today, with a population of almost 25 million, Canada has 14 million telephones in service and the fourth highest telephone density in the world. In the interest of even greater reliability and increased operating economies, the system is being rapidly converted to the digital mode.

Teleglobe Canada's satellite earth station in Weir, Quebec, is one of more than 100 Canadian-made earth stations.

Satellite communications

Telesat Canada was formed as a Federal Crown Corporation in 1969 to establish and operate a commercial system of satellite communications to serve all parts of Canada. *Anik A-1*, the world's first domestic satellite system, launched in 1972, could provide services to 10 million square kilometres. Similar satellites were launched in 1973, 1975, 1978, and the most recent, *Anik C-3*, was launched from the American Space Shuttle Columbia in November 1982.

There are now more than 100 Canadian manufactured satellite earth stations of about 14 types and sizes, ranging from large stations with 30-metre antennas to small transportable stations down to 1.2 metres. These provide such services as global television relay with local-area television distribution, telephone, computer-data transfer, and teletype.

Telesat Canada, with its extensive background, also provides consulting services to a number of countries.

Spar Aerospace, the Toronto-based firm that built the highly successful mechanical arm for the United States' space shuttle, recently signed a \$65-million contract to build solar energy panels for the *L-Sat*, a 50-metre long new generation communications satellite being built by three members of the European Space Agency including Britain for a 1986 launch.

Spar Aerospace was also selected through an international competition, as the prime contractor to provide two communications satellites and related ground equipment to the government of Brazil for their domestic satellite system. This \$150-million contract is the largest won by Spar and represents the first satellite system exported by Canada as well as the first domestic satellite communications system in Latin America. The project, which will be completed in 1985, has the capacity to carry 16 000 two-way voice communications on 24 TV channels.

Digital excellence

In the early 1970s as the use of computers and 'machine' communications increased, Northern Telecom, in co-operation with Bell Northern Research and Bell Canada, began developing digital switching and transmission systems to replace the analogue systems that were being used. In analogue transmission, signals are amplified; in digital transmission they are regenerated.

Digital is now shaping the whole telecommunications industry. Canadian digital PABX equipment has won wide acceptance in international markets and two Canadian manufacturers of digital PABX's, Northern Telecom and Mitel, are among world leaders in this product.

Northern Telecom, 53 per cent owned by Bell Canada Enterprises, the controlling group of the largest telephone operating company in Canada, has become the second largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer in North America, and the sixth largest in the world. Sales in 1982 exceeded \$3 billion, twice the 1977 level.





Operator's console for Mitel's superswitch SX-20

Mitel Corp of Kanata, Ontario, with sales of only \$300 000 in 1975 had revenues of more than \$250 million in 1982. It currently has some 13 per cent of the highly competitive US market for private branch exchanges and is very active in the United Kingdom and European markets.

Northern Telecom's success has been built on daring technical innovation and a strong home base. In 1976, Northern Telecom began production of a full range of new generation digital telephone exchanges. The company was taking a gamble in bringing up-to-the-minute computer technology to the telephone business. Research and development spending increased from \$33 million in 1973 to \$241.4 million in 1982 with the majority going on digital technology.

The gamble paid off. The company was the first in the world to produce a complete family of fully digital switching and transmission systems and net income in the first half of 1983 was up 80 per cent at \$109.8 million.

According to Northern Telecom chairman and chief executive Walter Light, the company now has a two to three year technological lead over its competitors. It has fully digital public and private exchanges serving 14 million telephone lines in 50 countries, with the largest market in the United States. Sales in the US now account for 55 per cent of the total compared with 32 per cent in Canada and the balance from other countries.

Northern Telecom entered the American Telephone and Telegraph Co (AT&T) market in 1980 when the US group approved the sale of the company's DMS-10 small local exchange to Bell operating companies. A new four-year contract was signed in June 1983 for Northern Telecom's larger DMS-100 family of large digital exchanges and toll switches. With sales of transmissions systems AT&T and the Bell operating companies are now Northern Telecom's largest customers in the US.

Northern Telecom is also increasingly looking to overseas markets. In August 1983, the company signed a \$300 million five-year contract to supply digital switching systems to Turkey and, on October 6, announced a \$12.9 million investment in the United Kingdom to take advantage of the opening up of the British Telecommunications market. The company's existing UK operation was hived off from its European subsidiary into a separate company, Northern Telecom PLC. The

new 100 000 square foot plant in Hemel Hempstead is large enough to allow both data systems and telecom manufacturing. A new British subsidiary of Bell Northern Research, itself a subsidiary of Northern Telecom, will also be established, near Maidenhead, to concentrate on developing the digital switching systems for international markets.

Mitel too, has been actively engaged in the United Kingdom market and has recently received the approval of the British Telecom Regulatory Affairs Department to connect the company's superswitch, the SX-2000 integrated communications system, to the British public telephone system. The SX-2000, a sophisticated internal switching system that channels calls within companies and to outside lines, will now be available for sale in the UK. According to Mitel spokesman Diana Daghofer, British Telecom's standards are among the most stringent in the world and since gaining its approval, other European countries will also approve the SX-2000 for sale.

Mitel is also planning to introduce a stripped-down version of its SX-2000 superswitch with limited capability for data transmission. Full volume production of this version is expected to begin in the spring of 1984 with the full system being available a year later. Marketing efforts are being concentrated on the private branch exchange market, where digital equipment is growing fastest and Mitel remains an acknowledged technological leader.

The electronic office

Like other western countries Canada is in the midst of an information revolution and, in 1980, the federal government initiated field trials of integrated electronic office systems within its departments. The aim was also to develop services for national and international markets. About \$12 million has been budgeted for the project which will run until 1985.

Some 5000 work stations used by professional and executive employees are being established across Canada and they are expected to make Canadians more aware of the potential of electronic office products, systems and services.

World's first teletext

In February 1983, Teleglobe Canada, a Crown company responsible for Canada's external communications services, announced that it had inaugurated the world's first overseas teletext service, making it possible to transmit a business letter from Canada to West Germany in ten seconds. Teletext is a new service using word processors and computer terminals and transmitting data in digital form. Canada, West Germany and Sweden are the first countries to adopt this system. The UK is scheduled to participate later this year.

Fibre optics

Technology relating to fibre optics (optical fibres that carry light instead of electricity) has been used in Canada since 1976. A wide variety of field trials have been introduced throughout the country —

Canadians in Britain

A Canadian school in Britain

The first Canadian school in Britain, Canadian Schools Abroad, moved into its own premises, a large Victorian house set in an acre of wooded land in Woking, Surrey, in September 1983.



Photo: Canadian Schools Abroad

Enrolment has subsequently increased from less than 20 to more than 70 students.

Canadian Schools Abroad is the first Canadian School outside Canada to provide an education in a bilingual environment. It was founded in 1982 by Mrs Mairi McElhill to meet the needs of both expatriate and local children with English as the core language of the school and French the second. The school also accepts and integrates Francophone students at any level.

Programs are designed to provide high academic standards. Studies are aimed at getting the students their British 'O' levels at the earliest possible age, as this is recognized as a good starting point for going on to achieve other qualifications both in Britain and in other countries.

The school has also developed a Canadian Studies program designed to maintain and increase the students knowledge of Canada and develop a sense of Canada's world role. It is believed that this program along with the school's emphasis on linguistic achievement makes the learning environment unique.

There are both Canadian and British teachers at the school and the students are from Canada, Britain, France and the United States.

Intelligence alliance renewed

An alliance between the Canadian Forces Intelligence Branch and the British Intelligence Corps was formally inaugurated by a parade on 29 October 1983 at Templar Barracks, near Ashford, England. The ceremony re-established the

close ties between the Canadian and British intelligence communities that have existed for over 100 years. Canadians first served in an intelligence role during the Boer War when mounted scouts monitored and assessed enemy strengths in front of the British and other Canadian troops. That tradition continued through the First World War with the bicycle corps, the forerunners of today's modern intelligence gathering and assessment network. The parade also marked the first anniversary of the Canadian Forces Intelligence Branch. In 1982, they separated from the Canadian Forces Security Branch to form their own separate organization.

Sir William Stevenson, the famous and enigmatic Intrepid of the Second World War, is the honorary colonel of the Canadian Intelligence Branch. As he was unable to attend the ceremony, Major-General Alan Pickering, chief of Intelligence and Security presented a scroll to General Sir Michael Gow to mark the occasion.



Photo: British Forces

Odyssey 1984: A new challenge

The Odyssey team of Canadians Garry Sowerby and Ken Langley are planning to travel more than 13 000 miles through Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Scandinavia, and establish a second world record to be entered in the Guinness Book of Records.

The challenge for the team involves driving a General Motors Suburban through 18 countries commencing in South Africa in February 1984 and terminating in Norway, in the complete darkness of winter some 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle. Through a diversity of climatic and road conditions, the Odyssey team will trace the routes of Stanley and Livingstone in Africa, travel in the Middle East countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq, enter Europe via Bulgaria, cross



Map: Christopher Stanbury

from West Germany into Denmark and finally drive through the remaining Scandinavian countries.

In 1980, the team established their first record and secured a place in the Guinness Book of Records by circumnavigating the globe by car, driving 26 561 miles in 74 days, 28 days less than the previous record. They appear on the cover of the 1984 Guinness Book of Records.

Trade

Trivial Pursuit in Britain

The board game *Trivial Pursuit*, that has enjoyed tremendous success in Canada and the United States, was introduced to the United Kingdom in November 1983, in time for the Christmas market. Invented by two Montreal journalists, Scott Abbott and Chris Haney, the game contains a 20-inch playing board, 1 000 question-and-answer cards (six per card), playing tokens and scoring wedges. Britons Ray Loud and Steve Birch, after almost two years of reading and research, wrote some 3 000 new questions for the British version.

Like all the best board games it's a matter of chance and skill. In *Trivial Pursuit* the huge appeal also lies in the sheer range of the 6 000 questions – witty, enlightening, tip-of-the-tongue teasers on art and literature, entertain-



Photo: Laure Agreay

ment, history, geography, science and sport. It is a simple game to learn, but with the questions so wide-ranging it helps to be well-read and have a memory for irrelevant details! Did you know, for example, that Michael Fagan stole the Queen's wine, or that George Washington's teeth were made of wood, or that an octopus has three hearts?

The game is designed for two to twenty four players who operate as teams in the larger groups. Players move their tokens around the board as the dice dictate, then answer a question from one of the six specialist categories. The board features a wheel-and-spokes layout and the colour-coded squares match the question categories. The six coloured wedges needed to attempt a game-winning question are earned by landing on each of the 'Category Headquarters' and answering correctly. This may take an hour, or an entire evening.

Distributed by Toronto based Horn Abbot Ltd, *Trivial Pursuit* was first introduced in Canada in 1980. Through 1982, 170 000 games were sold in the country, and by 1983, it entered the US market. In its various versions, including Genus (the original), Silver Screen and Sports, *Trivial Pursuit* has sold over 3.5 million copies. The British version is being distributed by The Palitoy Company in the United Kingdom and is available in many department and toy stores.

Explosafe

Volatile liquids or gases in containers equipped with Explosafe will not explode even when the contents are ignited. The product, made of heavy aluminum foil, sliced and stretched into a honeycomb of cells, is constructed to dissipate heat and suppress complete combustion. When cut to shape, it can fit into any container with less than 2 per cent displacement.

Explosafe, Canada's only explosion suppression system, was invented by Joseph Szago and developed by Explosafe America Inc of Rexdale, Ontario.

Marketing Explosafe has been very successful to date. Explosafe carries a United States government military specification number

and is currently installed or under contract in more than twenty-eight US and Canadian military systems. An agreement signed in 1983 with Spain's Santan S.A., a firm that supplies the world market with special Land Rovers, is valued at \$6 million in sales of main and auxiliary fuel tanks over the next five years. In Britain and Italy final negotiations are under way for the joint venture establishment of local manufacturing facilities which will supply Explosafe products for England, Ireland, Belgium and other European countries.

Better bomb detector

A faster and more sensitive bomb sniffer, that can detect the vapours of explosives in as small quantities as two parts a trillion, may soon be in use in airports across Canada. It was designed by Lorne Elias of the National Research Council (NRC) in Ottawa and has been developed jointly by the NRC and Transport Canada.

The sniffer, which weighs about 15 kilograms and can fit inside a small suitcase, is able to detect the vapours of a variety of explosives including dynamite, nitroglycerine and TNT. In tests to date, it has proven to be between ten and 100 times faster than other methods, having detected simulated bombs on airplanes in as little as two minutes. It can also be used to detect bombs planted in buildings.

Scintrex Ltd, a manufacturer of scientific instruments in Concord, Ontario, is currently manufacturing the sniffer and expects to have it commercially available by the summer of 1984. A variation of the sniffer that can also detect drugs will be produced later in the year by the company.

Visuprint

A new 'fuming' process that locates and exposes latent fingerprints, has been invented by a Canadian police constable and it is already being used by a number of law enforcement agencies in Canada and abroad. In the process, a compact Visuprint unit 'fumes' the object or area being examined with a special chemical vapour used as the detecting material. After some ten minutes,

any prints present become visible and permanent.

Constable Paul Bourdon of the North Bay Police Identification Bureau spent five years perfecting the 'fuming' process which is now being produced and marketed in a portable Visuprint unit by Payton Scientific Inc of Scarborough, Ontario.

The 10.4-kilogram Visuprint kit can be operated by a mains supply or battery, either in a police laboratory or at the scene of the crime. An entire automobile or complete interior of a room can be 'fumed' by this process. Visuprint will also develop latent fingerprints on more surfaces in a single process than any other conventional method. In addition, it is possible to find fingerprints on hitherto difficult or impossible surfaces including plastic bags, plastics, aluminum, firearms, stainless steel, chrome, silverware, wood, cardboard and paper. Although it has not been fully tested, it may be possible that the process will develop prints on human skin.



Photo: Ontario Ministry of Industry and Trade

Identification officers with both the Metro Toronto Police and the Ontario Provincial Police using the Visuprint unit in Canada are enthusiastic in their response to the process and claim the invention was an important development in crime detection.

In their efforts to market Visuprint, Payton Scientific has demonstrated the equipment in the United States, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Britain and has a large-scale, direct mail program in the United States and Canada as well as a regular schedule of marketing missions and exhibits at international trade shows.

Immigration

More British immigrants

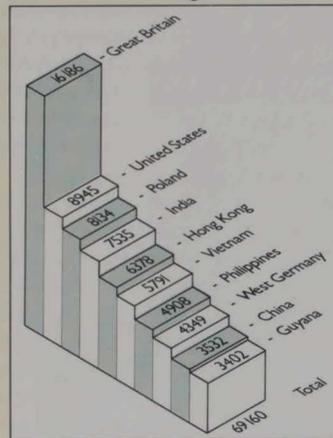


Diagram: Christopher Stanbury

Top ten immigrant source countries

Preliminary statistics for 1982, compiled by the Immigration Statistics Program Data Directorate of Employment and Immigration Canada, indicate that of the 119 018 immigrants that came to Canada during the year, more came from Britain than from any other country.

Entrepreneur immigration

New procedures designed to ease immigration requirements and actively seek immigrants who want to come to Canada to open businesses and create jobs came into effect on January 1. A key change in previous policy was the lifting of a restriction that immigrant entrepreneurs must have a day-to-day involvement in the business they intend to establish or purchase. According to Immigration Minister John Roberts, the rule was a major obstacle to entry by people whose special knowledge and skills could directly benefit Canadian industry on a broader scale. Although active personal involvement in the enterprise is still important, a proven track record in business, coupled with the required investment capital, will now be the most important considerations. Other new measures include a higher processing priority for entrepreneurial applicants and a two-year provisional admission for well qualified applicants who have not fully developed their business ventures.

The new program aims to provide fast, efficient service to entrepreneurs whose projects will

result in direct job creation and other economic benefits to Canada.

Information for prospective immigrant entrepreneurs is available from the Immigration Division of the Canadian High Commission in London, or at the Canadian Consulates in Glasgow and Birmingham.

Film

Norman McLaren

Canadian film maker Norman McLaren was acclaimed for his most-recent film *Narcissus* at both the Montreal World Film Festival and Toronto's Festival of Festivals in 1983. From a technical viewpoint, *Narcissus* is considered to be Mr McLaren's most ambitious and innovative film to date. He used blurred-time exposure to enhance a portrait of self-absorption and the results were magical.



Photo: R.S. Diamond - NFB/Photothèque ONF

Jean-Louis Morin dancing *Narcissus*

Narcissus is a filmed dance sequence based on the Greek mythological figure who fell in love with his reflection in a fountain and was then transformed into the flower that bears his name. It stars dancers Jean-Louis Morin of the Martha Graham Company, Sylvie Kinal of the Cleveland Ballet and Sylvain Lafortune of Les Grands Ballets canadiens. Fernand Nault of Les Grands Ballets canadiens was the choreographer.

In the sequences where *Narcissus* and his double are in parallel, Mr McLaren obtained asymmetry by skip-framing, by doubling or tripling frames, by freeze-framing or by withdrawing.

In order to obtain the soft focus effect when Narcissus dances with his double a special technique was applied: first each picture was exposed for one second while the dance was being performed; then, using an optical printer which can control the photography picture by picture, the movement was slowed down even further by a series of dissolve mixes resulting in a dreamlike effect. It was the first time the soft focus technique had been used this way in the cinema.

Another technique, the flicker effect seen in one of the sequences, was obtained by alternating between frames with pictures and frames without pictures in various combinations.

During his career, Norman McLaren has produced some 59 films, many of them with the National Film Board of Canada, where he was associated for 42 years. At the Film Board he was able to be among the first to use and popularize the optical image and the drawing-on-film technique, to design sound tracks and to explore three-dimensional animation.

As a pioneer and innovator of animation film he has become renowned throughout the world and has received many prizes including a Hollywood Oscar for his 1952 production of *Neighbours*. In 1973, he was named a companion of the Order of Canada, the country's highest order.

Stamps

Stamp honours Scouts

Ten million Canadian Scouts and former Scouts were honoured last summer in a stamp issued by Canada Post commemorating 75 years of Scouting in Canada.

The stamp was officially launched at a ceremony on 6 July 1983 during the Fifteenth World Scout Jamboree held in Kananaskis Country, Alberta, some 80 kilometres west of Calgary. The July 4-14 Jamboree was the culmination of celebrations marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of Scouting worldwide. Some 15 000 Scouts from about 100 countries attended the Jamboree,

the second Canada has hosted.

The design for the commemorative stamp was selected through a nationwide poster contest on the theme 'What Scouting Means to Me', organized by Canada Post for all scouts between the ages of 5 and 17. The winning poster, drawn by Scout Marc Fournier, aged 12, of Edmundston, New Brunswick, illustrates an evening flag-lowering ceremony at an overnight camp.



This poster was used by Montreal graphic designer François Dallaire to prepare the stamp design. The poster entry of Beaver Michael Timms, aged 6, of Delta, British Columbia was selected for the first day cover cachet design.

A full-colour reproduction of Marc Fournier's poster was used for a special post card issued by Canada Post to commemorate both the anniversary of Scouting in Canada and the Fifteenth World Scout Jamboree.

Dalhousie Law School

Canada Post issued a new stamp on October 28 to mark the one hundredth anniversary of Nova Scotia's Dalhousie Law School, the oldest continually operating Common Law School in Canada.



The stamp design, by Denise Saulnier of Halifax, characterizes both the persevering spirit and the rich tradition of Dalhousie Law School by featuring the school coat of arms (the phoenix over the traditional symbols of justice) against a deep blue background.

The school's first dean, Dr Richard Weldon, introduced the

system whereby students attend classes for three years and, following graduation, must serve a one-year apprenticeship period before being admitted to the Bar and allowed to practice law. This system has been adopted by all law schools across the country.

Technology

Heavy lift dirigible

The LTA 20-1, a lighter-than-air vehicle that can service the increasing demand for a reliable, efficient, vertical take-off and landing vehicle with a true heavy lift (22-110 tonnes) capacity has been developed and validated by Van Dusen Commercial Development Ltd of Ottawa, Canada. The spherical dirigible was designed by Canadian industrial designer Frederick D Ferguson who formed the company, and the design was refined by Professor James De Laurier of the Institute for Aerospace Studies at the University of Toronto where the Van Dusen vehicle concept was wind tunnel tested and validated. A six metre scaled prototype was constructed and flight tested during the summer of 1981 at Canadian Forces Base Uplands in Ottawa.



Six metre prototype being tested at CFB Uplands in Ottawa during summer of 1981

Designed from the outset to overcome the problems of ballasting and controllability which plagued early airships, this aircraft is radically different from any previous design. It utilizes a spherical lifting envelope with a gondola rigidly supported from an axle passing through the horizontal axis of the sphere. Thrust engines mounted at either end of the sphere's axle can be vectored between the vertical and horizontal to provide vertical take-off and landing capability. Controlled individually, they can

also provide forward or reverse thrust. The spherical shape of the LTA 20-1, unlike its torpedo-shaped predecessors, allows the vehicle to turn quickly and manoeuvre similarly to a helicopter. To adjust the vehicle's buoyancy in flight or on the ground, an internal air ballasting system is used to pressurize the helium, reducing its lift while simultaneously adding air weight to the internal ballasting sphere.

The design also utilizes a little used aerodynamic principle known as the Magnus Effect. As the vehicle translates from the take-off mode the Magnus Effect begins to generate aerodynamic lift through rotation of the sphere around its horizontal axis. This additional lift increases payload capacity without necessitating a corresponding increase in ballast when the vehicle is offloading. In addition, the rotation of the sphere in combination with the shape of the gondola helps reduce base drag substantially less than that of a non-rotating sphere. Further, aerodynamic stability is achieved due to the sphere's rotation.

This craft, unlike any other airship built, can address external conditions precisely (ie gusting winds etc), as well as providing strong structural design.



The prototype is seen here in an aircraft hangar during testing

Production of the Van Dusen LTA 20-1 is expected to begin in 1986. Studies on lighter-than-air vehicles reveal numerous potential applications which include, pipeline construction and maintenance, movement of heavy equipment, oil and gas drilling production, logging, heavy or light rise construction as well as military heavy-lift applications.

Honest Ed restores Old Vic



Photo Sidney Harris

The Queen Mother is greeted by Ed Mirvish at the gala opening of the refurbished Old Vic. With them is the theatre's administrator, Andrew Leigh.

London's Old Vic Theatre began a new lease on life after having been closed for almost two years, when it opened its doors to the public on 8 November 1983 thanks to its new owner, Canadian businessman Edwin Mirvish. Sparing no expense in refurbishing the theatre, Ed Mirvish unveiled his richly decorated possession a few days prior to the première gala performance of the Tim Rice-Stephen Oliver musical *Blondel* attended by the Queen Mother.

The Old Vic, originally opened in 1818, was purchased sight unseen by 'Honest Ed', as he likes to be known, in August 1982 for £550 000. Initially it was thought that the theatre's restoration would be mainly cosmetic but the architects soon discovered that the structure was unsafe and structural repairs were required. No expense was spared in redecorating: carpets were specially woven; wallpaper hand printed; gold and silver leaf applied; and marble bar counters imported from Italy. From the initial projected budget of £1 million, final expenditure amounted to almost £2 million.

The interior of the theatre has been refurbished to its intimate Victorian look of 1871. The proscenium arch has been moved back to allow the stage boxes to be re-installed. Both the arch and the boxes have been remoulded in fibrous plaster with designs based on the many extant illustrations. Inside the overall colours are ivory, coral, apricot, pewter, gold and silver. The house curtain is decorated with 63 small mirrors – a reflection of the famous 'mirror curtain', a solid glass house curtain which hung in the theatre in 1822. In the foyer, the maze of stairways have been replaced with one central staircase that connects all the foyer levels and emphasizes space and circulating areas.

Restoration of the theatre had been completed by the workmen in only ten months and Honest Ed ensured that those most responsible for its transformation would be rewarded. In his typical flamboyant style, he had a banner placed across the proscenium for the workmen which read: 'You're all invited to the first night but we've got to finish it first'. On October 29, the workmen filled the reborn theatre and became its first audience.

The six-show season is being sold as a subscription series, offering substantial price saving, easy booking and the guarantee of the best seats for all six shows. The subscription system is new for London and there are many sceptics who claim that about 60 per cent of London audiences are visitors and subscription series need a resident audience. Honest Ed, however, wants to restore the Old Vic as a neighbourhood theatre with a regular following which comes to see a new play every six weeks and he plans to present a variety of shows including musicals, dramas and mysteries. In addition to *Blondel*, this season's productions include David Pownall's *Master Class* with Timothy West as Stalin, the Stratford, Ontario production of *The Mikado*, a revival of *The Boyfriend*, Albert Finney in *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance* and Paul Slobalopszy's *Saturday Night at the Palace* from Johannesburg.

Honest Ed has a talent for filling empty seats. Twenty years ago he bought the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto. At the time it was dilapidated

The Old Vic at night



Stunning Canadian spectacle to play at Old Vic

Music has always been an important element in the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, Ontario. From 1955 to 1969 some form of musical theme was presented in one of the theatres there every year. More recently the tradition was revived by artistic director John Hirsch and productions of *The Mikado* and *The Gondoliers* have been staged with sell-out box office success during the 1982 and 1983 Festival seasons.

The Stratford Festival's lavish and striking production of Gilbert and Sullivan's famous and best-loved operetta *The Mikado* will be presented at London's Old Vic Theatre for six weeks commencing with the première on February 29. The production, directed and choreographed by Brian Macdonald with designs by Susan Benson and Douglas McLean has been filmed for Canadian television audiences and has toured extensively in North America where it has been applauded and acclaimed by critics and audiences.

With fabulous costumes and settings, the Stratford production has been described by one critic in the *Guardian* as: 'ravishingly beautiful'. Set in the court of Japan, the madcap adventures of Nanki-Poo played by John Keane, are presented in spectacular style. Other characters include Eric Donkin as Ko-Ko, Marie Baron as Yum-Yum and Avo Kittask as the Mikado.

and surrounded by urban desolation: today the Royal Alex is regarded by many as the best-run theatre in North America. It has 50 000 subscribers and regularly takes \$6.5 million at the start of every season. In addition, Honest Ed owns four restaurants next door that are only open seven hours a day but with 2500 seats they still serve some 1 200 000 meals a year.

Contemporary Canadian theatre owes much to Britain. It is refreshing to see that the flow can also be in the other direction and that the inspiration and flair of a Canadian entrepreneur is helping to restore a part of our shared theatrical tradition. ♣

Diversity in style and content

Some of the material in this article was taken from a number of articles by Jamie Portman on the performing arts in Canada that appeared in *The Stage and Television Today*, 4 March 1982 and from Robert Fulford's *An Introduction to The Arts in Canada*, Copp Clark Publishing, 1977.



Interior of the Shaw Festival Theatre in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Theatre in Canada is relatively new and until the 1950s, it consisted mainly of amateur performances, 'elocution' recitals and tours by British and American companies. There were some small professional companies during the 1920s but with the Depression and the advent of talking pictures most of them disappeared and by the end of the Second World War there was not a single English-speaking professional theatre company in the country.

Today there is a vast panoply of professional theatre in both English and French in Canada. Theatre across the country is well-financed and well attended; it is part of the life of the country.

English-language theatre as it exists today, dates virtually from the launching of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, Ontario in 1953. Tom Patterson of Stratford and Tyrone Guthrie from England organized the first Festival and founded an historic classical company which has helped to establish a tradition of quality drama in Canada. From its initial success it has grown to become one of the country's most renowned companies.

Equally as important to the development of English theatre in Canada was the founding of the Manitoba Theatre Centre by John Hirsch and Tom Hendry in Winnipeg in 1958. The approach from the outset was innovative and bold, with productions of both classical and Canadian playwrights and with the best actors and actresses from across the country. It attracted both national and international attention and became the prototype regional theatre in Canada. Reminiscing about the period in 1974, Tom Hendry wrote: 'From the outset we were aware that we were founding what would become the cornerstone of a decentralized National Theatre network for Canada'.

The success of the Manitoba Theatre Centre led to the establishment of regional theatres in other major Canadian cities during the sixties: Halifax's Neptune Theatre and the Vancouver Playhouse in 1963; Edmonton's Citadel Theatre and Theatre New Brunswick in 1966; Theatre Calgary in 1968; Montreal's English language Centaur Theatre in 1969; and Toronto Arts Productions in 1970. In 1962, the Shaw Festival, devoted to the works of George Bernard Shaw and his contemporaries was founded in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The Charlottetown Festival in Prince Edward Island, featuring Canadian musical comedies, began in 1964. Many cities and provinces celebrated 1967, Canada's centennial, by building ambitious theatres and cultural centres. The National Arts Centre was built in Ottawa by the federal government as a national showcase for the performing arts.

In the seventies, theatres began to emerge in many smaller communities like Thunder Bay and Saskatoon as well as in centres where a theatre already existed. Hence, a city like Edmonton that had only one professional theatre in 1966, had seven in 1981. And in June 1983, the first permanent theatre and cultural centre 'north of 60' began to take shape in an unused high school gymnasium in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The



Northern Arts and Cultural Centre in the city is scheduled to open in the spring.

Also important to the growth of theatre in Canada was the founding in 1957 of the Canada Council, the key federal government funding agency for the arts. In 1968-69 the Canada Council gave \$2.3 million to assist 17 professional theatre companies. By 1981 \$12.9 million was dispensed amongst many of the more than 150 companies involved in theatre in Canada. Many theatre companies also receive financial support from provincial government agencies or departments as well as private funding. Without government and private subsidies, there would be little theatre in Canada.

The core of the regional theatre movement in Canada is in the larger, solidly established theatres that are committed to the broadest possible repertoire, be it international, classical, high-class commercial or Canadian. There is however, no uniformity among the theatres and the best of them develop their own distinctive identities.

Variety is an essential element of Canadian theatre activity. Many of the newer companies are of an experimental or 'alternative' nature; a few are devoted to improvisation of collective creations; a larger number are dedicated to Canadian drama. Some are mavericks, fiercely resentful of anything smacking of establishment theatre, others consider themselves comfortable in the mainstream.

Another striking aspect of Canadian theatre is its decentralized nature. For example, in Toronto, Canada's largest English-speaking city and a leading theatre centre, Toronto Arts Productions was the only theatre company among Canada's top 20 performing arts organizations in terms of total

revenue in 1980-81. Further, during the same period, the company was surpassed in revenues, total attendance, direct box-office earnings and private fund raising by the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton where the population is about one-quarter of that in Metro Toronto.

In addition to the many English-language theatre companies across Canada there are more than 70 companies offering French-language theatre. Montreal's Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, founded in 1951 by Jean Gascon and Jean-Louis Roux, has become one of Canada's most famous theatres. It offers major productions from an international repertoire - Brecht, Molière, Shaw, Claudel, as well as original material. Théâtre du Rideau Vert, dating back to 1948, started with more popular works but now also offers a broadly-based program. While most French-speaking theatres flourish within the province of Quebec, there are a number outside the province including Toronto's Théâtre du P'tit Bonheur and Winnipeg's Le Cercle Molière.

Children's theatre is also an important component of Canada's cultural life. In addition to regular productions in theatres, many companies do school tours both in their respective communities and in other provincial centres. One company, Edmonton's Citadel Theatre, flies children's productions into the remote Northwest Territories. Many companies, like Vancouver's Carousel Theatre, commission new works for young people, while others, like Regina's Globe Theatre have their own resident playwright. A number of theatre groups, including Vancouver's Green Thumb and Toronto's Theatre Direct, have gained international recognition for their work with young audiences.

Canada is also developing a reputation for mime. Theatre Beyond Words, enjoys an international reputation while, Vancouver's Axis Mime Troupe has a high reputation on Canada's West Coast. Calgary's Areté Contemporary Mime Troupe has toured in both the United States and Europe and Quebec's Mime Omnibus has recently visited the United Kingdom.

Theatre companies across Canada perform in every conceivable type of house. Stratford has its unique, thrust-stage Festival Theatre, with a 220 degree seating arc, in order that none of its 2200 audience is more than 65 feet from the stage. Calgary's Alberta Theatre Projects operates from a tiny, turn-of-the-century opera house built of rough-hewn logs. Converted churches, high

Molière's famous comedy, *Les Femmes savantes*, presented on tour by *La Compagnie de Théâtre du Centre national des Arts* with (from left) *Louison Danis as Henriette*, *Hubert Gagnon as Clitandre*, *René Gingras as the notary* and *Pierre Collin as Chrysale*.

Costume designs for a Canadian theatre production of *On the Razzle*: (from left) *Christopher* by Miss Long; *Mme Knorr* by Miss Hughes; and *Zangler* by Mr Sperdakos.



Frank MacKay, Page Fletcher and Bill Hosie (from left) in a scene from William Schwenck and Arthur Who?. The production was conceived by John Wood and Alan Laing with words and music mainly from Gilbert and Sullivan.



school auditoria, transformed warehouses all provide homes for theatre companies - along with the more familiar, traditionally designed spaces.

Although theatres can cite individual audience favourites, Canada has yet to develop a fully-fledged star system in the area of drama. There has long been an outstanding supply of native actors including veterans like William Hutt and Eric Donkin as well as a steady supply of new talent appearing on the scene. Many immigrants have also settled into the acting and directing community, including Britons Robin Phillips, John Neville, Pat Galloway and Nicholas Pennell Americans Richard Ouzounian and Martha Henry, and South African Maurice Podbrey. They have all contributed greatly to the development of Canadian theatre.

Paralleling the growth of theatre companies in Canada has been the increased programming of works by Canadian playwrights. Often Canadian plays are far more successful than imports. Even the Stratford Festival, which is primarily concerned with classical repertoire, has programmed works by Canadians in recent years.

Four Toronto theatre companies, Theatre Passe-Muraille, Toronto Free Theatre, Factory Theatre Lab and the Tarragon Theatre, were founded with a 100 per cent mandate for mounting Canadian drama. These companies, along with Toronto Workshop Productions that preceded them are often considered to be the founding fathers of the present wave of Canadian plays. Other groups originally offering only Canadian plays were Vancouver's New Play centre, Saskatoon's Twenty-fifth Street House and the Blyth Summer Festival.

French-speaking theatre in Canada has always had a commitment to the production of work by its own playwrights. Many French-speaking playwrights have received recognition for their work and some have had their plays translated making their work more generally accessible. Michel Tremblay has become one of Canada's best-known playwrights and his plays have been presented and acclaimed by both French and English audiences across Canada and abroad.

The current level of Canadian theatre activity has been accompanied by an upsurge in theatre publishing. Toronto's *Playwrights Canada*, Vancouver's *Talonbooks* and Montreal's *Le Centre d'Essai* publish a wide range of dramatists. Considerable resource material is distributed through Toronto's York University periodical *Canadian Theatre Review Publications* and *Jeu*, published in Montreal.

Two areas where commercial theatre has made strides are in cabaret and dinner theatre. Centered mainly in larger cities, cabaret theatre usually involves small-scale revue-type productions in intimate lounges where liquor sales help provide the necessary commercial viability, while dinner theatre offers the patron a single package price for an evening meal and a live stage play.

Canadian playscripts, and information on Canadian theatre and playwrights, are available from *Canada House* (Ext 244).

The Stratford Festival's production of George Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man* with (left to right) Carole Shelley as Catherine Petkoff, Len Cariou as Sergius and Douglas Campbell as Major Petkoff.



1984

Year of Tourism

Canada is celebrating a special year in 1984. It has been designated 'The Year of Tourism in Canada' and in addition to the many regular events staged across the country each year, numerous special events and celebrations are being planned. The special 'year' was proclaimed by the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and has the full support of Tourism Canada, the federal government tourism department.

Canada offers visitors a chance to see and participate in a wide range of events, from international exhibitions, sporting competitions and festivals of the arts to simple country fairs. Numerous events have become renowned internationally and draw visitors and participants from many other countries.

Winter events like the Québec City's *Winter Carnival* or Ottawa's *Winterlude* offer winter sporting events, parades, dancing, canoe races, harness racing on ice and snow sculptures. In Winnipeg, the *Festival du Voyageur* is a re-enactment of the fur trade era and includes snowmobile and snowshoe races. The *100 Mile House Caribou Cross-country Ski Marathon* held in early February in British Columbia draws some 1500 participants annually while the *Caribou Carnival* and *Championship Dog Derby* in Yellowknife in late March includes igloo building and a three-day dog musher race over a 150 mile course.

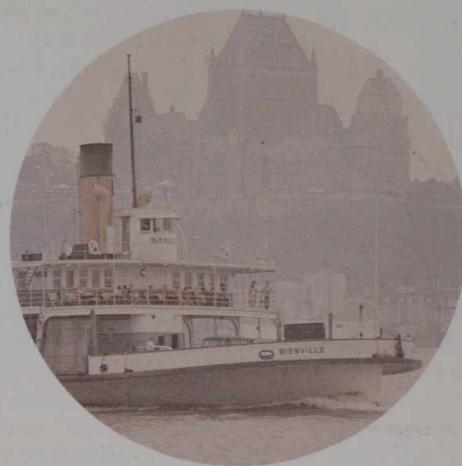
Summer highlights include the *Calgary Exhibition and Stampede*, the largest professional rodeo in the world with rodeo events, chuckwagon races, parades and pancake breakfasts. Yellowknife's annual *Midnight Sun Golf Tournament* is an all-night event commencing at midnight. In Thunder Bay there is the *Great Rendezvous Pageant*, a re-enactment of the arrival of the voyageurs from east and west with feasts, voyageur contests and an international canoe race.

Many centres offer multicultural celebrations or festivals that feature the foods, crafts and entertainments representative of the city's multicultural heritage. Specific cultural backgrounds are also honoured in such celebrations as the *Glengarry Highland Games* in Maxville, Ontario or the

Antigonish Highland Games in Nova Scotia. The former represents the largest Highland gathering in North America while the latter is a major Scottish festival. In Saint John, New Brunswick, *Loyalist Days* are celebrated with costume parades, music and entertainment and a re-enactment of the landing of the Loyalists.

In the performing arts there are numerous festivals including the renowned *Stratford Shakespearean Festival*, the *Shaw Festival* in Niagara-on-the-Lake, the *Charlottetown Festival* in Prince Edward Island, and the *Banff Festival of Arts*. In Vancouver, the *Children's Festival* in early May is the largest international event of its kind with dozens of performing companies from around the world presenting a week of mime, puppetry, singing and drama.

Quebec City from the St Lawrence River where the celebration of the tall ships will take place



Caber tossing is featured at the Cape Breton Highland Games



Special events

One of the special events being planned during the Year of Tourism in 1984 is *1534-1984, The Great Celebration* when tall ships from around the world will gather to celebrate the arrival in Canada of Jacques Cartier 450 years ago. *Les Voiles Filantes Labatt Blue*, June 18 to August 23, with national and international regattas involving some 1400 international participants will be part of these celebrations. *Challenge Canada*, a sailing event covering 1000 miles from the Great Lakes in Ontario to the Gulf of St Lawrence will be held from June 23 to July 20 and the transatlantic race, *The Transat Québec-Saint-Malo*, will begin in Quebec City on August 19. The *Parade of Sail* will commence in June in Halifax, Nova Scotia where some of the world's largest sail-training ships will gather from points in Europe, South and Central America and the United States, prior to cruising in company to Quebec City.

Two provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, are celebrating their bi-centennials with many events planned throughout each province during the year. Many cities as well, are planning special celebrations to mark their anniversaries: Trois-Rivières, 350 years; Toronto, 150 years; Calgary, 100 years; and Yellowknife, 50 years. Toronto, for example, will commemorate the year with a special celebration in June as the city hosts the *Toronto International Festival*, the largest music and dance festival ever to take place in Canada. In over 130 different programs there will be attractions for people of all ages and tastes including opera, ballet,

Fashion leaders at Edmonton's Klondike Days



n Canada

Ships like Bluenose II will participate in some of the many sailing events



Horseback riding at Gladstone Ranch in Alberta

Photo: Daniel Wilner

dance theatre, choirs, orchestras, jazz, folk music, exhibitions, percussion and pop. Canadian artists will be joined by artists from England, the United States, Holland, Wales, Japan, India, Cuba, Ghana, Austria and West Germany.

Regional attractions

Canada is divided into five main regions – Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Heartland Canada and Canada West – and each region offers a uniqueness with special landmarks, museums and attractions. All areas offer beautiful scenery and countryside, efficient services, reasonable prices, major and interesting cities with soaring skylines and/or old historic sections, art galleries and cultural facilities, sport and recreation areas, parks and numerous restaurants that provide fine dining experiences.

The Atlantic region comprises four provinces that share a common bond with history and the sea – New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The area is laced with Viking legend, Indian memory, Scottish tradition and French Acadian background.

Quebec is the country's largest province and the heart of French Canada. It contains a blend of the old and new, a mixture of contrasts from rural simplicity to cosmopolitan sophistication.

Ontario is a province of great diversity offering modern cities, the rugged outdoors and luxury resorts. It has Canada's capital city, Ottawa and Canada's largest city, Toronto.

The provinces of Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, with their myriad of lakes perfect for fishing, boating and swimming, lie at Canada's heartland. Each is a blend of cultures reflected in many festivals throughout the year.

With rugged wilderness and thriving cities, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories constitute Canada West. The towering Rockies beckon skiers, hikers, naturalists and outdoor enthusiasts, while the land of the midnight sun has a haunting beauty of its own.

Canada is one of the sunniest countries in the world, with a climate that varies from region to region and a distinctive change of season. Summers are warm and sunny and conducive to water sports and many outdoor activities like mountain climbing in the Rockies, canoeing deep into the Canadian wilderness, or deepsea fishing off the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. The brightly coloured autumn, when the flocks of geese and other

Getting to Canada is easy....

A number of airlines have regularly scheduled flights from United Kingdom and European airports to many destinations in Canada. Inclusive tours can also be arranged through many travel agents. The range of tours includes city destinations, sight-seeing tours and special interest programmes, some with emphasis on outdoor activities. Many tours can be designed to clients' specifications. This can be especially appealing to visitors who may want to stay with friends or relatives and see something of Canada while they are there.

And getting around Canada is easy too....

A comprehensive transport network, covering all provinces and territories makes getting about Canada simple and efficient. Modern highways, scheduled and charter air services, rail and ferry links are well geared to both local and national sightseeing.



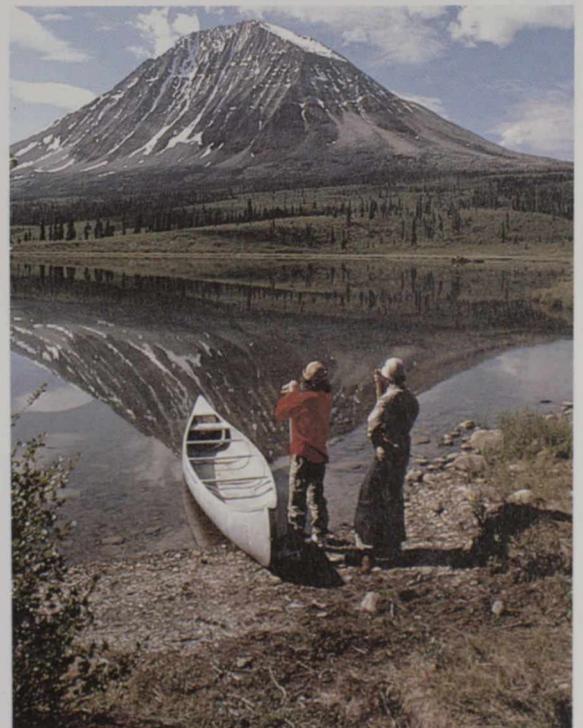
Cable Head Beach in PEI, one of the country's many opportunities for seaside activity

Canoeing in Nahanni National Park, NWT

Bush plane against a prairie sunset in Saskatchewan



migratory birds fly over en route to the south often has fresh clear weather. It is cooler than in the summer but an excellent time for hiking, sight-seeing and fishing or attending one of the many fairs, festivals or farmers' markets bursting with produce that are held in towns and villages across the country. In the winter it is generally cold except in parts of British Columbia around Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, but there is usually ample sunshine making it a wonderland for the countless skiers, curlers, skaters, snowmobilers, snowshoers, ice fishermen, tobogganers, carnival-goers and nature lovers. Spring is a transition time with warm days and cool nights and many things to enjoy from skiing in mountain areas to strolling in parks as flowers bloom. 



Canada in the UK

Federal government offices



Sketch: Malcolm SurrIDGE

The Canadian High Commission in London is located in two separate buildings, Macdonald House and Canada House.

Macdonald House

Grosvenor Square, London W1X 0AB,
telephone: 01-629 9492

High Commissioner: Hon Donald C Jamieson PC

Some of the departments situated in Macdonald House are:

Consular and Passport Services: The Consular Section provides advice and assistance to Canadian citizens where a need exists as well as Passports and advice on Canadian citizenship.

Veterans Affairs: This office provides information on benefits available to Canadian veterans and their dependants outside Canada and such assistance as helping locate the graves of Canadian war casualties in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe.

Employment and Immigration: Immigration and visitor documentation information is available from this department.

Other departments in Macdonald House include:

Administration, Commercial Division, Customs & Excise, Defence Liaison, Defence Research, Health & Welfare, Labour, National Film Board of Canada, Political & Economic, and Science & Technology.

Canada House

Trafalgar Square, London SW1Y 5BJ,
telephone: 01-629 9492

Canada House is visited by thousands of Canadian and other visitors every year. Some of the facilities available are:

Canada House Cultural Centre: The purpose of the Centre is to create a greater awareness of Canadian cultural activities in Britain. There are two gallery spaces, an auditorium and a cinema. The Centre is open 10 00 to 17 30 Monday to Friday. In addition, the gallery is open until 19 00 on Thursdays and from 12 00 to 17 00 on Sunday.

Information on all aspects of the Visual Arts and Performing Arts in Canada is available from the Centre. For the Visual Arts, monthly exhibitions are organized or received at the Centre which can often be made available for other British venues. Assistance is also provided for

Provincial Agents General

Alberta – 1 Mount Street, London W1,
telephone: 01-491 3430

Agent General – Jim McKibben

British Columbia – 1-3 Lower Regent Street,
London SW1, telephone: 01-930 6857

Agent General – Alex Hart QC

Nova Scotia – 14 Pall Mall, London SW1,
telephone: 01-930 6864

Agent General – Donald M Smith

Ontario – 13 Charles II Street, London SW1,
telephone: 01-930 6404

Agent General – Ross DeGeer

Quebec – 59 Pall Mall, London SW1, telephone: 01-930 8314

Saskatchewan – 21 Pall Mall, London SW1,
telephone: 01-930 7491

Agent General – Robert Larter

Canadian Banks Represented in London

National Bank of Canada

Portland House, 72 Basinghall Street, London EC2,
telephone: 01-726 6581

Bank of Montreal

246 Bishopsgate, London EC2, telephone: 01-377 1000

Bank of Nova Scotia

10 Berkeley Square, London W1, telephone: 01-491 4200
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2,
telephone: 01-638 5644

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

48 Berkeley Square, London W1, telephone: 01-493 1421
55 Bishopsgate, London EC2, telephone: 01-628 9858

Royal Bank of Canada

2 Cockspur Street, London SW1, telephone: 01-930 8253
6 Lothbury, London EC2, telephone: 01-606 6633

Toronto Dominion Bank

62 Cornhill, London EC3, telephone: 01-283 8700

travelling exhibitions from other Canadian galleries. In the Performing Arts, there are regular recitals by Canadian artists, playreadings, lectures, poetry readings and other related activities. Information and assistance is available for tours of Canadian groups in Britain as well as groups who are considering visiting Canada.

There are regular film showings of Canadian film makers and video artists in the Cinema. A film library at the Centre is accessible to interested organizations which would like to programme Canadian films.

Academic Relations Division: Personal contact with professors from Canadian universities visiting or residing in Britain is welcomed in the division where lists are compiled of Canadian academics in Britain for distribution to British universities and colleges who often seek qualified lecturers in various fields.

Information Services: There is a broad range of publications, exhibits, records and tapes on Canada at the Information Section and Enquiry Centre. Teaching aids, including maps and audio-visual material, are also available.

Reading Room: Canadian newspapers in both languages are available as well as daily news bulletins received by telex in the Reading Room which is open from 09 30 to 17 00 Monday to Friday.

Reference Library: The Reference Library contains over 8000 general works on Canada, covering most aspects of Canadian life, history, the social sciences, government and politics, science and technology, literature and the fine arts, geography, travel, biography. Anyone with enquiries about Canada, or an interest in looking through the collections, is welcome to visit the Library which is located on the first floor in Canada House.

Public Archives of Canada: The Public Archives office collects in the original, on microfilm, or in facsimile, manuscripts, documentary art, photographs, films, sound recordings, and computer tapes of relevance to Canada for deposit in Canada. The office will also provide basic information on the research of Canadian topics in British repositories or on documentary research facilities in Canada.

Tourism: Brochures, maps and other assistance are available for all Canadian destinations.

Other services provided at Canada House include: Press, Public Affairs, Reception, and Visitors Mail Services.

Associated Canadian Offices

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

43 Great Titchfield Street, London W1,
telephone: 01-580 0336

Canadian Wheat Board

7 St Helen's Place, London EC3, telephone: 01-588 4866

Canadian Airline Offices

Air Canada 140 Regent Street, London W1,
telephone: 01-759 2331, reservations: 01-759 2636

CP Air 62 Trafalgar Square, London WC2,
telephone: 01-930 3501, reservations: 01-930 5664

Wardair Rothschild House, Whitgift Centre, Croydon,
telephone: 01-680 4592, reservations: 01-680 4281

Canadian Associations in London

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Kenneth Woodward-Fisher, Secretary-General,
1-3 Lower Regent Street, London SW1,
telephone: 01-930 7711

Canadian Universities Society

c/o Agent General for Ontario
13 Charles II Street, London SW1, telephone: 01-930 6404

Canadian Veterans Association UK

Lt Col A H Warr OBE ED, Honorary Secretary,
MacDonald House, Grosvenor Square, London W1,
telephone: 01-629 9492

Canadian Women's Club

13 Charles II Street, London SW1, telephone: 01-839 2350
(Mon-Thurs 09 30-15 00)

Maple Leaf Luncheon Club

P G Mercer, Honorary Secretary,
22 The Dale, Keston, Bromley, Kent BR2 6HW,
telephone: Farnborough (66) 55519

Provincial representatives, principal business offices and associations in London



Sketch: Max Pemberton