

CA1
EA933
C17
No. 23
1989
DOCS

Canada



Today/d'aujourd'hui
magazine

Issue No 23

July 1989

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



The spell of the Yukon

- New strategy for mega markets
- World wars remembered
- Display of performing arts heritage



In this issue

Editors

Richard Starks
Miriam Murcutt

Published by

Canadian High Commission
Public Affairs Section
Canada House
Trafalgar Square
London SW1Y 5BJ

Design

Christopher Stanbury
ANSCAD, BFA, CATD

Production

Barry Wright

Imagesetting

Wordwork PLC

Printing

Pegasus Print and
Display Ltd

Acknowledgements

Ontario House
National Archives of Canada
Canadian Opera Company
Archives
Dalhousie University
Archives
The Stratford Festival
Archives
Elgin and Winter Garden
Project
Dance Collection Danse

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/aujourd'hui
magazine would also be
appreciated.

ISSN 0226-6685

The other Canadian government office in the United Kingdom

Canadian High Commission
Macdonald House
1 Grosvenor Square
London W1X 0AB
Tel: 01-629 9492

Front Cover: Dawson
City is one of the oldest
communities in the Yukon

- 3 Canada develops overall strategy to tackle emerging mega markets
- 4 UK company exploits new opportunities created by Free Trade Agreement
- 6 The spell of the Yukon
- 9 Canada marks anniversary of two world wars
- 12 Memorable words of a surgeon poet
- 13 Mosaics
Energy
 - World energy conference planned for Montreal

Politics

- Liberals and New Democrats both search for new leaders
 - Liberals win in two provincial elections
- ## Business
- Bombardier to buy Short Brothers
 - UK company invests in British Columbia
- ## People
- E P Taylor dies at 88
- ## Culture
- Festival of Canadian contemporary music

14 Exhibition at Canada House shows performing arts heritage

16 New SkyDome boosts Toronto's bid for 1996 Olympics

Editorial

When people in Britain think about the Free Trade Agreement which Canada recently concluded with the United States, they tend to see it as a counterbalance to the Single Market being created within the European Community.

There are, of course, some parallels – at least to the extent that both the FTA and the Single Market measures loosely referred to by the shorthand '1992' will each be covering one of the world's major market areas.

But on closer examination, it soon becomes apparent that the FTA and 1992 are marked more by their differences than their similarities.

The most striking difference is that 1992 – by removing non-tariff barriers that have in the past hindered the free, internal movement of goods and services – will strengthen the European Community as a customs union and help move it towards a form of economic union.

In sharp contrast, the FTA makes no attempt whatever to turn North America into a customs union; nor does it try to create an economic union.

Under the FTA, the two countries – Canada and the US – will continue to set their own external trade policies. No effort will be made to bring those policies into line (so there will be no increase in protectionism). Also, there will be no attempt to harmonise the two countries' economic or social policies.

The sole aim of the FTA is to guarantee both Canada and the US free access to each other's markets. It is as straightforward as that.

That said, it is nonetheless clear that both the FTA and 1992 are working to change the pattern of international trade and investment. As a result, it has become necessary for Canada to develop a single policy towards these two important, but different agreements.

This policy – the so called 'three-pillar strategy' – was outlined in some detail at the recent *Business Leaders' Conference On Europe 1992* in Toronto. It will have an impact on the way Canadian and UK companies can work together to exploit the

opportunities that are now being created in North America and in Europe; so it is important reading for anyone involved in Canada-UK trade and investment.

As a result, the new policy forms the basis of our lead article in this issue of *Canada Today*, starting on the page opposite.

This issue also contains an article on our summer show in the Canada House Gallery. *Putting it Back Together* is an exhibition of Canadian Theatre artifacts and memorabilia from many of Canada's most established performing arts institutions. Canada's creative excellence in the arts is perhaps the most effective means by which we distinguish ourselves as Canadians. This impressive and important exhibition goes a long way towards illustrating the quality, richness and history of Canada's magnificent theatrical traditions.



Donald S. Macdonald

Canadian High Commissioner

Canada's three-pillar strategy for world's emerging mega markets

In the 1990s, global trade and investment patterns will undergo significant change as important new international agreements begin to make themselves fully felt.

In North America, trade and investment flows are already beginning to be shaped by the Free Trade Agreement that recently came into force between Canada and the United States.

Here in Europe, trade and investment flows are being significantly altered by the introduction of the many new measures that will create a Single Market by the end of 1992.

For Canada, these changes – along with the continuing rise in importance of the Asian-Pacific market – spell opportunity as well as challenge.

To help Canadian companies exploit the opportunities – and to meet the inevitable challenges – the Canadian government has developed a 'three-pillar strategy'.

This strategy – of particular interest to UK companies seeking a North American link that will help them exploit the world's emerging mega markets – was recently described in a speech by John Crosbie, Canada's minister for international trade.

Below is an edited extract of that speech, explaining how Canada sees the FTA tying in with the Single Market of 1992.

I would suggest that to understand Canada's approach to 1992, it is useful to step back and place the process in its broader context – because trade, as never before, is being played out on a global canvas, with Europe and 1992 being only one part of the total picture.

In my opinion, that total picture would reflect three basic facts of modern economic life.

Fact number one is the emergence of the global triad – the three great pillars of economic activity

in the global arena, which are North America; the European Community; and the Japanese centred, Asian Pacific mega market.

These three mega markets are of course, not new. Trade within each region has long been growing rapidly. Many of the institutional arrangements that underpin the triad, like the Treaty of Rome and the Canada-US Auto Pact, are decades old. The GATT, the general agreement that links these three pillars, is now 40 years old.

Fact number two, I would suggest, is that the focus of international commerce in value-added goods is moving towards more direct investment – in particular, setting up close to customers to maintain quality control, to meet the demands for just-in-time inventory practices, and to ensure intimate knowledge of local conditions.

And fact number three – one closely linked to investment – is the growing need for strategic corporate alliances, particularly in higher-technology sectors like aerospace and telecommunications. These alliances are necessary not only to share the risk of escalating development costs, but also to broaden the potential markets for eventual production.

Two fundamental goals

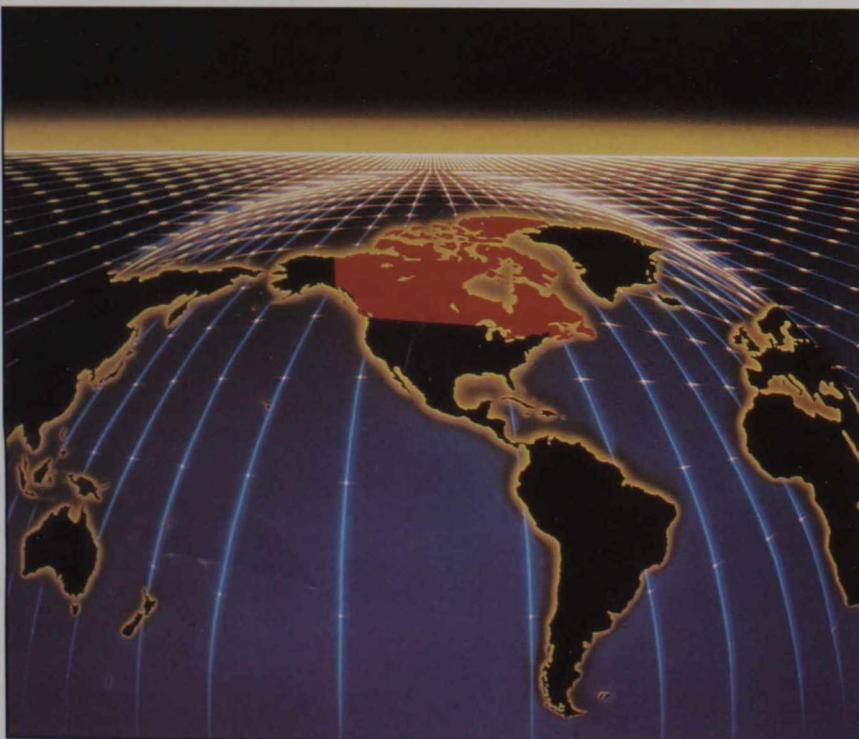
In devising the correct Canadian response to such trends, we set ourselves two fundamental goals.

One was to improve the ability of our companies to compete; and the second was to improve their opportunity to participate in all three markets.

Central to the issue of competitiveness is the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

The FTA will clearly improve the ability of Canadian-based enterprises to compete not just in North America, but also in the other two mega

Canada is ideally situated for access to the three most dynamic economic regions of the world – North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim.



markets of Asia-Pacific and Europe. We see it as a stepping stone to all three markets, just as the Europeans see 1992 as a strategic necessity in the face of North American and Japanese competition. It is a key part of what Ontario Premier David Peterson has correctly described as 'a winning formula'.

However, we also recognise that the ability to compete and participate worldwide is irrelevant without opportunity. That's why we want to make multilateral progress in the GATT – progress on such difficult issues as agricultural trade, procurement, technical barriers and trade in services. It is hoped that this progress will maximise trade and investment flows among the three mega markets.

That is what we mean by a 'three-pillar strategy': the Free Trade Agreement is the key to Canadian competitiveness, and freer trade through the GATT is our door to opportunity in all three mega markets.

Force for freer trade

That's where 1992 exercise comes into play – because it is the link between the 1992 Community reforms and the external GATT commitments of the European Community that will determine what 1992 ultimately means for Canadian firms and Canada.

I strongly hope that 1992, like our own Free Trade Agreement, will be a force for freer multilateral trade, with the rules extended on the basis of most-favoured-nation and national treatment. It is in the interest of the Community to do so. But because of the disparities within the Community, I have no doubt that protectionist forces will be at work. They must not prevail.

It is our hope that the 1992 process does not

successfully roll back the frontiers of states within Europe, only to see them reimposed at the Community level.


Three-fold plan of action

In light of these economic realities, and the uncertainty over the details of 1992, our government action plan for 1992 is three-fold.

First, we will continue to use the GATT as a framework for Canadian-Community trade relations. We want to build on the existing GATT codes; to devise new rules for trade in services and investment; and to restore order in agricultural trade. The issues are, of course, difficult at the best of times. They will, we hope, be made easier by the architects of 1992. We must soldier on, building on the agreement reached earlier this year in Geneva.

Second, our government will continue to monitor 1992 developments closely, and alert Canadian firms about the opportunities and risks ahead. David Culver – Chairman and CEO of Alcan Aluminium Ltd, and a member of the International Trade Advisory Committee – is leading the task force on 1992 that is advising the government. Our missions and embassies are keeping their eyes peeled, and working groups have been created within the government to provide detailed analysis.

Third, we want to encourage strategic corporate alliances and promote two-way investment, recognising that the Community is already our most important overseas source of direct investment.

So that will be the basic Canadian trade strategy for the 1990s – three-pillar strategy, with the FTA as the key to competitiveness, and multilateral rules as the bridge between the three pillars of Asia, Europe and North America. 

UK company exploits new opportunities created by Free Trade Agreement

The Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the US – which went into effect on January 1 this year – makes Canada an even more attractive base for UK Companies thinking of expanding overseas.

Not only does it help those companies win direct access to the entire North American market, but it also helps them participate in the new global economy which is now being shaped and which will fully emerge in the early 1990s.

One company that has recently invested in Canada – to a large extent because of the new Free Trade Agreement – is Laporte plc. It is Britain's second largest independent chemicals company (after ICI) and the only UK chemicals company able to claim an unbroken record of growth in profits since 1980.

In December last year, it acquired Terochem Laboratories Ltd of Alberta, as part of a its on-going strategic programme to move into the

world's major markets for high-margin speciality chemicals.

The company now has six major speciality businesses – in addition to its original hydrogen peroxide business. Its acquisition of Terochem has given it the platform it needs for expansion into the North American market.

Terochem is one of the leaders in fine organic chemistry, enjoying worldwide recognition for the quality of its research, process technology and manufacturing skills. Its acquisition will ultimately enable Laporte to double the size of its operations in this field.

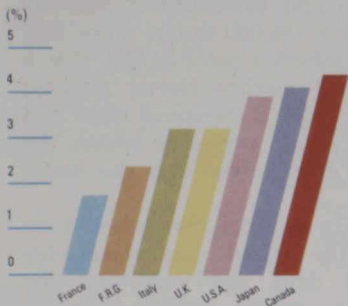
With that objective in mind, Terochem will soon be announcing the purchase of land just outside the city of Edmonton, where it plans to build major new facilities. When the expansion is complete, it will make Laporte one of the largest suppliers of high-grade pharmaceutical intermediates in the world.

Access to North American markets from Canadian centres.

Circles represent one and two days trucking distance.



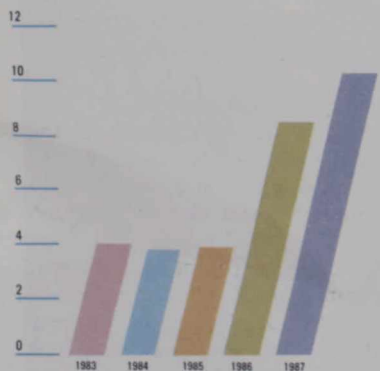
REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT COMPOUND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1983-1987



Source: OECD.

GROSS INFLOWS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN CANADA — 1983-1987

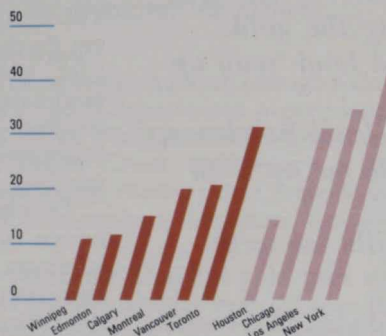
(C\$ billion)



Source: Statistics Canada.

INTER-CITY COMPARISON OF OFFICE-SPACE LEASING COSTS* — 1988

(C\$/square foot)**



*Rates for central business district locations

**US\$ converted at US\$1 = C\$1.22 (September 29, 1988)

Source: Royal LePage, Toronto; Realtors National Research Institute, Chicago.

CORPORATE AFTER-TAX PROFITS CANADA AND UNITED STATES — 1983-1987

(Profit as a percent of GDP)



Source: Statistics Canada; U.S. Department of Commerce; OECD.

Attractive location

Even before the Free Trade Agreement was enacted, Canada was able to offer internationally-mobile companies one of the most attractive locations in the world.

It is the world's seventh largest trading nation; and it has a strong and stable economy. Since the end of 1982, its GDP has grown more rapidly than that of any other major OECD country.

Furthermore, foreign investment is welcomed in Canada — it reached more than £50 billion at the end of 1987 — since Canadians recognise that it is essential for increasing the country's international competitiveness and for ensuring that their economy remains strong.

Corporate profitability is high — consistently higher than it is in the US; and there are no exchange controls or any other restrictions on the repatriation of funds.

In addition, the Canadian workforce is highly educated, productive and technologically sophisticated; it also operates within an environment of stable industrial relations.

The country enjoys a sound industrial infrastructure, advanced R&D facilities and superior transportation and communications networks. It also enjoys an enviably high quality of life.

Also, of course, it offers tremendous market potential. Nearly 50 million consumers — including those living in New York, Montreal and Boston — are within two days trucking distance of Halifax, on Canada's Atlantic coast.

More than 100 million live within one day's trucking of Toronto; 64 million within two days of Winnipeg; and 25 million within two days of Vancouver, on Canada's Pacific coast.

The Spell of the Yukon



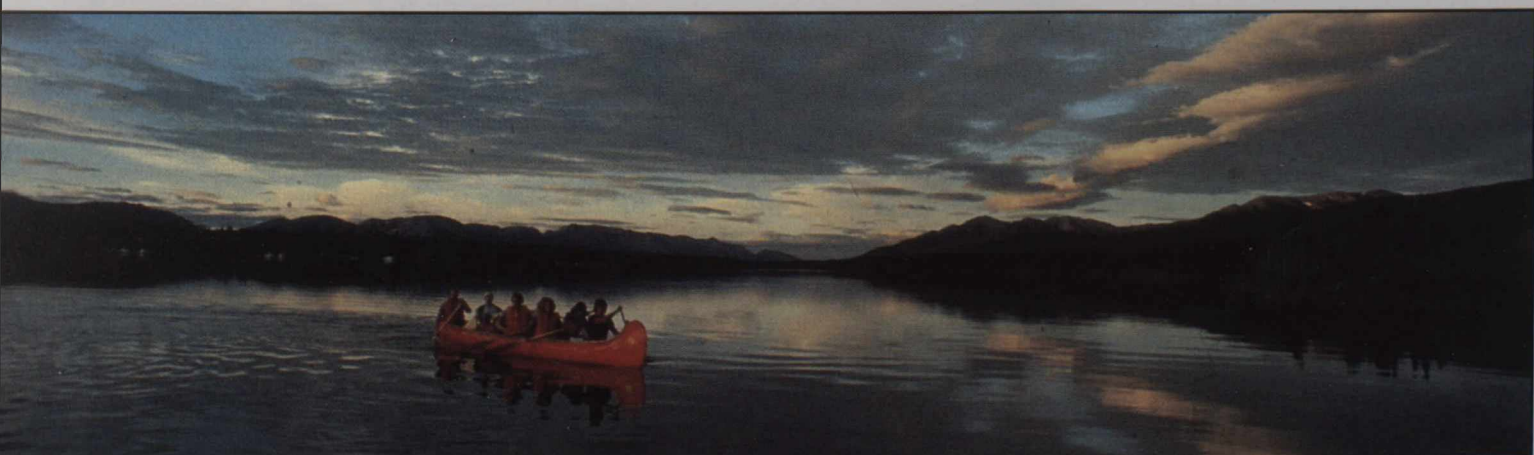
*There's gold, and it's haunting and
haunting;
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big broad land 'way up
yonder
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that fills me up with
wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with
peace.*

The Yukon is one of the world's last great frontiers. At the turn of the century, when Robert Service wrote this poem, its main claim to fame was its gold. But Service quickly discovered that this

remote region of Canada has other attractions as well, and since then countless people – visitors and residents alike – have succumbed to its charms.

Bounded by Alaska, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Beaufort Sea, the Yukon covers an area of 186 000 square miles, and yet its population numbers a mere 26 000. It is a vast, unspoilt land of mighty rivers, majestic mountains, pristine forests, a thousand lakes and streams – and home to the peregrine falcon, the trumpeter swan, the grizzly bear and the Arctic grayling.

Despite its northerly location, the Yukon is no frozen wilderness. The region has warm dry summers when the days are long and the temperature can climb into the eighties. It boasts the Kluane (pronounced (Klu-ah-nee) National Park – a spectacular region of glaciers and mountains, including Canada's highest mountain, Mount Logan, and the largest massif in the world.





Above left:
'Good Sirs' peak and mountain range

Above:
Traditional dress outside Dawson's 'Gaslight Follies' theatre

In short, it is the ideal destination for anyone seeking:

*'The strong life that never knows harness;
 The wilds where the caribou call;
 The freshness, the freedom, the farness.....*

The Gold Rush Days

Although the Yukon seems tranquil enough today, nearly a century ago it experienced a population explosion. On 17th August 1896, gold was discovered on Rabbit Creek, a tributary of the Yukon River, by George Washington Carmack and his two Indian companions, Skookum Jim and Tagish Charlie.

Within two years, the Klondike gold rush was under way, and fortune hunters from all over the world converged on Dawson City. This township – only 250 miles south of the Arctic Circle – grew into the largest settlement in North America west of Winnipeg and north of San Francisco. Celebrities such as Diamond Tooth Gertie,



Left:
Canoeists on the Tagish River.

Right:
You can try panning for gold yourself.



Above:
S S Klondike dry-docked outside Whitehorse



Left:
The narrow gauge White Pass and Yukon Railway, originally opened in 1900, has been revived; and half of the historic 110 mile route to the Pacific coast port of Skagway, Alaska, has been brought back into service.

Klondike Kate and the Californian author Jack London added lustre to this 'City of Gold'.

The problem for the early gold seekers was not as much finding gold as reaching their destination. They had to contend with long distances and difficult terrain, including the notorious White and Chilkoot Passes. Those who made it to the Yukon River faced even greater perils: the treacherous currents of Miles Canyon and the dangerous White Horse Rapids.

The modern traveller has a much easier time. You can fly into the Yukon from Calgary, Edmonton or Vancouver, travel along well-maintained highways from British Columbia or Alaska, or take a train from the Alaskan port of Skagway. If you choose the last option, you will make a trip into history.

The railway dates from the gold rush days when a far-sighted railway contractor named Michael J Heney decided to link goldfields to the outside world. The line was closed in 1982, but a group of determined Yukoners have since brought half of the historic route back into service, with luxurious 'parlour' cars from the last century drawn for a short distance by a veteran steam engine.

Reliving the past

By 1904, the gold rush was over and the population of Dawson City dwindled to its present 1600. But every summer the city relives its heyday. The bars and saloons of the gold rush era throw open their doors, and the roulette wheels start turning again in Diamond Tooth Gertie's Gambling Hall.

There is plenty of action too, at the Palace Grand Theatre on King Street, built by Arizona Charlie Meadows for the entertainment-starved gold-seekers. This is a National Historic Site with a



Klondike Highway through the vast Yukon forest

difference, where you can enjoy 'Gaslight Follies' – a colourful turn-of-the-century-style vaudeville show. The cabin where Jack London lived is also preserved for posterity, and on 8th Avenue there is the Robert Service Cabin where the 'Bard of the Yukon' wrote such classics as *The Cremation of Sam McGee*.

Gold continues to exercise a fascination, and no visitor need go away disappointed. The Bank of Commerce Gold Room demonstrates the complete process of assaying and refining gold from nuggets and quartz to gold ingots, while along Bonanza Creek Road you can try your hand at panning for gold. Further along this road you will find the largest wooden hull dredge in North America, and at nearby Bear Creek you can see the extensive camp that supported the mammoth Klondike gold dredges for more than 50 years.

Getting round the Yukon

Travelling around the region is now child's play compared with the obstacles the pioneers had to face. A number of firms offer package tours with a variety of coach excursions, river cruises and flights, while independent travellers have an extensive road network at their disposal with well-appointed camping sites and travel lodges at regular intervals.

Of the major highways, the 450-mile *Klondike Highway* is reckoned to be one of the most scenic in the north. It follows the route the prospectors took, up the lush Skagway Valley, over the White Pass to Carcross where George Carmack and his two companions lie buried. It continues to Whitehorse, now the bustling capital of the territory, and then via Carmack and Stewart Crossing to Dawson City.

The *Alaska Highway*, constructed in 1942 as a

military route for US forces, starts at Dawson Creek in British Columbia, crosses into the Yukon near Watson Lake, and passes through Whitehorse and the Kluane National Park on its way to the Alaskan border.

For people who really want to get away from it all, there is the 460-mile *Dempster Highway*, named after a courageous Mountie who helped bring law and order to the area in the early years of this century. It begins just south of Dawson City and links the Yukon with Inuvik and the Mackenzie River Delta in the Northwest Territories. It is one of the few public highways in the world to cross into the Arctic circle.

The only indication of this imaginary line is a solitary marker. But coach passengers sometimes encounter another landmark at this point – a gentleman in a rocking chair dressed in a tuxedo, top hat and top coat sipping champagne. This is Harry Waldron – self styled 'Keeper of the Arctic Circle' – who regales tourists with tales of the Gold Rush and *The Shooting of Dan McGrew*.

Activities to suit all tastes

Tourism is now the Yukon's second largest industry, and the needs of the visitor are well catered for. Here are just a few of the activities you can indulge in.

Cruising: From Carcross you can take a boat cruise on the headwater lakes of the Yukon River; travel from Whitehorse to Dawson City on a 28-foot catamaran; or take a leisurely boat voyage between the two cities on the MV Anna Maria, the first on-board-accommodation vessel to sail the Yukon River since the demise of the sternwheelers in the 1950s.

Fishing: The lakes and rivers provide excellent fishing for salmon, Arctic char, trout, pickerel and pike (that can weigh up to 35lb). You can charter a jet boat or fly to the remote Aishihik or Selkuman Lakes; or, if you like home comforts, you can stay at the new fishing resort of Inconnu Lodge 185 miles east of Whitehorse, where lake, stream and river fishing are on offer.

Hiking: June to September are ideal, since the weather is warm and the trails are dry. The Kluane National Park is a favourite, with trails for novice and intermediate hikers, and more difficult trips for experienced backpackers. Alternatively, you can retrace the steps of the gold seekers along the famous *Trail of '98*. There are also opportunities for horse riding and climbing.

The abundant wildlife makes the Yukon a must for nature lovers and photographers. Also of interest is the Indian community of Old Crow, the Yukon's most northerly community, and the wide range of Yukon Indian Arts and crafts. There is plenty happening in the winter, too – skiing, dog sled excursions, ice hockey and curling.

But be warned. The Yukon seems to cast a spell on visitors that forever urges them to return, just as it did on Robert Service :

*The stillness, the moonlight, the mystery,
I've bade 'em goodbye – but I can't.* ❧

Kluane National Park is a favourite with hikers.



Canadians at the battle front:

The experience of two World Wars

This year marks the anniversary of two tragic events which helped shape the course of the 20th century. Seventy-five years ago in an obscure outpost of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, an Archduke was assassinated and Europe became engulfed in the First World War. Fifty years ago, Hitler invaded Poland and so triggered the Second World War.

While the two conflicts never spilled over onto Canadian soil, Canada was heavily involved in both wars right from the outset. The country made a significant contribution to the Allied cause, and its troops gained a reputation for courage and tenacity on the battlefield. Some 110 000 Canadians lost their lives in these two wars, and many more were badly wounded. We should also never forget those Canadians who served and lost their lives in the Korean War.

1914-1918

Canadian Heroism in France and Flanders

In 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, Canada had a regular army of just over 3000 men. But during the next few weeks, 45 000 young Canadians responded to Prime Minister Robert Borden's call to enlist.

Within two months, the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was on its way across the Atlantic; sailing with it was a contingent from Newfoundland, which at that time was a separate British Dominion. By December, 1914, the first Canadian soldiers - Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry - had arrived in France where they saw action near St Eloi and at Polygon Wood.

Successes at Ypres establish Canadians' military reputation

In April, 1915, Canadian troops found themselves

involved in some of the heaviest fighting of the war in what became known as the second battle of Ypres. The Germans launched a poison gas attack on April 22, and French defences crumbled leaving a four-mile gap in Allied lines. The Canadian troops fought to close the gap and mounted a counter-attack to drive the enemy out of Kitchener's Wood near St Julien.

The Germans retaliated on April 24 with a bombardment and another gas attack, this time aimed at the Canadian line at St Julien. However, despite appalling losses, the Canadians held on until reinforcements arrived. A total of 6035 Canadians lost their lives in that one battle - one man in three - but the engagement won them a reputation for being a formidable fighting force.

A second contingent from Canada sailed for Britain in the spring of that year, and by the end of 1915 there were three Canadian divisions on active service in Northern Europe. In 1916, the Second Division suffered 1373 casualties at the battle of St Eloi.

In June of the same year, after fierce enemy bombardment, two battalions of the Third Division were overwhelmed by enemy infantry at their positions on Mount Sorrel, just north of the Ypres-Menin road. However, a week later the first Canadian Division, led by Major-General Currie, and the Corps Commander Sir Julian Byng, managed to retake this important vantage point under cover of darkness, together with Hills 61 and 62. A total of 8430 Canadians died at Mount Sorrel.

Triumph and tragedy on the Somme battlefields

The Newfoundland Regiment - part of the 29th British Division - also sustained heavy casualties at around this time. The men were involved in Haig's 'Big Push' on July 1 near the Somme, but in less than half an hour, as they advanced towards

First Division, Second Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force disembarking from the train at Amesbury, Salisbury Plain, England, 19 October, 1914.

Horace Brown Collection
National Archives of Canada
PA - 107236



the enemy machine gun fire, the regiment was virtually annihilated.

Of the 801 men who went into battle only 68 survived unwounded to answer roll call next morning. 'It was a magnificent display of trained and disciplined valour,' is how one observer described the Newfoundlanders' efforts, 'and its assault failed of success because dead men can advance no further.'

Towards the end of 1916, the three Canadian divisions which had borne the brunt of the battle at the Somme were relieved by the newly arrived 4th Division. On November 11, the Division captured Regina trench, and a week later, in the final attack at the Somme, it advanced to Desire Trench displaying remarkable courage and endurance.

Although there were more than 24 000 Canadian battle casualties at the Somme, they had enhanced their reputation as hard-hitting storm troopers. 'For the remainder of the war, they were brought along to head the assault in one great battle after another,' wrote Lloyd George. 'Whenever the Germans found the Canadian Corps coming into the line, they prepared for the worst.'

Canadians victorious at Vimy Ridge

The Allies launched another massive attack in 1917. The Canadians were assigned the task of seizing a key position in the German defence system, Vimy Ridge. This was a formidable task since the Ridge was well fortified and all previous attempts to seize the position had failed.

The Canadian commanders realised that elaborate preparation was needed if the assault was to be a success, and this included tunnelling and simulation exercises. A preliminary bombardment began on March 20 and was intensified from April 2.

On Easter Monday, April 9, the attack began in earnest. All four divisions of the Canadian Corps

swept up the snow-covered ridge. By mid-afternoon the Divisions had taken control of most of the ridge, and three days later they controlled the whole area.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge was not only a major Canadian victory, it was also the first significant victory for 'British' arms so far in the entire war. The Canadian leader – Major-General Currie, who had been a businessman in British Columbia before the War – was knighted and later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on the recommendation of the Corps Commander Sir Julian Byng. Four other Canadians were awarded Victoria Crosses.

The final year from Passchendaele to Mons

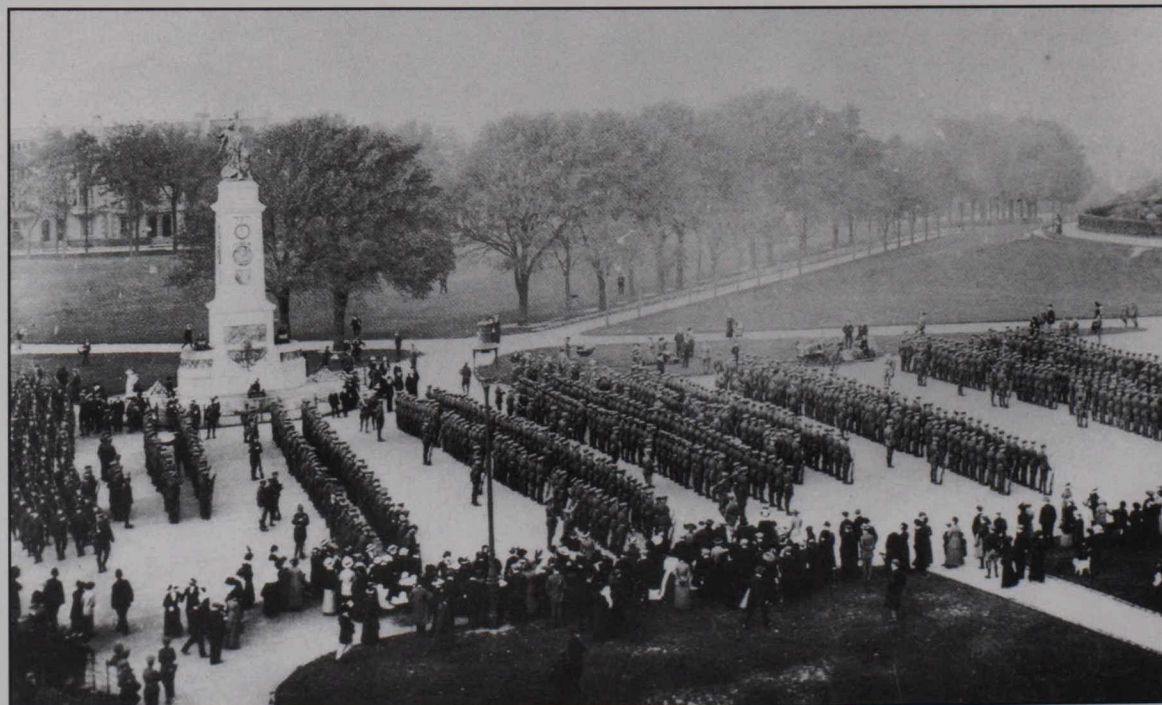
In October 1917, the Canadian Corps was ordered to relieve the decimated Anzac forces and prepare for the capture of Passchendaele. The actual assault on Passchendaele – mounted with two British Divisions on the flank – proved a costly operation. By the time reinforcements arrived on November 10 total casualties, killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 15 654.

There were, however, a few bright moments that November. The first effective tank attack in history took Cambrai for the Allies – and among the forces responsible for this success were the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and the Newfoundland Regiment.

In the last 100 days of battle General Haig's great final offensive of the war brought the German Army to its knees. The Canadians and Australians, together with British tanks, shattered the enemy lines in front of Amiens. From there the Canadians, attacking from Arras, broke through the successive barriers of the Hindenburg defences to capture Cambrai and Valenciennes. They entered Mons on the day the armistice was signed – November 11, 1918.

Canadians at
Plymouth Hoe,
20 October, 1914.

National Archives of Canada
PA - 4082





1939–1945

Landing craft preparing to leave for French coast, June 1944.

Photo: Gilbert Alexander Milne
DND / National Archives of Canada
PA - 137960

The Canadian contribution in World War II

Following Hitler's invasion of Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The date was September 3, 1939. Canada summoned a special session of Parliament and declared war seven days later. Within a month, nearly 60 000 Canadian men and women had enlisted, and in December units of the 1st Canadian Division sailed for Britain. Other divisions were soon to follow.

The first major engagement in Europe involving large numbers of Canadian troops was the raid on Dieppe in August 1942. Some 5000 Canadians made up the main assault force for a frontal attack on Dieppe as well as attacks on Puits to the west and Pourville to the east.

However, the landing craft in the eastern sector unexpectedly encountered a small German convoy, and a sharp violent sea battle ensued which alerted coastal defences. As troops leapt ashore at Puits, they were pinned back by enemy mortar and machine gun fire and forced to surrender.

The troops attacking Pourville, by contrast, achieved some degree of surprise, and initial opposition was light. But as the South Saskatchewan regiment and a detachment of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada pushed towards Dieppe proper, resistance stiffened and the Canadians were stopped short of the town. The main force of the Camerons advanced two miles towards their objective, an inland airfield, before they too were forced to halt.

The main attack across the shingle beach in front of Dieppe went badly wrong. The enemy swept the beach with machine gun fire, pinning down the infantry. A similar fate befell the tanks of

the Calgary Regiment. Of the 4963 Canadians who set out on the operation, only 2210 returned to England, many of them wounded.

Back on the offensive: the Normandy landings

Nearly two years later Canadian troops were to return to the shores of northern France together with British and American forces. All three Canadian services were involved in the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944.

The 3rd Canadian Infantry Division formed one of the seaborne units; the Royal Canadian Navy cleared the English Channel with its minesweepers and hammered the enemy's beach defences with its guns; and Royal Canadian Air Force bombers attacked German batteries.

In fact Canadian air crews played a vital role throughout the war in both Fighter and Bomber Command offensives, as well as during the Battle of Britain. They also formed their own RCAF Bomber Group which suffered horrific losses in bombing sorties over Germany.

The Canadian forces were assigned to establish a beachhead along the five miles between Courseulles and St Aubin sur Mer, and then push on between Bayeux and Caen to the airfield at Carpiquet. Bad weather and rough seas delayed the assault and the troops encountered fierce resistance. However, despite high casualties, the Canadians achieved their objectives and the Allies were back in Europe.

Altogether, 14 000 Canadians had landed in Normandy and they suffered 1074 casualties. But victory was still 11 months away. It took more than

Of the 619,638 Canadian men and women who fought in the First World War, 66,655 lost their lives and another 172,950 were wounded. There are 13 battlefield memorials in France and Belgium which commemorate the exploits of the Canadian and Newfoundland troops, 19,660 of whom have unknown graves.

More than one million Canadian service men and women made a contribution to the Second World War, and 45,000 lost their lives. Canada's economic contribution to the war effort was also impressive; and the nation had an important liaison role between Britain and the United States.

At present, there is no memorial anywhere in Britain which specifically marks the Canadian contribution in these conflicts, however, efforts are underway to correct this omission. A foundation has recently been created and it is hoped to erect a memorial as testimony not only to the sacrifices but also the lasting friendships established in Britain.



Canadian troops arriving in Britain, ca 1940.

DND / National Archives of Canada
PA - 64029

one month to capture Carpiquet airfield and Caen was not taken until July 10.

On August 16, the First Canadian Army succeeded in taking the strategic town of Falaise to the south of Caen, and a week later Paris was liberated. The Canadians were then given the task of clearing the coastal areas and opening the channel ports for vital supplies – a task they accomplished not without considerable sacrifice.

Eastwards to the Rhine

Antwerp represented a bigger challenge. Although this inland port was already occupied by the Allies, the approaches to it, including both banks of the River Scheldt and the South Beveland Isthmus, were controlled by the Germans. Canadian forces were heavily involved in freeing these approaches, and on November 28, 1944, the first Allied convoy was able to enter the port of Antwerp.

In February 1945, the Allies launched a great offensive designed to drive the Germans back over the Rhine. The First Canadian Army, strengthened by other Allied formations, was given the task of clearing the Reichswald Forest, breaking up the Siegfried Line, clearing the Hochwald Forest defences and closing up the Rhine.

Progress was not easy, as mud and flooded ground hampered the advance. The assault on the Hochwald Forest and Balberger Heights involved particularly fierce fighting. It took the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions and the 4th Armoured Division from February 26 to March 4 to clear the enemy from both objectives. During this month of fighting, 5304 Canadians were killed, wounded or listed as missing.

Canadian Naval Operations

Meanwhile at sea, the Royal Canadian Navy was making heroic efforts to keep the supply lines open as its part of the Battle of the Atlantic. Canada had 500 ships and, after the Americans and the British, had the largest fleet on the Allied side. From special amphibious operations and assisting Russian convoys, to the war with Japan, the Royal Canadian Navy was always to be found at the scene of battle. Many officers and men of the RCN served in the Royal Navy, one a Lieutenant Gray, winning the Victoria Cross with the Fleet Air Arm in the Pacific.

The liberation of the Netherlands

In the final months of the war, Canadian forces played a key role in the liberation of the Netherlands. The 2nd Canadian Corps, assigned to clear the north-eastern Netherlands and the German coast, had advanced into Germany as far as the Weser by VE Day. Meanwhile the 1st Canadian Corps was brought in from Italy to concentrate on the Germans remaining in the western Netherlands north of Maas.

The liberation by the 1st Canadian Corps of the area north of the River Maas came just in time. This area contained the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, where food supplies were exhausted and the population had almost

reached the end of its endurance.

Arnhem was taken on April 14 and Apeldoorn occupied on April 17. On May 5, the German forces in the Netherlands surrendered. The formal German surrender was signed on May 7 at Reims, and the Second World War was over.

Memorable words from a surgeon-poet

One of the Canadians who enlisted for the First World War made a significant contribution to the literature of that war. John McCrae, a much-respected teacher and doctor from Guelph, Ontario, tended hundreds of wounded soldiers every day during the second battle of Ypres, surrounded by the dead and dying.

'The general impression in my mind is of a nightmare. We have been in the most bitter of fights,' he wrote. 'For 17 days and 17 nights none of us has had our clothes off, or our boots even, except occasionally. In all that time while I was awake, gunfire and rifle fire never ceased for 60 seconds.'


One of McCrae's closest friends was killed in the fighting and buried in a makeshift grave with a simple wooden cross in a field where wild poppies were starting to bloom. The incident inspired him to write the following poem.

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*

John McCrae moved on to become Chief of Medical Services at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital in France. He died in January 1918 of pneumonia and meningitis, and was buried in Wimereux Cemetery with full military honours.

His poem was translated into many languages, and partly as a result of its popularity, the poppy was adopted as the symbol by which those who gave their lives in battle are remembered. 

Energy

World Energy Conference planned for Montreal

The World Energy Conference, an international non-profit organisation founded in 1924 and dedicated to promoting the development and peaceful use of energy resources, will hold its 14th Congress at the Palais des Congrès in Montreal from September 17-22.

Meeting for the first time in Canada, the Congress represents the international energy planning summit for the 1990s. Close to 3500 energy leaders from 79 countries will meet in Montreal to discuss the social, economic, environmental, and technological issues which will face energy decision-makers over the next decade. In this context, *energy* refers to oil, gas, coal, hydroelectrical, nuclear, biogas, wind, and solar energy.

Conference sessions will feature the views of world-ranking authorities and senior energy planners in keynote addresses discussing the challenges involved in providing safe, secure energy supplies while protecting the environment. Round table forums will debate the crucial issues confronting the energy community today. Strategic long-term issues that will come to the fore over the next century will also be examined.

An international exhibition held concurrently will allow leading exhibitors in the energy field to display world-class energy technology. Delegates may also participate in the 17 study tours planned for the week following the Congress and visit energy installations across Canada, ranging as far north as the Beaufort Sea, and including Hydro-Québec installations in the James Bay region.

The Congress programme is available from the Organising Committee of the 14th Congress of the World Energy Conference, 2 Place Félix-Martin, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1Z3.

Politics

Liberals and New Democrats now looking for new leaders

John Turner ended five years as leader of the federal Liberals when he announced in May that he was quitting. His departure was 'in the best interests of the party', he said.

Turner, 60, returned from self-imposed political exile in 1984 to win the party leadership, served briefly as Canada's 17th Prime Minister, but then suffered two election defeats.

He expects to stay on as leader until autumn and will remain Member of Parliament for Vancouver Quadra for 'the immediate future'. A Liberal Party convention is scheduled for October in Calgary.

Meanwhile the New Democratic Party has said it will meet November 30 to December 3 in Winnipeg to choose Ed Broadbent's successor. Mr Broadbent announced in March that - after nearly 14 years and against advice of friends and colleagues - he was resigning as leader, saying it was 'time for renewal'.

Liberals win in provincial elections

Newfoundland's voters ended the Conservative Party's 17-year hold on power in the province when, during the recent election, they gave the Liberals 32 of the 52 seats in the House Assembly. The Tories elected 20 members, while the New Democrats lost the two seats they held at dissolution. Conservative leader Tom Rideout, premier for about a month after taking over from Brain Peckford, says he will lead a tough opposition.

Meanwhile, in Prince Edward Island, the Liberals won a resounding victory in that province's recent election when they took 30 out of a total of 32 seats.

The standing at dissolution had been Liberals 22, Conservatives 9, vacant 1.

Business

Bombardier to buy Short Brothers

Bombardier, the Canadian aircraft and mass-transit manufacturer, has been selected by the British Government to acquire Short Brothers of Belfast.

As part of its purchase commitment, Bombardier has agreed to carry out a major capital investment programme at Shorts, and to provide a business plan which will ensure that Shorts has a viable future.

Bombardier recently acquired Canadair from the Canadian government and has since made it profitable. Under its new ownership, Shorts is expected to help develop Canadair's R J regional routes jet. Canadair already has more than 95 firm orders for the jet from airlines around the world.

UK company invests in British Columbia

Mission Electronics plc - the UK-based producer of audio equipment and computers - has located its new North American operations in British Columbia.

Mission, well known for its expertise in the area of innovative products, had made a breakthrough in the design of a portable computer. It felt the prime market for the computer would be the United States, so it decided that manufacturing should take place in North America.

Its main site-selection criteria included an area where the government had a positive attitude towards economic growth through high technology; where sound fiscal policy was a priority; where an established knowledge-based industry already existed; where the lifestyle was conducive to attracting the calibre of people to ensure continuing growth; and where there is already a reservoir of talented, qualified personnel.

British Columbia was able to meet all of these criteria - with the added bonus of being home to three universities of international renown, as well as several technological institutions producing the kind of graduates that high-tech industries need.

It is expected that Mission Cyprus Corporation - the name of Mission's new BC company - will employ 70 people in its first year, increasing to about 300 people by the end of the third year. The total investment amounts to about £7 million.

People

E P Taylor dies at 88

E P Taylor, the Canadian industrialist, died on 14 May in the Bahamas. He was 88.

Taylor, who built an international empire from a small Ottawa brewery, was also a successful horsebreeder and racer. Among his champions was Northern Dancer, the first Canadian-bred horse to win the Kentucky Derby and one of the most successful stallions in the history of the sport.

The federal government recognised Taylor's talents during the Second World War when he worked as a 'dollar-a-year man'. In that capacity he filled many roles - executive assistant to the minister of munitions and supply; vice-chairman of the British Supply Council in North America, buying wartime supplies for Britain and Canadian chairman of the joint war aid committee.

He was rewarded by being made a Companion of St Michael and St George, the highest British honour for a Canadian citizen.

Culture

Festival of Canadian contemporary music

Canadian Productions Limited and the Canadian High Commission in London are planning a festival of contemporary Canadian music, to be held from September 30 to October 7 at London's South Bank Centre.

In addition, selected events - such as films, workshops and lectures - will be held at Canada House in Trafalgar Square. Many of these events will then tour the UK and the rest of Europe.

The eight-day festival will feature some of the best in Canadian contemporary music.

Major Exhibition displays

The Orpheum

PROGRAMME

Union Stock Co. Alex Pantages. Mgr
Claud C. Staton. Sec'y

THIS HOUSE IS HEATED BY STEAM (BEER) AND LIGHTED BY THE SHINING LIGHTS OF THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE
Official Program Week Beginning May 28, 1900 Dawson, Y. T.
PUBLISHED BY CLAUD C. STATON AND HARRY A. LAWLER, ORPHEUM THEATRE BLDG.

<p>Dawson, not East Lynne,</p> <p>Is our address when you want Drugs, Patent Medicines or Spring Remedies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REID & CO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chemists, Front Street, Opp. C. D. Wharf.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PROGRAM</p> <p>The same rules govern this house as all first-class theatres. This program is subject to change without notice. Any insatiation or lack of courtesy on the part of employees or patrons of this house should be reported to the management and the same will be promptly rectified.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Greatest of All Productions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EAST LYNNE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In 4 Acts, Under direction of Paul Bordman.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAST</p> <p>Mr. Francis Lovison..... Paul Bordman Archibald Carlyle..... Robt. Lawrence Lord Mount Severn..... Alf Layne Richard Hale..... Sam Jones Mr. Dill Carlyle's seat..... Fred Brown Officer..... Little Cassie Carter Joyce..... Lucy Lovell Miss Cornelia Carlisle..... Julia Wakcott Barbara Hale..... Dot Pyne AND LADY ISABEL AND BLOSSOM..... MADAM VINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SYNOPSIS.</p> <p>Act 1 Scene 1—The murder. Richard Hale accused. Act 1 Scene 2—The arrival of Lady Isabel at East Lynne. The elopement. Overture..... "La Mésrobie" (Hugot) Act 2—Lady Isabel's apartments. The snake in the grass. The mistress and maid. Lord Mount Severn's arrival. Overture..... Bottom of the Sea</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nugget Jewelry</p> <p>Gents' Double and Single Watch Chains, Fob Buckles, Belts and Belt Buckles, Rings—all kinds. Hat Pins, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Shirt Waist Buttons; Everything in the Jewelry Line at</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BROWN'S</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Madden House</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINE Wines, Liquors..... and Cigars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.....Wholesale and Retail Madden & Binet, Props.</p> <p>After the Show Drop Around to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Criterion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fine Wines Liquors and Cigars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Private and Public Parlors Wine Rooms and Cafe Rooms Up Stairs Open Day and Night</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The DOMINION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Finest Line of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wines, Liquors and Cigars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE CITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Full Assay Value PAID FOR GOLD DUST</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jos. Mayer & Bros.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assayers and Refiners 110 Cherry Street SEATTLE, WASH.</p>		

In addition, there will be a wide selection of original artistic materials including promptbooks and stage management records, original scripts, dance notations, scores and libretti, as well as wardrobe bibles, design renderings, set models, costumes, properties and even set pieces.

The costumes exhibited will range from the delicate silk dress worn by the six-year-old Nesta Toumine in a 1918 production of *The Bluebird* to the 20 foot velvet coronation cape created for Alex Guinness in the title role of the Stratford Festival's inaugural 1953 production of *Richard III*.

The original renderings will span more than half a century, beginning with Eric Aldwinkle's surprisingly modern designs for the 1936-37 Hart House Theatre production of *The Snow Queen*.

Set models from a range of productions will be on display, including those for classical ballet and opera productions as well as those created for classical works at the Shaw festival and contemporary plays at Le Theatre du P'Tit Bonheur.

Other exhibits will explore how 20th century technology is creating new forms of theatrical documentation. In the audiovisual module, vintage dance films will be shown in a montage comprising footage from backstage 'home movies' as well as modern production videotapes.

In the computer module, visitors will be invited to make their own on-line searches through the records of three of the largest theatrical databases and computer catalogues in the world.

Another section will be devoted to the innovative choreographic reconstruction programmes of Dance Collection Danse, and there will be a special exhibit showcasing the Elgin and Winter Garden Project's momentous restoration of these unique and historic theatre buildings.

Putting it back together will provide many surprises for those who think that performing arts archives are no more than dusty repositories for forgotten pieces of paper. Dozens of theatres, hundreds of productions, and thousands of

↑ Programme from the Orpheum Theatre in Dawson, Yukon, 1900.

Collection: National Archives of Canada, Performing Arts Collection, MG 28, I 139, volume 1.

For the first time ever, Canada's major opera, ballet, dance and theatre collections have collaborated to produce a unique and timely exhibition exploring how the country's performing arts heritage is being preserved.

Putting it back together

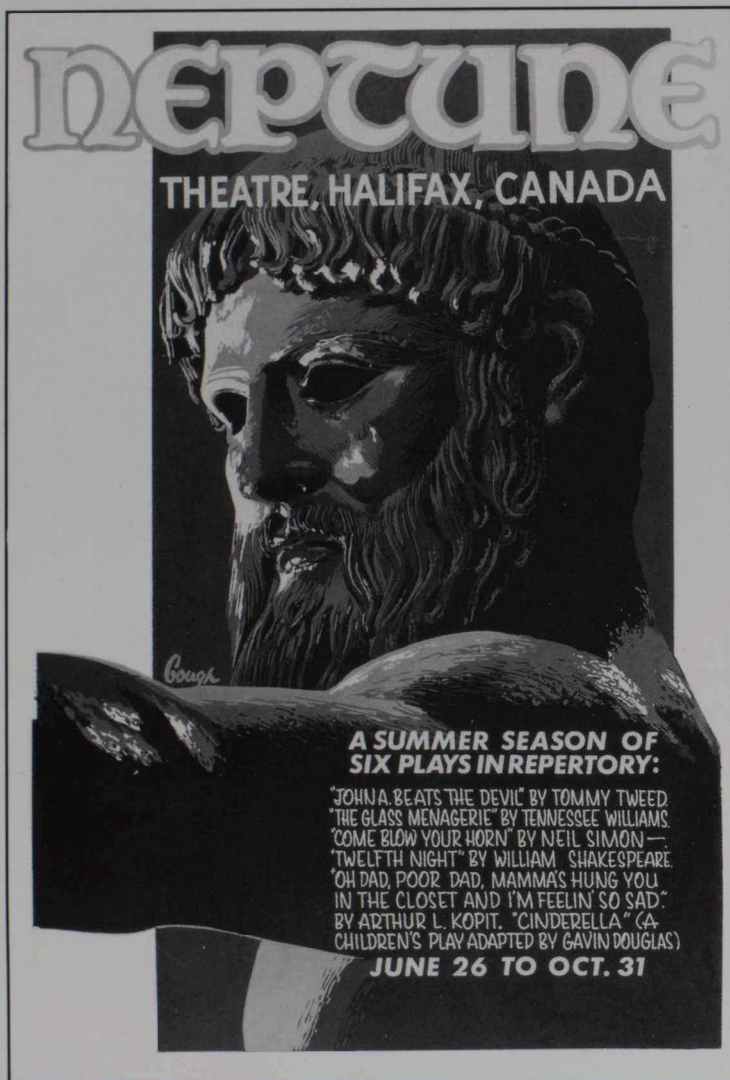
Preserving the Performing Arts Heritage is a voyage of discovery through Canada's diverse theatrical past. It comprises hundreds of rare (and sometimes controversial) letters, documents, photographs and printed pieces, and it will be on show at the Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square from July 19 to August 25.

Fragile 19th-century silk playbills will be exhibited alongside their modern, four-colour lithographed counterparts; and vintage ambrotypes will be displayed next to laser videodiscs containing more than 1500 historic dance photographs.

Putting it
Back
Together



performing arts heritage



↓ Backstage during an intermission scene change at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, 1956

Collection: Canadian Opera Company Archives

↑ Silkscreened poster for the second season of the Neptune Theatre, Halifax, 1964-65.

Collection: Dalhousie University Archives

↓ The Winter Garden Theatre stage, Toronto, in 1982 with the Light Glade vaudeville assembled on stage.

Photo: Ben Mark Holzberg
Collection: Elgin and Winter Garden Project

theatre artists will be represented in a format intended both to educate and entertain.

Putting it back together is sponsored by the Du Maurier Council For the Arts, and was organized by the Association of Canadian Performing Arts Archivists. The official supplier of computers for the exhibition is FUTUREtron. The participating exhibitors are:

- Canadian Opera Company Archives;
- Dalhousie University Archives Theatre Collection;
- Dance Collection Danse;
- Elgin and Winter Garden Project;
- Metropolitan Toronto Library Arts Department;
- National Archives of Canada;
- National Ballet of Canada Archives;
- Stratford Festival Archives; and
- University of Guelph Library Theatre Archives.



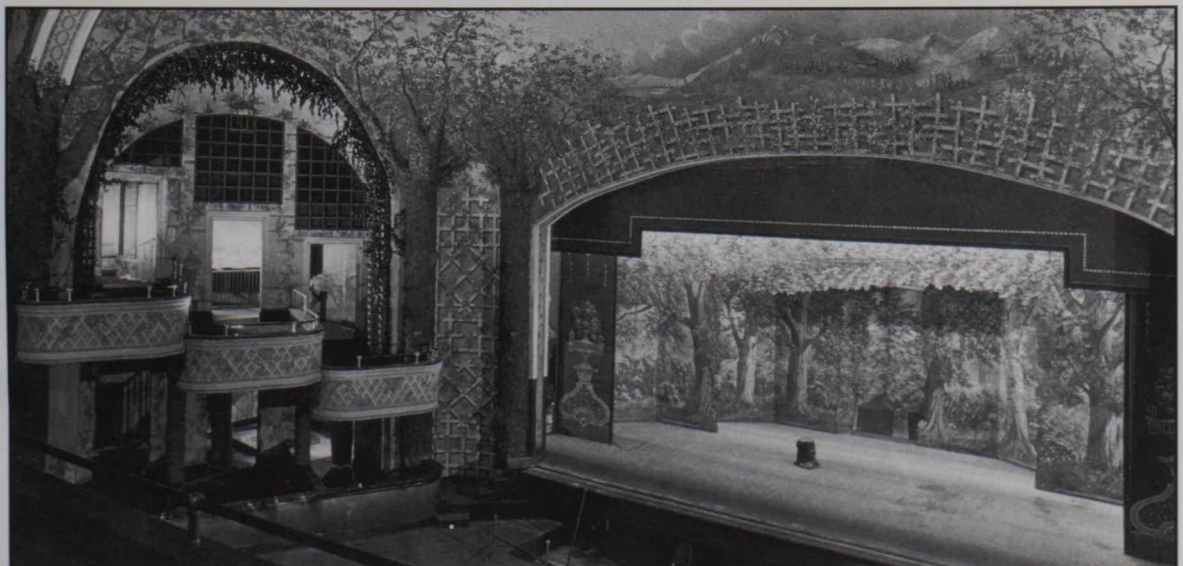
↑ Dancers Chester Fergusson, Angela Borgeest, David Earle and Stanley Taylor with choreographer Nesta Toumine during the reconstruction of *Maria Chapdelaine*, April / May 1986

Photograph: Cylla Von Tiedemann
Collection: Dance Collection Danse

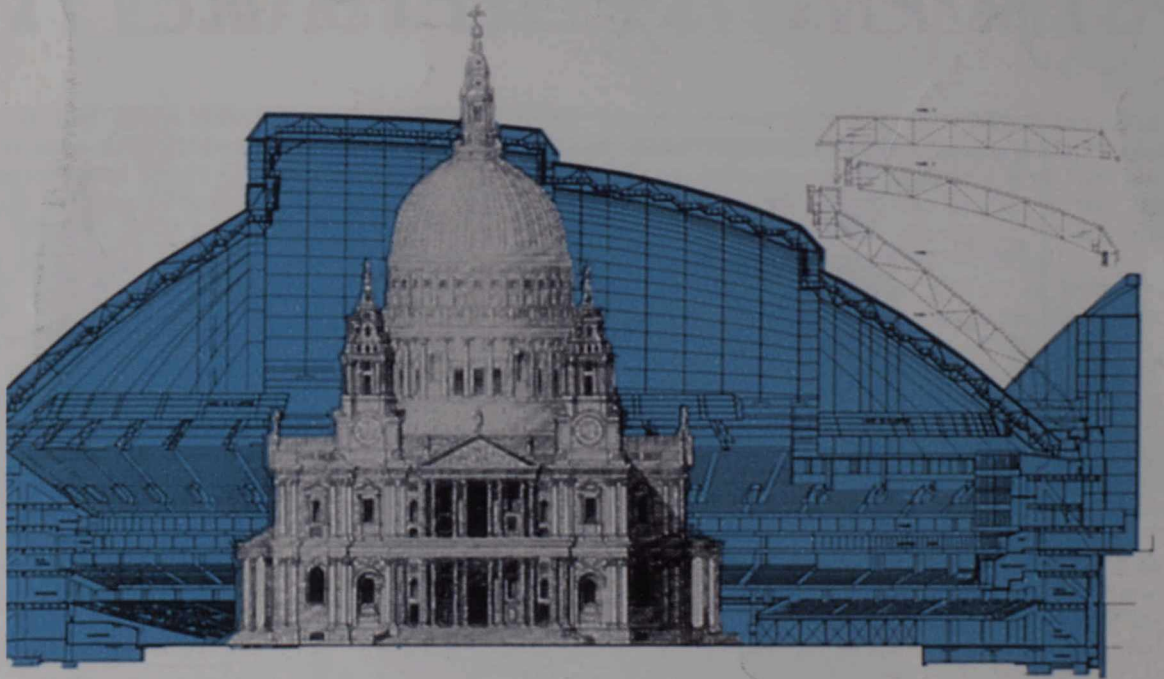


← Alec Guinness as Richard III in the coronation scene of the Stratford Festival's inaugural production of *Richard III*, 1953, directed by Tanya Moiseiwitsch.

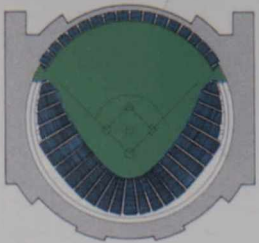
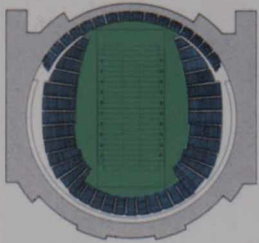
Photograph: Peter Smith
Collection: The Stratford Festival Archives



New SKYDOME boosts Toronto's bid to host 1996 summer Olympic Games



Comparison of elevation of SkyDome against that of Saint Paul's Cathedral.



Not only does the roof of the SkyDome retract; the seating can also be rearranged for use either as a football ground, or as a baseball diamond.

The SkyDome – the world's first major stadium with a fully retractable roof – has opened on schedule in central Toronto, and has already played host to a number of important sports events, concerts and other entertainment spectacles.

The new stadium is an impressive sight. The retractable roof – which can open or close in 20 minutes – covers eight acres and spans 674 feet at its widest point. That makes it big enough to enclose a 32-house subdivision or a 31-storey-high apartment block.

Indeed, the SkyDome could comfortably accommodate the Coliseum in Rome or even St Paul's Cathedral in London, with only the tip of the cathedral's spire showing above the stadium's roof.

Altogether, the SkyDome can hold about 53 000 spectators at big field-sports events such as football or baseball games, and as many as 70 000 fans at concerts and other on-stage events.

The SkyDome, however, is much more than just a stadium; it is an entertainment complex which also incorporates a 350-room hotel, numerous restaurants and bars, a health club with a swimming pool, squash courts, gymnasium, offices, exhibition space and a television studio.

Cornerstone of Olympic bid

With its range of facilities, the SkyDome has become the cornerstone venue in Toronto's bid to host the 1996 summer Olympic Games, marking the 100th anniversary of the modern-day Olympic movement.

Supporters of Toronto's bid like to point out that the city has all the requirements needed to make an Olympic bid successful. Toronto is easily reached – its international airport is served by 32 world airlines, and 60 per cent of North America's population lives within one hour's flight of the city.

It has more than 60 000 beds in first-class, North American-standard, hotels; 10 000 restaurants; and a public transportation system that is recognised as

the safest, cleanest and most efficient on the continent.

The city also has an excellent summer climate – it is on the the same latitude as Barcelona and Rome – with average daytime temperatures in the mid to high 70s. And of course, it has excellent, modern facilities to accommodate the full variety of sporting events of a summer Olympic Games.

Finally, the city is sufficiently international to make just about every nation on earth feel right at home. Its population of three million encompasses more than 70 ethnic groups; and more than 100 languages are spoken in the city.

As the Olympic supporters like to say: 'Everyone has a relative in Toronto'.



Toronto '96

