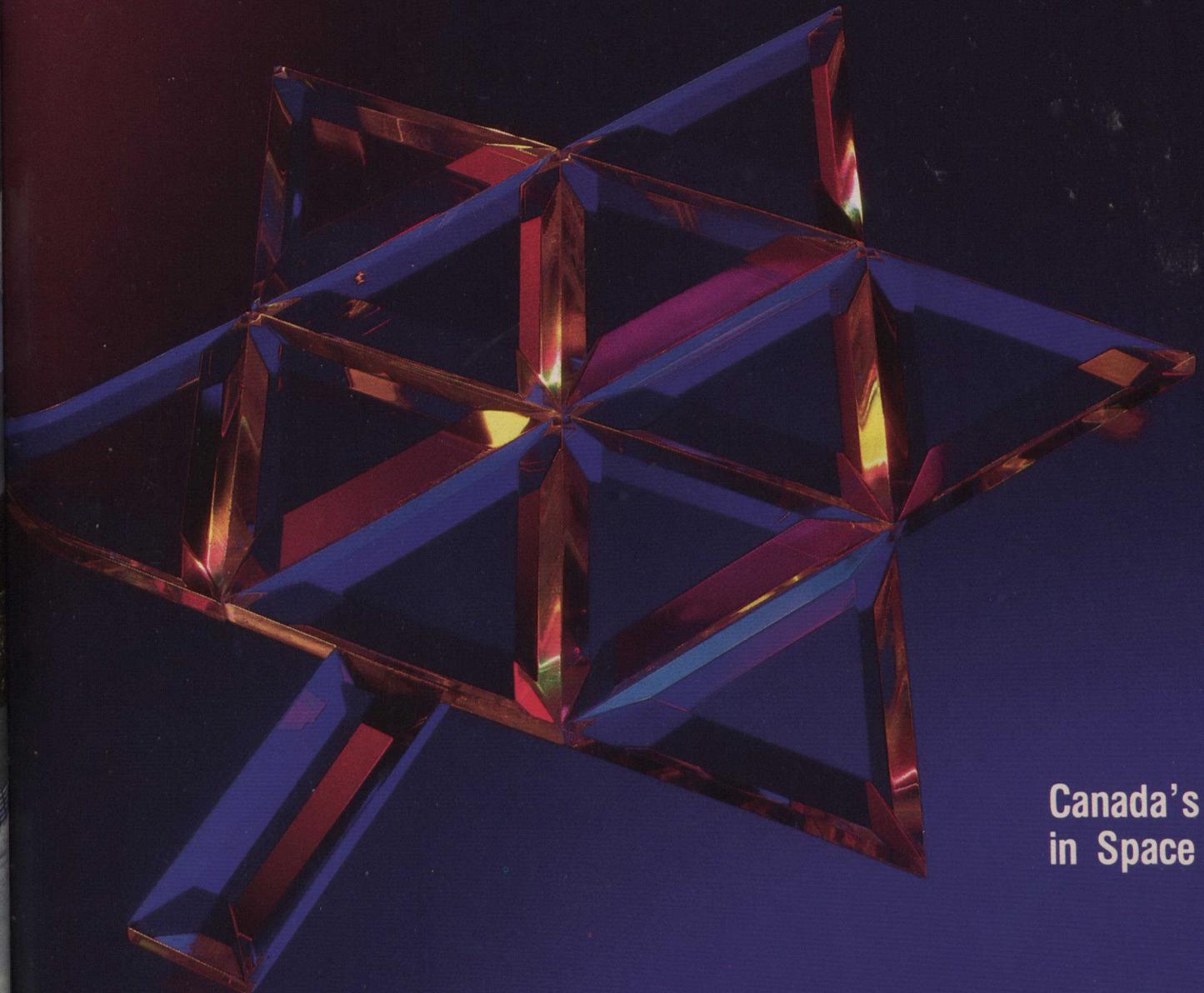


CANADA REPORTS

SPRING 1988



Canada's Place
in Space

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Cover: Sculpture by John Tappin

EDITOR'S NOTE

With the fiery blast-off of Alouette I 25 years ago, Canada launched its first adventure in space — only the third nation, after the United States and Soviet Union, with a satellite in orbit.

Since Alouette I's initial scientific mission, Canada has emerged as a world leader in the design and manufacture of space systems intended for peaceful purposes. It has established an impressive record of technological advances with communication and remote sensing satellites; the Canadarm; and the David Florida Laboratory, a world-class space simulation facility.

The Canadian space industry is uniquely competitive in the international marketplace — a result of effective co-operation between the nation's private and public

sectors. Ninety per cent Canadian owned, it is the most "Canadianized" of all sectors of the economy, with an enviable record of research and development that has generated export sales nearly twice the value of the government's space budget.

Canadian technological expertise has also contributed to an era of international co-operation in peaceful space ventures. A long history of co-operative projects with the United States was highlighted by the design of the Canadarm for the American space shuttle. And in other examples, Brazil's communication needs are served by a Canadian satellite system, while the European Space Agency's largest satellite ever is currently undergoing tests in Canada, the agency's only non-European associate.

The future of the Canadian space program is as exciting as its past, promising to continue the tradition of technological excellence and international co-operation. Ahead lies the launch of the next generation of communication and remote sensing satellites. Innovative applications of space technology will further the revolutions already under way in the fields of health care, education and natural resource management. As Canada approaches the twenty-first century, it is poised at the beginning of an exciting new odyssey into space.

Canada

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“Down to Earth” Space Technology

The tremendous potential of space technology to meet social and economic needs on earth has propelled Canada's space ventures from the beginning.

Canada's population of 26 million people is scattered across a vast land mass and six time zones. Its rich resources are dispersed over a challenging geography where the climate ranges from the Arctic cold to the desert heat.

Communications Satellites

It is no wonder that Canada has developed one of the world's most innovative and comprehensive communications networks.

The 1972 launch of the Anik A1 satellite set the nation on a course to providing 99 per cent of its population with dependable communications services. The Anik A1 was the world's first telecommunications satellite in geostationary orbit — that is, a satellite which moves in a ring around the equator in such a way that it remains in a fixed position above the earth. Remote communities that could not be reached by terrestrial systems were instantly brought into the mainstream of twentieth century communications. Through satellite transmission, television services also became available to the most isolated regions.

Significant pioneering developments followed. A major challenge was to lower the high costs of satellite transmissions and increase their accessibility. The answer lay in smaller and less-expensive earth stations, satellites broadcasting to cable networks, and direct access to broadcasts through home satellite dishes. The Hermes experimental satellite paved the way for these advances in 1976, followed by Anik B in 1978.

Today, virtually every Canadian community has telephone, radio and television services. Businesses have access to sophisticated telecommunications for data, voice and image transmission. Even computers can “converse” with one another. All this is achieved through Canada's present-day communications satellites — Anik C and Anik D.

These links will be expanded and improved with the next generation of satellites. Two Anik Es, to be launched in 1990, will be the largest and most powerful domestic communications satellites to date. MSAT, the mobile communications satellite scheduled for launch about 1992, will revolutionize mobile communications. Small terminals on board mobile vehicles on land, at sea, or in the air will join the extended network.

Tele-education

Universal access to educational opportunities is one of Canada's goals.

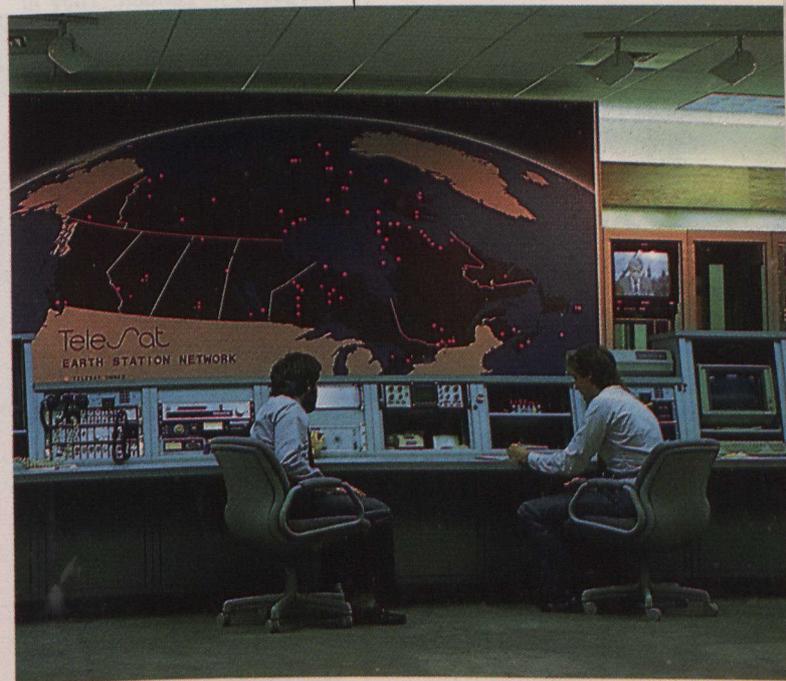
Satellite communication has helped make this possible by offering an effective and economical means of reaching students cut off from traditional classrooms.

Receiving live satellite-delivered television broadcasts of lectures and seminars, students in remote locations join the electronic classroom over two-way telephone links. With increases in student interest and enrolment, teleconferencing now plays a vital role in distance education. One-third of Canada's 71 universities and some 35 community colleges use it as an integral part of their tele-education programs.

The outstanding success of these projects prompted the establishment of educational satellite television networks like TVOntario, which now reaches 95 per cent of Ontario's population via satellite network.

Other educational satellite networks — Radio Québec, ACCESS Alberta, and British Columbia's Knowledge Network — meet regional needs. They have pioneered alternatives to the traditional classroom, providing pre-school television for several hundreds of northern communities; in-school programs for elementary, secondary and post-secondary students; general interest and information broadcasts; as well as formal telecourses accredited by affiliated educational institutions.

The satellite network operations centre located near Toronto is the nerve centre for Telesat's Anik communications satellites. It relays long distance telephone calls, business data, and radio and television programming.





Remote sensing is being used in Canada to manage the country's vital resources and to monitor environmental changes. MacDonald Dettwiler's MERIDIAN system gives high-resolution images like this one of Vancouver, on Canada's west coast.

Canadian expertise in educational satellite networks has also been successfully applied in international tele-education projects. National schools of public administration in Quebec, Senegal and the Ivory Coast were linked in 1987, and a co-operative science program operates between Thailand and British Columbia.

Canada took the lead in international tele-education at both the Francophone Summit in Quebec and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Vancouver, in 1987, proposing to pilot and administer two international tele-education networks. The Centre international francophone de formation à distance (CIFIAD) will soon be offering teleconferencing and video links to 41 Francophone nations. A similar co-operative educational institution will link the 48 countries of the Commonwealth.

Telemedicine

Extending health-care services to remote regions through satellites is another field of Canadian leadership. The services of both urban specialists and sophisticated diagnostic equipment can be transferred via satellite to isolated areas.

For example, an early Hermes experiment linked the University Hospital in London, Ontario, with a small hospital in Moose Factory, in northern Ontario. Doctors operating on patients in the remote hospital simultaneously consulted with surgeons in London. They in turn observed the operation through a remotely controlled TV camera placed in the operating room. The doctors could also instantly relay X-ray images, electroencephalograms (EEGs), electrocardiograms (ECGs) and other medical data.

An offshore oil rig was the site of another such experiment, this time using the Anik B satellite. A terminal, specially stabilized to compensate for the roll

During telehealth experiments with the Hermes satellite, images like this X-ray were transmitted by telephone.

and pitch of the oil rig, linked the rig with the Memorial Hospital's Science Centre in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Audio-teleconferencing remains, however, the most common use of satellite communications in telemedicine. Medical personnel in remote areas thus have access to the latest information, training and research material. Pilot projects include the use of satellite communications for an air ambulance service in northern and eastern Canada.

Canada has begun sharing its growing expertise in telemedicine with other countries. In 1986, Memorial Hospital established low-cost, high-efficiency links with medical centres in Kenya and Uganda, facilitating transmission of EEGs, ECGs, slow-scan television (for transmission of images such as X-ray over telephone links) and interactive audio-teleconferencing. The hospital is currently applying its expertise in inexpensive telehealth communications systems to develop a similar link with Jamaica.

Remote Sensing

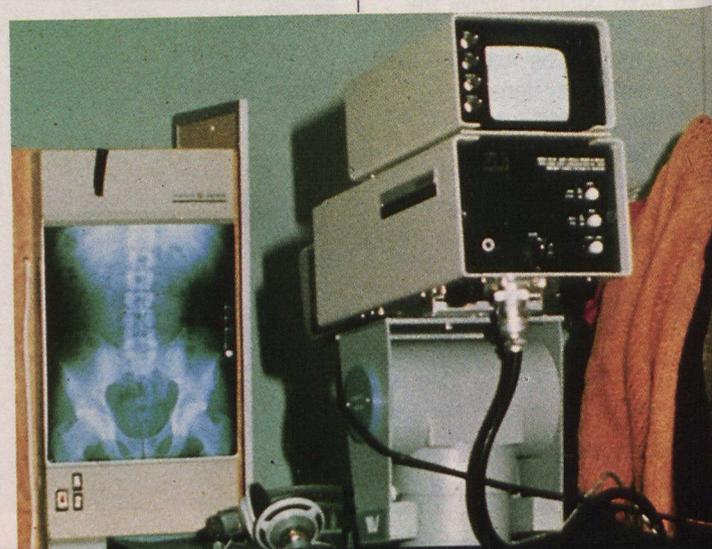
Faced with the enormous job of managing vast resources, keeping watch over the country's extensive land mass and waters, and

monitoring environmental changes, Canada has pursued satellite remote sensing technologies since the early 1960s. It has developed particular expertise in ground systems and image analysis technologies.

As one of the world's most productive agricultural nations, Canada uses remote sensing data to gather information about its crops — more quickly, more cheaply, and more efficiently than is possible by any other means. The data obtained make it possible to monitor changing crop conditions, estimate potential yields, and detect disease earlier than by ground surveillance.

Canada has also applied remote sensing data to forestry, geological mapping and exploration, surveys, search and rescue techniques, ice reconnaissance, water resource management, weather forecasting, fisheries, land-use surveillance, and arms control and verification.

With the expected launch of Canada's RADARSAT in 1994, Canada should also control its own remote sensing satellite. The satellite's ability to see through cloud and darkness would help Canada monitor its resources more closely, manage them more efficiently, and maintain its position as a world leader in remote sensing technologies.



S pace Aces:

Canada's First Astronauts

Travelling through space is a dream that has captivated civilization for centuries. For some, it has been a lifelong personal dream. Five Canadians are now in line to realize their hopes and one has already ventured into space. Like all pioneers, these first six astronauts have faced unexpected twists in quest of their dream.

First there was the excitement of the unexpected chance to fly an early space shuttle mission, and then the devastation of the 1986 Challenger accident which grounded the U.S. space program. Today, the astronauts are training, planning and preparing for future shuttle flights. And they are also actively involved in space-related research and educational activities.

The six astronauts were chosen in December 1983 from among thousands of applicants who had responded to a National Research Council of Canada (NRC) newspaper ad seeking "Canadian men and women to fly as astronauts on future space shuttle missions." At the time, the NRC was planning two missions — one for improvements to the Canadarm, the shuttle's remote manipulator system, and the second for a study of space physiology (particularly motion sickness), a field in which Canadian researchers had been active for more than two decades.

Expecting about 1 000 responses, NRC officials were dumbfounded when 4 400 people, ranging in age from 6 to 73, applied for the job. After an intensive five-month selection process involving four rounds of elimination, six were chosen:

■ **Marc Garneau**, a naval officer and electronics expert based in Ottawa, who holds a doctorate in electrical engineering;

■ **Roberta Bondar**, a medical doctor and neurobiologist with a life-long interest in flying and the space program, who is Canada's first and only woman astronaut;

■ **Ken Money**, a Canadian Forces physiologist, an accomplished pilot, and an expert on space motion sickness with 25 years' experience in space physiology research;

■ **Bob Thirsk**, a medical doctor with an interest in biomedical engineering who was then completing his residency in Montreal;

■ **Steve MacLean**, a postdoctoral student doing laser research at Stanford University; and

■ **Bjarni Tryggvason**, a researcher in aerodynamics at the NRC and a skilled pilot and flying instructor.

After their selection, the astronauts were scheduled for about 18 months' training before their first shuttle flight. But Canada accepted a surprise invitation from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to fly an extra mission, barely nine months away. In March 1984, Garneau was selected to fly the mission, backed up by Thirsk, and the two underwent intensive training in Canada and the United States through the summer and fall of 1984.

Garneau was only the second non-American scientist to fly on the shuttle and the first with less than a year of preparation. When his eight-day flight took off in early October, Canada became the 14th nation to put a person in space.

Steve MacLean has been chosen to fly the second mission, during which he will test the space vision system (SVS), a computerized machine "eye" that will help astronauts operate the Canadarm more quickly and safely. MacLean, Tryggvason and Garneau are currently assisting in the design and testing of the SVS, which operates both inside the cockpit and outside in the cargo bay. "We have to test it to death," said Garneau, who designed the system's

Canada's space team: Parachute jumping and zero-gravity research are among their preparations for future space missions.





“Space walks” are full of risk, but are necessary for construction and maintenance tasks.

graphics and handles much of the project's administrative work.

In addition to testing the SVS, MacLean is also working with scientific investigators on several other experiments he will perform on his mission — a materials processing test, measurement of the red glow that surrounds the shuttle in orbit, a test of the degrading effects of the space environment on various materials, and several life science experiments. In a project unrelated to his shuttle flight, he is also working with university scientists on a study of winds and temperatures in the earth's upper atmosphere.

It's hoped that MacLean will fly in 1990, but this remains uncertain until the shuttle program resumes. As a result of post-Challenger changes in NASA's training program for astronauts, MacLean will spend a much longer time than Garneau did training at the Johnson Space Center in Houston — perhaps eight months to a year, contrasted with Garneau's two months.

The Canadian astronaut who will fly the third mission has not been announced yet, but it will be one of the three with a medical background — Money, Bondar or Thirsk — because the mission experiments will focus on space physiology. Canada also hopes to obtain a slot aboard a proposed 1991 mission carrying a large European-built laboratory called Spacelab.

In the meantime, the astronauts have returned part-time to their research projects or medical practices. Money is continuing to search for ways to predict and counteract motion sickness, a problem that afflicts nearly half the people who fly in space. His study focuses on the relationship between the level of physical fitness and susceptibility to motion sickness.

In addition to doing her own research, Bondar is Canada's life sciences representative on the International Scientific Advisory Committee on the Utilization of the Space Station, a group concerned with the station's scientific objectives. She was also a member of a recent Canadian delegation to the U.S.S.R. to explore possibilities for collaborative research with Soviet space scientists. (In a separate visit, Garneau participated in a Soviet space conference and was treated to a rare tour of Star City, the Soviet space centre.)

Bondar hopes to test HMF telemedicine technology in Canada — perhaps in a remote northern nursing station or on an offshore oil rig. Several successful telemedicine projects have already been done in Canada, and this project could be used to train people in the use of this advanced technology.

The Canadian astronauts have also been assisting university and industry researchers in material-processing experiments aboard the KC-135, NASA's zero gravity plane. “This program is definitely growing because we're stuck here on the ground and there will be a limited number of opportunities to get into space,” said Garneau.

The astronauts are always in demand for speaking engagements, educational projects and other public duties. Garneau is head of an advisory group for a Toronto high school, recently renamed in his honour, which places a special emphasis on excellence in maths and sciences. Bondar serves on a science and technology advisory committee for the provincial government of Ontario. As the first and only Canadian to fly in space, Garneau is particularly in demand for public speaking, as is Bondar, who is often cast as a modern-day role model for girls. However, the astronauts' public duties have been reduced recently because of the increasing demands on their time.

Finally, as if all this were not enough, the astronauts have taken up parachute jumping because their work involves frequent flights in high-performance aircraft. “And since they're building a crew escape system into the shuttle, we really should know how to do this,” said Money. He also noted that Soviet space officials use parachute jumping as stress management training, requiring cosmonauts to make 100 free falls before flying in space.

Garneau agrees that jumping is good stress management training. “You discover something about yourself in the moment you actually jump and fall out of the sky. It teaches you about your ability to work in potentially stressful situations and to react quickly and correctly.”

And as members of just a small group of pioneers being given the chance to fly in space, the astronauts must be prepared for the unknown and unexpected in their exploration of this last frontier.

Space Enterprises

High-tech business is reaching new heights. Canadian businesspersons have joined scientists and astronauts in the exploration of space. The result is a thriving Canadian space industry, with a strong annual growth rate averaging between 10 and 20 per cent.

From the beginning, the Government of Canada has emphasized the growth of an industrial space expertise and economic returns through a competitive space capability. Today, Canada's space industry, which is 90 per cent Canadian-owned, is a world-class competitor. Seventy-three per cent of its sales were to foreign markets in the 1985-86 fiscal year. And Canadian expertise in communications satellites, subsystem and components manufacturing, ground stations, and remote sensing capabilities, is at the forefront of the international space industry.

Communications Satellites

Since the establishment of the world's first domestic satellite communications network, Canada has been a leader in the conception, design and operation of telecommunications systems. As well, Canadian firms have pioneered new advances in satellite construction and launch control.

The country's successful operation of 10 communications satellites over the past 16 years is second to none. And in 1985, Brazil's first domestic communications satellite, designed and built by Canada's Spar Aerospace Limited, was launched into orbit. The Brazilsat and its ground control systems now provide television, radio, telephone and data links to 130 million Brazilians over 8.8 million km².

Spar, a diversified space systems manufacturer, is the largest of the approximately 100 companies that make up the Canadian space industry which employs some 3 500 people in total. Spar's international reputation for the design and manufacture of satellites and subsystems, including all 14 of the Canadian satellites launched to date, exemplifies Canada's ability to successfully compete in the world market. And as the prime contractor for Canada's next series of communications satellites, the Anik E1 and E2, Spar is developing the world's most advanced domestic communications satellite technology ever.

The largest satellite ever built by the European Space Agency, the Olympus, is currently undergoing year-long testing at the David Florida Laboratory outside Ottawa.

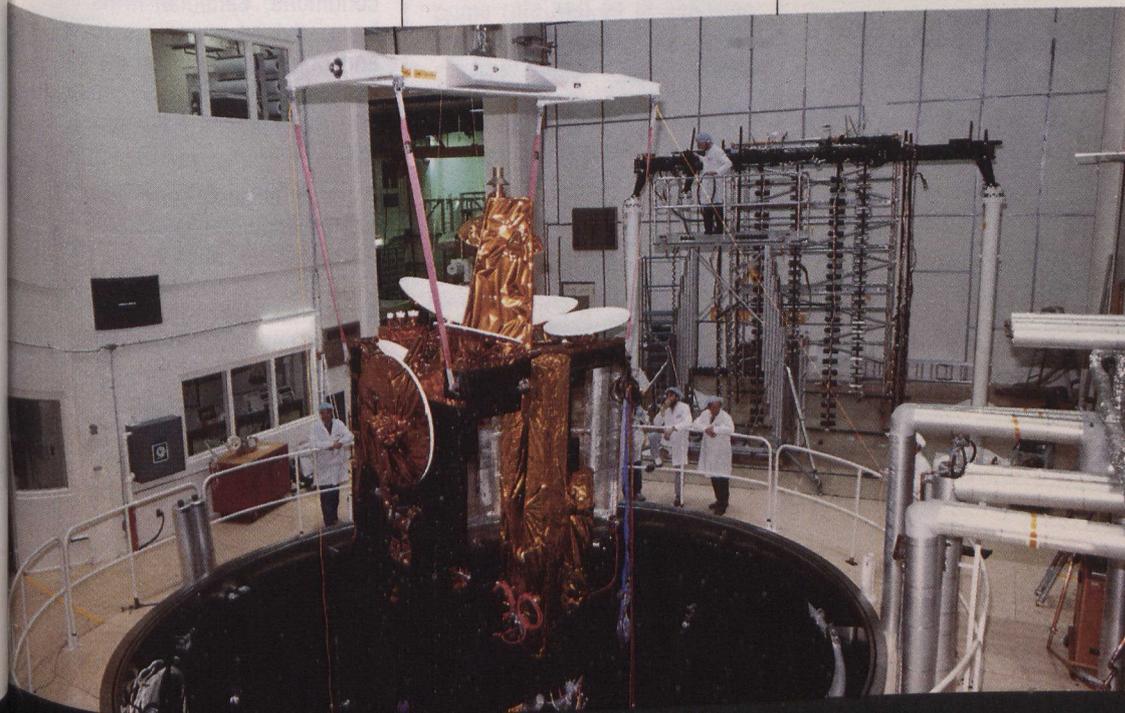
Building the Parts

Along with Spar, companies like SED Systems, Canadian Astronautics, COM DEV, and Fleet Industries have demonstrated that Canadian firms are among the world's most capable contractors for satellite systems and components. Canadian components ranging from innovative satellite antennas to sophisticated optical systems and solar array panels are used in both domestic and foreign spacecraft. At present, there are 35 satellites in orbit carrying COM DEV equipment.

The vitality of Canadian space industries was also dramatically illustrated by the remote manipulator system carried aboard NASA's space shuttle. More popularly known as the Canadarm, it was designed and built by Spar and a team of more than 40 Canadian suppliers and subcontractors.

The Canadarm enables shuttle astronauts to lift satellites out of the cargo bay and position them for insertion into orbit, or to retrieve malfunctioning satellites. Following the unqualified success of the Canadarm, Spar was selected to build the mobile servicing system (MSS) for the space station.

A key facility in Canada's burgeoning space industry is the David Florida Laboratory, a world-class test site for checking the structure and performance of satellites and components before launch. One of the few facilities



in the world capable of simulating launch conditions and space environments on satellites up to 4 500 kg, the laboratory provides a vital service for domestic industries as well as foreign agencies. It played a critical role in the success of the Canadarm, Sweden's Viking, and the SARSAT search-and-rescue satellite developed jointly by Canada, the United States and France. Currently, the European Space Agency's largest and most complex satellite, the Olympus, is undergoing tests at the facility.

Earth Stations

Numerically, the largest segment of the Canadian space industry is devoted to satellite earth stations and related systems. Canada's excellence in this area is reflected in the worldwide use of its products. SED has supplied over 200 earth stations to customers including Telesat, Hughes Aircraft, and EMBRATEL, the Brazilian government-owned telecommunications company. Spar has worked on more than 230 earth stations,

The largest segment of the Canadian space industry is devoted to satellite earth stations and related systems.

subsystems and components in 23 countries around the world.

MacDonald Dettwiler and Associates, recognized throughout the world as a leading supplier of ground receiving and processing systems for remote sensing satellites, has served as prime contractor or major subcontractor for 15 of the world's 16 LANDSAT earth stations. (LANDSAT is a series of earth resources, remote sensing satellites launched by the United States.) And virtually every earth station manufacturer outside Japan and the communist bloc uses microwave components produced by COM DEV.

Remote Sensing

The fastest-growing space industry in Canada is in the field of remote sensing. It is estimated that annual sales figures doubled between 1985 and 1987, with the export of services accounting for about 60 per cent of total revenues.

The challenge of managing Canada's extensive resources and monitoring environmental changes over its vast land mass led to an early commitment to develop satellite imagery capabilities. As only the second country to build earth stations for the reception of LANDSAT data,

Canada also designed and manufactured new systems that provide unprecedented information for agriculture, geological mapping and terrain analysis.

Today there are more than 30 Canadian companies recognized as world leaders in developing and manufacturing remote sensing equipment. Since the development of satellite observations, Canada has been at the forefront in technologies for satellite data ground stations, sensors, data processing and image analysis.

An essential and vital feature of the Canadian space program is its spirit of international co-operation.

As a leader in forest industries, Canada accounts for more than two-thirds of the world's trade in forest products. The country has successfully applied its space technology to this important national industry. New techniques in remote sensing have helped to monitor forests more effectively, and Canada now makes the domestically developed technologies available to forestry managers in more than 60 countries.

Experience with remote sensing in other areas such as agriculture, monitoring of inland and coastal waters, ice reconnaissance, land-use and fishing activities, as well as flood warning and oil and mineral exploration are providing Canada with further expertise. Canadian remote sensing systems are today finding applications in more than 100 countries.

The expected launch of the RADARSAT satellite in 1994 should further enhance Canada's remote sensing capabilities and increase its economic competitiveness.

Equipped with a new synthetic aperture radar (SAR) system able to penetrate cloud and darkness, RADARSAT could map the entire globe every seven days.

International Co-operation

An essential and vital feature of the Canadian space program is its spirit of international co-operation. Since the decision to pursue a course in space, Canada has joined in numerous partnerships with other nations, sharing the benefits of its space technology and providing expertise and valuable information to other countries.

Canada has enjoyed a long-standing partnership not only with the United States, but also with France, Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Australia, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Brazil and China. And as the European Space Agency's only non-European associate, Canada is active in several of the agency's projects.

Canada also continues to promote the mutual benefit of international co-operation in space through its extensive consulting services. Adapting Canadian expertise and experience to local needs and conditions, Canadian firms have advised governments and private companies in countries from Switzerland and Australia, to Barbados and China.

A roster of such companies includes Canadian Astronautics Limited, COM DEV, SED, Telesat, MacDonald Dettwiler, and Spar. They provide services in virtually every area of space technology and applications — from the design of remote sensing programs, staff training in systems operations, and feasibility studies, to the design and construction of complete satellite networks and their integration with terrestrial systems.



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Canada under Study

Canada is emerging as an increasingly popular focus for academic study around the world. Co-ordinated by an international council, courses, research and publications on all aspects of Canada have multiplied in the last decade, providing new insights into topics as diverse as the Canadian short story, Canada's peaceable nature and national economic development.

Imaginative and original literary works by Canadian authors such as Atwood, Munro, Davies, Maillet, Miron, Laurence and Hébert are acting as a magnet for foreign academics. Studies are examining the unusually powerful creative force of female writers in Canadian literature, as well as noted Canadian literary critic Northrop Frye's influence on the country's writers. Others focus on the unique short stories of Alice Munro, which are developing and expanding the short story form itself.

The successful Canadian experience with bilingualism and multiculturalism also fascinates academics around the world. Both China and Spain are studying Canadian methods of promoting linguistic and cultural distinctiveness while preserving national unity. Canada's official bilingualism policies are of interest to Arab countries like Algeria and Egypt. And Chinese educators have studied and adopted second-language training methods developed by Canada.

In the study of politics, Brazilian and Indian academics are focusing on the practicalities of the Canadian adaptation of the British parliamentary system to a highly decentralized federal state.

Economists have traced Canada's development from a staples-based economy to the world's seventh-largest industrial nation with a record of solid scientific and technological achievements. The Canadian model of encouraging foreign investment while retaining domestic political and economic control remains a focal point of study for countries such as Australia and Argentina which face similar challenges.

Sociologists are intrigued by Canada's peaceable nature. It is a society noted for its tolerance, where diverse linguistic, cultural and racial groups live together peacefully. The country's low crime rate and its governing tradition, which is non-confrontational and compromise-oriented, form the subjects of such research.

Korean anthropologists examining Canada's ancestral indigenous roots have noted similar bone structure between Koreans and Canada's west coast Indians. German and British studies focus on the traditional aboriginal culture and way of life, while the distinct languages of Canada's northern indigenous peoples are studied by linguists in many countries.

Environmentalists are also actively studying Canada for many reasons. Canada's environmental policy, land-management strategies, and pollution legislation are all drawing the attention of numerous academics.

This range of international activity is co-ordinated by the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICSS) headquartered in Ottawa. Founded in 1981, its membership includes Canada, the United States, Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, the Nordic countries, China, the Netherlands, Israel and India.

Academic interest in Canada is not restricted simply to those countries belonging to the ICSS. Centres and professors of Canadian studies can be found as far afield as Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, and the University of Tenerife in the Canary Islands. And programs such as the Commonwealth Scholarship Program are also promoting Canadian studies.

Canada is now frequently used as a model society by and for others. In 1980, Dr. Richard Preston, a pioneer of Canadian studies in the United States, suggested: "Learning more about Canada could be a first American step to really understanding the kaleidoscope that makes up a world that is not all cast in the American image."

Similarly, in a recent issue of *Saturday Night*, a major Canadian monthly magazine, Dr. Rainer-Olaf Schultze, founding president of the Association for Canadian Studies in German-speaking Countries, argued: "Europeans should be seeking more pluralistic, less universalistic answers to their situation than those suggested by the American experience. In this regard, Canada, not the U.S., is a more useful model for us."



Interest in Canadian studies is burgeoning in countries around the world.

A VIEW TO A SUMMIT

In today's global economy, actions by one country can have a dramatic impact on the world economic community. As the fabric of interdependent relationships forms an increasingly sensitive world economic "system," the need for co-operation among countries is more than ever essential.

Leaders from the world's seven major industrialized nations and the president of the Commission of the European Community will soon meet in Toronto, Canada, for the 14th annual Economic Summit. Beginning June 19, 1988, leaders will discuss current economic issues of global importance including economic policy co-ordination, trade questions and the international debt crisis, and will deal with major political issues facing them.

Canada's largest city, Toronto, will host this year's Economic Summit.

A member of the Economic Summit since 1976, Canada is hosting this important event for the second time, the 1981 summit having been held in Ottawa and nearby Montebello.

Canada is the only country that combines membership in the Commonwealth and la Francophonie with participation in the annual Economic Summit of major industrialized nations. The Economic Summit is in fact the third major international meeting hosted by Canada in the past 10 months. In September 1987, the second summit of la Francophonie was held in Quebec City. And the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) took place in Vancouver last October.

Economic Summits

The first Economic Summit meeting was held in Rambouillet at the invitation of the president of France in

1975. The following year, Canada joined France, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and Italy at the summit table. The Commission of the European Community (EEC) has participated from 1977.

While economic summits are not decision-making forums, they present a rare opportunity for leaders to discuss at the highest level common problems personally and directly. In working together, the seven leaders can significantly affect world developments, both economic and political.

The continuing objective of the summits is to work towards compatible economic policies that will foster sustainable world growth and provide effective responses to economic problems as they arise. For example, oil price shocks, the debt burden of the poorest developing nations, and

global recession have all figured on summit agendas.

The annual Economic Summit is the most visible element of a broad, complex process of international consultation and co-operation in the management of the world economy. Its deliberations are closely linked to work done in other international economic institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Group of Seven Finance Ministers (G7).

Although the summit agendas are primarily economic in character, political and other issues are discussed as well by leaders and foreign ministers. Progress on important world issues is sought and new policy initiatives are generated. At





Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark brought agricultural reform proposals to the table at the Venice Economic Summit last year.

past summits, for instance, leaders have exchanged views on East-West relations, arms control and disarmament, international terrorism, and regional issues such as South Africa, Afghanistan, Indo-China, and the Middle East.

Summit leaders have also addressed furthering international co-operation in energy, the environment, science and technology, human resources and health issues, including the combatting of drug abuse and the spread of AIDS. Naturally, the summit agenda changes from year to year to reflect the most pressing preoccupations of the time.

The Venice Summit

The Toronto Summit will build on the progress achieved at the 13th annual Economic Summit held in Venice, Italy, in June 1987. At the Venice Summit,

Canada helped focus discussion on four key issues.

First, the Canadian objective of obtaining strengthened commitment to policies that bolster global economic growth was met. Leaders reaffirmed support for the multilateral trading system and the "Uruguay Round" of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) in which Canada is playing a key role. There was recognition that predatory and protectionist trade practices could not continue and that the Uruguay Round negotiations must be quickly advanced. If the Uruguay Round of the MTN is successful, trade barriers will be lowered and international trade rules will be clearer and more effective, thus bolstering global growth of which trade is a major element.

Secondly, progress was achieved on agricultural trade, also a major Canadian priority at Venice. Since the 1986 Tokyo Summit — where Prime Minister Mulroney first introduced agriculture as a summit issue — there has been a growing consensus on the need for agricultural trade reform.

The Venice economic declaration strongly endorsed the agreement on agriculture that had been achieved at the OECD ministerial meeting the month before. Canada has worked in close partnership with like-minded nations to achieve this landmark agreement. The agreement recognized that domestic support policies resulted in increasing distortion of world agriculture trade and that this deterioration had to be halted and reversed to correct market imbalances. Summit leaders agreed to review the progress made on agriculture in the MTN Round when they meet in Toronto and to determine what tasks remain.

Thirdly, at Canada's suggestion, summit countries placed a high priority on the special problems encountered by the poorest debtor countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa. They called for special treatment for the world's poorest countries through the IMF and elsewhere. Since then Canada announced that it would contribute a further subsidized loan to the IMF's special facility for the poorest countries.

Finally, Canada achieved recognition of its priorities on

key political questions at the Venice Summit. The summit had fruitful and important discussions on East-West relations, on the issue of apartheid and on the encouragement of democratic rule in South Africa.

The Road to Toronto

The site of this year's "Canadian" summit will be the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre, literally in the shadow of the CN Tower. Toronto will thus be the focus of world attention for two and one-half days this June. Excluding official delegations, Canada is expecting that some 4 000 representatives of the national and international media will be at the summit to provide news coverage for the world.

The importance of the discussions that will be led by Prime Minister Mulroney has been underscored by the dramatic events this past year on international securities and foreign exchange markets. Canada will work to help achieve effective responses to the full range of summit issues: appropriate macro-economic policies; protectionism, and the need for a stronger GATT; the plight of the poorest developing countries; Third World indebtedness; the global environment; East-West relations; and other political questions.

The Declaration which will be issued at the conclusion of the summit will reflect the collective views of leaders on these global questions. It will probably focus to some extent at least on the key issue of economic policy co-ordination. Most importantly the Toronto Summit Declaration will reflect, along with the views of other summit countries, Canadian perspective on global problems, and Canadian approaches to their solution.

Breaking Trade Barriers

Canada and the United States have entered into a historic free trade agreement. On January 2, 1988, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and President Ronald Reagan of the United States signed a mutually beneficial bilateral trade accord, the most important ever between the two countries.

The document provides for substantially reduced trade barriers over a 10-year period; at the same time it responds to both countries' major objectives when they entered negotiations 16 months ago. Trade liberalization will benefit both Canada and the United States: it is not a zero-sum game in which one country benefits at the expense of the other. As Prime Minister Mulroney put it: "It's a win-win situation."

The bilateral agreement makes substantial progress on Canada's twin goals: it provides Canada with more secure access to the U.S. market and it increases its access in many areas. The agreement does not place any restrictions on Canada's regional development programs and policies or Canada's social programs, and, as well, exempts cultural industries from any of its provisions.

International trade is Canada's lifeblood. In fact, traded goods represent more than half of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP). Since nearly three million Canadians work in industries that produce goods and services for export, securing and enhancing Canada's access to world markets is

understandably a cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy. In this respect, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement is a significant step towards meeting Canada's goal of multilateral trade liberalization. The agreement will do the following:

- eliminate all tariffs between Canada and the United States;
- reduce non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and services;
- liberalize investment flows between the two countries; and
- establish effective and impartial procedures for the resolution of trade disputes.

Benefits beyond Borders

The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement represents an important milestone in the development and growth of the Canadian economy. Trade liberalization has been a consistent element of Canadian economic policy throughout the postwar period. It has resulted in substantial declines in multilateral tariffs through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and has given rise to key sectoral trade arrangements such as the Auto Pact deal between Canada and the United States.

The new bilateral agreement, however, goes even further, by effectively dismantling most of the remaining trade barriers with the United States without raising barriers to any other countries. As well, it provides a model for future multilateral trade agreements that include trade in services and agriculture.

During a recent visit to Canada, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Prime Minister Mulroney predicted the trade agreement would lead to

After months of high-level negotiations, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement on January 2, 1988.



expanded trade between North America and other countries.

With assured access to a North American market of over 270 million people, Canadian industry will become more competitive and efficient, contributing to a stronger and more productive Canadian economy. And as a result, Canada will emerge as an increasingly competitive supplier, a valuable and affluent market, and an attractive investment site for its trading partners throughout the world.

Canada and the United States

The United States is by far Canada's most important trading partner. It is also the fastest-growing market for Canadian exports. In 1961,

U.S. President Ronald Reagan says this historic Free Trade Agreement will send a signal favouring trade liberalization to the rest of the world.

roughly half of Canadian exports went to the United States, a share which rose to two-thirds in 1971 and to three-quarters in 1986. The U.S. market is even more important for manufactured goods, purchasing 90 per cent of Canada's manufactured exports in 1986.

Trade liberalization will benefit both Canada and the United States: it is not a zero-sum game in which one country benefits at the expense of the other. As Prime Minister Mulroney put it: "It's a win-win situation."

Securing and increasing Canada's access to the U.S. market, therefore, has been a vital element of the Mulroney government's agenda for economic renewal.

The economic benefits to be reaped by Canadians from trade liberalization with the United States are believed to be extensive. It is estimated that real incomes will rise by at least 2.5 per cent in the long term, and that Canadians can look forward to a more dynamic, flexible and competitive economy. According to federal government estimates, more than 120 000 new jobs will be created in the next five years as a direct result of the agreement.

Canadian firms and workers will have time to gear up to take advantage of the new opportunities that it will create, since the agreement will be phased in over a 10-year period. A number of government programs will assist Canadian workers to adapt to changing labour market conditions and will help businesses to capitalize on new and expanded opportunities.

A fair and impartial means to resolve trade disputes is one of the important features of

the agreement. Under the accord's dispute resolution provisions, either country will be able to seek resolution of disputes over dumped or subsidized imports from a joint Canada-U.S. panel whose decisions will be binding on both governments. The two countries have also committed themselves to establishing new trade remedy law before 1996 to prevent unfair trade practices.

The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement builds upon GATT principles and goes beyond them in new areas of trade policy such as services and trade-related investment measures. Almost no international trade rules exist for services, yet they represent the fastest-growing area of Canada-U.S. trade. The agreement therefore establishes a set of disciplines that will regulate and encourage freer trade in the service sector. Both governments have also undertaken to ease rules on foreign investment.

In addition, the two countries have agreed to one of the largest packages of trade liberalizing measures for agriculture ever negotiated, removing all tariffs on agricultural products over 10 years. Horticultural goods, however, are exempt, and Canada's supply management policies — or farm marketing boards — remain untouched.

The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement will undoubtedly send a signal favouring trade liberalization to the rest of the world. And it should provide additional momentum to the round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations now underway. Building upon the progress achieved in the accord, Canada's priority will be to continue the trend towards a more open and mutually beneficial international trading system.



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All Dressed Up: A Place to Show



Paris' Musée d'Orsay, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art and London's National Gallery are symbolic of fine art collections showcased in outstanding buildings. This May, Canada will join the world-class ranks when the National Art Gallery of Canada opens in Ottawa.

According to its director, Shirley Thomson, "The gallery has a solid, representative collection of European works, and the best collection in the world of Canadian art. Contemporary Canadian artists were asked to donate their diploma (initial) pieces to the collection, and more than 200 of them will have their works displayed."

Canada's gallery will be more than simply a place for the public to view art. Thomson envisages it as a place of

respite, a forum for the exchange of ideas, and a meeting point for the public, artists and critics. Contemporary art education programs will enhance the gallery's primary mandate "which is to show off fine works of art."

Shedding Light on the Collections

Over 40 000 works of art are currently being moved to their new home in a spectacular building designed by internationally renowned Canadian architect Moshe Safdie. Boasting over 3 000 m² of vaulted exhibition galleries surrounding two interior courtyards, Safdie's innovative design has skylights and windows on all three floors — an unusual

feature among world-class galleries. With natural lighting on all levels, the Canadian gallery will not be forced to restrict its most important exhibits to the top floor. In fact, Safdie's unique use of natural lighting has turned the readily accessible ground floor into the primary galleries housing the featured Canadian art exhibits.

Careful planning has enhanced the educational aspects of this new gallery: there is a 350-seat theatre, an impressive art research library with over 96 000 volumes, a children's art book store, a major auditorium and a number of seminar rooms. And still in the formative stages is an ambitious plan to catalogue the collection and make it available to the public on colour computer screens.

The new National Gallery of Canada, an architectural masterpiece high on the cliffs overlooking the Ottawa River, will house Canada's national art collections.

Distinctive Canadian Art on Display

More than 2 000 works of art — double the capacity of the old gallery — will be on display in the new building. And that's still only 5 per cent of the gallery's total collection. Naturally, the centrepiece of the collection will be Canadian works, which range from early eighteenth-century religious sculpture to a video exhibit room designed to increase awareness of film and video as art forms.

Visitors will be treated to highlights such as a painted room from a heritage house in the Atlantic province of Nova Scotia — depicting scenes of North America and Europe intermingled with portraits of Micmac Indians. Then there is the entire, reconstructed Rideau Street Convent Chapel, saved from demolition in Ottawa in 1972. This masterpiece of architecture is the only known nineteenth-century ecclesiastical interior that features a neo-Gothic fan-vaulted ceiling supported by slender iron columns. To add

to this feast for the eyes is an array of ecclesiastical silver never before displayed. Henry Birk, a well-known Canadian jeweller, donated this valuable collection to the gallery.

If they know little else about Canadian art, most people are familiar with the Group of Seven and possibly Tom Thomson, who was of the same school but not formally a member of the Group. In the early 1900s these artists created quite a stir in Europe and North America with their frankly honest paintings of

the Canadian wilderness. A distinctively Canadian school of art emerged of which the National Gallery has the most comprehensive collection. On prominent display will be such well-known works as Thomson's *Jack Pine*, A.Y. Jackson's *Red Maple*, Lawren Harris' *North Shore Lake Superior* and J.E.H. MacDonald's *Solemn Land*. And for the first time, murals by Thomson, Arthur Lismer and MacDonald will be on view for the public.

This May, Canada will join the world-class ranks when the National Art Gallery of Canada opens in Ottawa.

Inuit sculptures and prints from Canada's Arctic region are now recognized and admired worldwide as a superb and distinctly Canadian art form. Traditional soapstone, bone and ivory sculptures will be exhibited alongside some outstanding examples of early Cape Dorset prints.

International Arts under the Skylights

The first special international exhibit begins three weeks after the gallery opens with the unveiling of the largest retrospective in 50 years of the works of French Impressionist, Edgar Degas. These 300 masterpieces will travel to only two other galleries before returning home: the Grand Palais in Paris and New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. A rare opportunity will be afforded visitors to experience the entire span of Degas' work, from paintings

and pastels to photographs and sculpture, from his earliest work as a student in Rome through to the last works of his artistic career. In addition, National Gallery staff have compiled the definitive catalogue of all the works borrowed for the exhibition.

The National Gallery has an important permanent European collection ranging from Middle Ages masterpieces to modern art. Fine examples include works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Turner, Picasso, Matisse and Constable, and Impressionist painters Pissaro, Monet, Degas and Cézanne.

Works by American and Asian artists will also be featured: all centuries will be represented, from the Middle Ages to the present day. The two Asian galleries will be devoted principally to a collection of Indian, Nepali and Tibetan art amassed by the noted collector Nasli M. Heeramaneck.

Only comparatively recently has photography enjoyed recognition as an art form. In 1934, the National Gallery of Canada became one of the first public galleries to hold a photography exhibition. Today, its international collection of over 16 000 photographs ranks as one of the world's finest. To celebrate the 150th birthday of photography, the gallery will stage a major exhibition spanning the history of the art in January 1989.

Over the years, Canada has built up an extensive collection of fine art and has been treated to outstanding travelling international exhibits. With the opening of the new National Gallery, Canadians and visitors will now be able to enjoy the art in a building and setting of unrivaled excellence.

An outstanding example of nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture, the reconstructed Rideau Convent Chapel will be on display in the National Gallery.



H

ow Canada Delivered the Games to the World

More than two billion viewers around the world watched Canada present the biggest and busiest Winter Games in Olympic history. They saw records fall and excitement soar. They watched graceful figure skaters leap and spin across the same ice surface which, only hours earlier, shook to the crunching collisions of international hockey at its finest. And, thanks to new and innovative audio techniques, they heard the panting and gasps of athletes, the edge of a ski biting into crusted snow, and the blade of a skate gouging into rock-hard ice. Never before had fans the world over been better able to *feel* the drama.

Ralph Mellanby, executive producer of the Canadian Television Network Host Broadcaster (CTV HB) explains: "Delivering the Games to the world was the Olympic organizing committee's biggest responsibility."

To that end, the organizing committee — Olympiques Calgary Olympics (OCO) — bestowed on CTV for \$55 million (Cdn) the rights to be host broadcaster. Radio rights went to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) for \$50 000 and involved more than 280 hours of coverage.

CTV HB took nearly four years to prepare for the Calgary Olympics. It started with a big, barn-like curling rink five-minutes' drive from the heart of the city, and turned it into a state-of-the-art International Broadcasting Centre. To it, CTV HB added a new pavilion which housed

a reception centre, the communications headquarters for radio and TV crews, and security operations.

CTV HB's broadcasting strategy linked mobile units and commentators at venues to TV crews in the broadcasting centre. By cable and microwave, events were fed to satellites and then broadcast worldwide. Foreign networks could accept uninterrupted coverage or select specific events by booking time on satellite dishes.

Roone Arledge, group president of ABC News and Sports, which paid a record \$309 million (Cdn) for U.S. television rights, called the CTV HB crews "the finest I've ever worked with."

Altogether, TV crews, both Canadian and foreign, provided 550 hours' pool coverage of 14 events to some 50 countries, whose own broadcasters then provided their own live commentaries, interviews and other feature items in 18 languages. To do the job, 22 mobile units were assigned to the various venues, so that for the first time ever, none had to be moved from site to site. Nearly 300 colour cameras captured the action from the alpine skiing events at Nakiska on Mt. Allan, to the nordic competition at nearby Canmore, to the races on the world's largest speed-skating oval in Calgary, to the hockey and figure skating events at the famed Saddledome. Broadcasters and their staffs outnumbered the athletes two to one.

CTV was determined that viewers be given an unprecedented opportunity to hear the action as well as see it from all possible angles. The network installed tiny cameras and microphones in the hockey goal nets, along the walls of the speed-skating oval and along the downhill ski run.

CTV HB's high-tech armoury included the world's longest television lens — with a 60-times magnification power — which zoomed in on downhill skiers from over 2 km away. Opening and closing ceremonies were televised with 360-degree shots from a movable camera hung at centre field in Calgary's McMahon Stadium.

The intricate logistics for the XV Olympic Winter Games were originally mapped out by Marius Morais, CTV's former executive director of engineering and technical operations. Morais, whose experience included coverage of Expo 67 and the 1976 Summer Olympics — both held in Montreal, Canada — died suddenly in November 1987. "It was his plan . . .

he had it all ready for us," said Mellanby, three-time Emmy award winner and executive producer of "Hockey Night in Canada" for 18 years. "These Games were a monument to him."

By now, the spiralling networks of wire have been stripped from the broadcasting centre. Gone are the banks of elaborate computers. And so too are the rooftop satellite dishes which simultaneously transmitted eight TV signals and up to 180 commentaries. By the Games' end, more than 2 000 hours of programming had been transmitted globally via satellite.

Yet the silence is not total. Like the roll of a distant drum, a soft rumble echoes off the drab concrete walls — granite rocks skittering along a shimmering alley of ice. The curlers are back.

This satellite "dish farm" transmitted Olympic excitement to over two billion viewers around the globe.

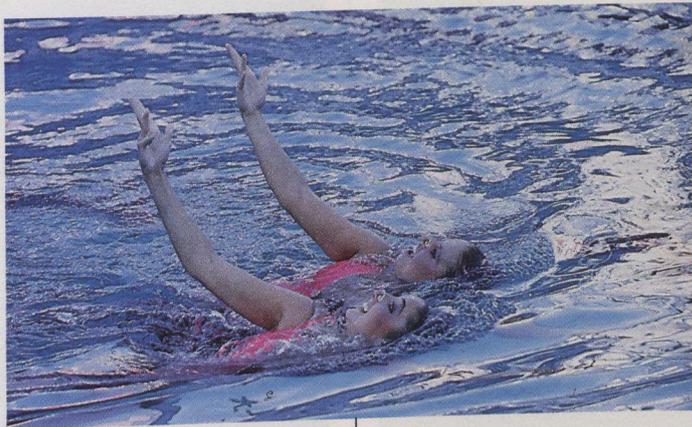
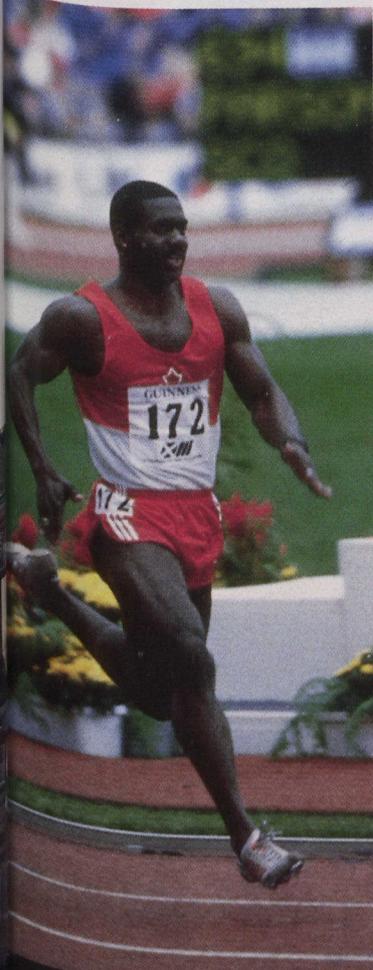


Gold Rush in Seoul

Their appetites for Olympic medals whetted by the achievements of their compatriots at the Winter Games in Calgary last February, Canada's warm weather athletes hope to do at least as well at the coming Summer Games in Seoul.

Sports experts believe that Canadian competitors are good contenders for medals in five events at the Seoul Games — the men's sprints, swimming, synchronized swimming, gymnastics and the equestrian competition.

Sprint ace Ben Johnson: Canada's greatest hope for gold.



Carolyn Waldo and Michelle Cameron combine strength and grace in synchronized swimming.

BEN JOHNSON

While nothing in sport is certain 'til the race is run, Ben Johnson remains Canada's greatest hope for gold in both the 100 m and 60 m sprints. Already solidly established as the "world's fastest human," the 27-year-old Johnson says that since coming to Canada from his native Jamaica in 1976, his single, consuming, overwhelming objective has been Olympic gold. In view of his athletic career to date, there is every reason to believe that Johnson's wish for gold will once again come true.

VICTOR DAVIS

With the graduation of some of the stars who brought Canada success in international swimming competition in years past, the team's top hope now falls on the broad shoulders of Victor Davis. In his six-year career, Davis, now 24, has already won Olympic gold for the 200 m

backstroke, world championships in the 100 m and 200 m breaststrokes, and numerous medals for his contribution to various relay events.

CURTIS HIBBERT

In gymnastics, Canada is sending a strong contender in 22-year-old Curtis Hibbert, who has been competing internationally since 1981. Also a Jamaican-born athlete, he was the first Canadian ever to win a medal at the world championships when he placed second in the horizontal bar event last October.

CAROLYN WALDO and MICHELLE CAMERON

Carolyn Waldo and Michelle Cameron will represent Canada in the synchronized swimming events. Together, they have won numerous international events over the past four years, including the 1987 Pan-Pacific Championships. Waldo, 24, and Cameron, 26, also swim in solo competition.

Equestrian star Ian Millar is ranked No. 1 show jumping rider in the world.

IAN MILLAR and GAIL GREENOUGH

With veterans Ian Millar and Gail Greenough at the team's helm, Canada's chances in the equestrian competition look very promising. Millar, now 40, is one of the most successful riders ever to compete for Canada. A professional farmer and equestrian consultant, he was a member of Canada's 1980 and 1984 Olympic teams. Since 1971, Millar has won many prestigious world events. His most recent successes include the Grand Prix at the New York International Horse Show and the World Cup preliminary competitions at Edmonton and Spruce Meadows (Alberta). In 1987, he won an individual gold medal and led the team to win the team gold medal at the Pan-American Games.

In 1986, Greenough became the first female and first non-European to win the World Jumping Championship. That same year, she received the Alberta Female Athlete of the Year Award. In 1987, she placed second to Ian Millar in the World Cup qualifiers. Greenough, now 28, began riding at the age of 11.



La La La: Human Steps



Is it theatre? Is it dance? Is it music? Perhaps sport? Now and again a show comes along that defies all categories. Indeed, the Montreal dance troupe La La La: Human Steps is quite unlike anything seen or heard before.

Founded in 1980 by choreographer Edouard Lock — Canada's post-punk ambassador — La La La has been making international headlines with its daring lunges, heart-stopping crashes and the offbeat humour that have become its trademarks. Giving more than 60 performances each year, the company has toured extensively and successfully throughout Europe and North America.

Lock's choreographies for the company include *Lily Marlene in the Jungle* (1980), *Oranges* (for which Edouard Lock received the prestigious Chalmers Award

in 1982), *Businessman in the Process of Becoming an Angel* (1983), and *Human Sex* (1985). La La La's most recent show, *New Demons*, has received accolades in Montreal, Los Angeles, Ottawa and Calgary.

New Demons is an ambitious and elaborate piece which comes complete with two musicians, four dancers, a female Indian vocalist, videos and a dazzling arboreal backdrop. On tour for the next two years, the work is scheduled to appear throughout Canada and the United States, Europe, Asia and Australia. The European tour is particularly ambitious as it includes performances in major cities across France, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain and Italy, and at such top international dance events as the Zurich Festival and France's Festival Rouen.

As in La La La's earlier works, the mainstay of *New Demons* is the unique Lock dance-style: frenetic, high-energy movement characterized by bodies crashing and whirling through the air, on stage and against each other. Because of the extraordinary demands made on the four members of the dance troupe, these sequences are alternated with interludes of music, talk and video. Part aerial ballet, part contact sport, the dance portion of the show discounts classical ballet technique in much the same way that punk-rock music discounts traditional instrumental techniques.

The displays are constant challenges to the limitations of the human physique. Lock's dancers walk to centre stage with the composure of athletes about to run a marathon, stand stock-still for a millisecond and then burst into whirling-dervish choreography. Their steps are hardly human: snatches of hurling bodies that defy gravity, catching one another, falling, turning in mid-air, rolling and crashing again.

The style of costume is as innovative as the dance and a far cry from the traditional ballet tutu. Skin-tight black shorts, a black-leather bustier, a mop of bleached-blond hair and a pair of sensible shoes is the ensemble worn by Lock's "prima ballerina," Louise Lecavalier. One thing is certain: no one is going to confuse La La La with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

Creator Edouard Lock, 33, has been on the choreographic scene for some time. Born in Casablanca, Morocco, Lock came to Canada with his parents when he was two years old. After studying cinema at Concordia University in Montreal he began to gravitate towards dance. His association with the Groupe de la Place Royale and later with Les Grands Ballets and Nouvelle Aire were steps in the search for a style of dance with which he could identify. In 1980 he formed Lock Danseurs to pursue his own vision, and with the evolution of this group into La La La:



Human Steps, has created an entirely individual dance vocabulary.

As his international reputation spreads, Lock finds his unique talents in ever-increasing demand. Currently, he is choreographing a new work for Amsterdam's Het Nationale Ballet which will premiere at the prestigious Holland Dance Festival in June.

Lock deals in intellectual dance as do many of his contemporaries. He defines his work in terms of movement rather than sociology. "Their object is to destabilize, to surprise: they embody risk, which creates passion because it stimulates hope. The dancers are not in a state of stimulation or ease but in one of vitality and volition." "Dance," says Lock, "is above all a question of will."

The key to his success is working in the space where the art world and popular culture overlap — taking everyday movement and pushing it to the brink, taking a techno-pop sound and giving it a razor-edge.

In the past eight years Edouard Lock and company have become a highly provocative and successful challenge to the traditional dance establishment. Each work is a surrealistic voyage into the realm of expressionism. Lock's dances are always unique, invariably unforgettable, and above all, brilliant theatre.

From Montreal to New York, from Paris to London, the performances of La La La: Human Steps have been unanimously praised by the critics: "a brand new movement language" . . . "a genuinely original dance style, gift-wrapped in bright imagery."

Victoria: *Roses in January*

Canada's cities are home to over 75 per cent of all Canadians. As diverse and vibrant as the nation's mosaic of citizens, each possesses a unique ambience and appeal. The beautiful, west coast island city of Victoria introduces a series of Canadian city profiles.



The drama of the fur trade and the riches of a gold rush are all part of the colourful history of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia.

Fort Victoria was originally established as the western headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company in 1843, and thus for many years it was a key British centre for the flourishing North American fur trade. Fifteen years later, with the discovery of gold on the Fraser River, Victoria burgeoned. As the only port on the northwest coast, Victoria became an administrative and supply centre, and the "jumping off" point for thousands of prospectors.

Between the Ocean and the Mountains

Today, Victoria is a vibrant, modern, ideal-sized city. Yet its harbour, gardens, parks, turn-of-the century

architecture and year-round mild climate combine to create an aura of old-world charm.

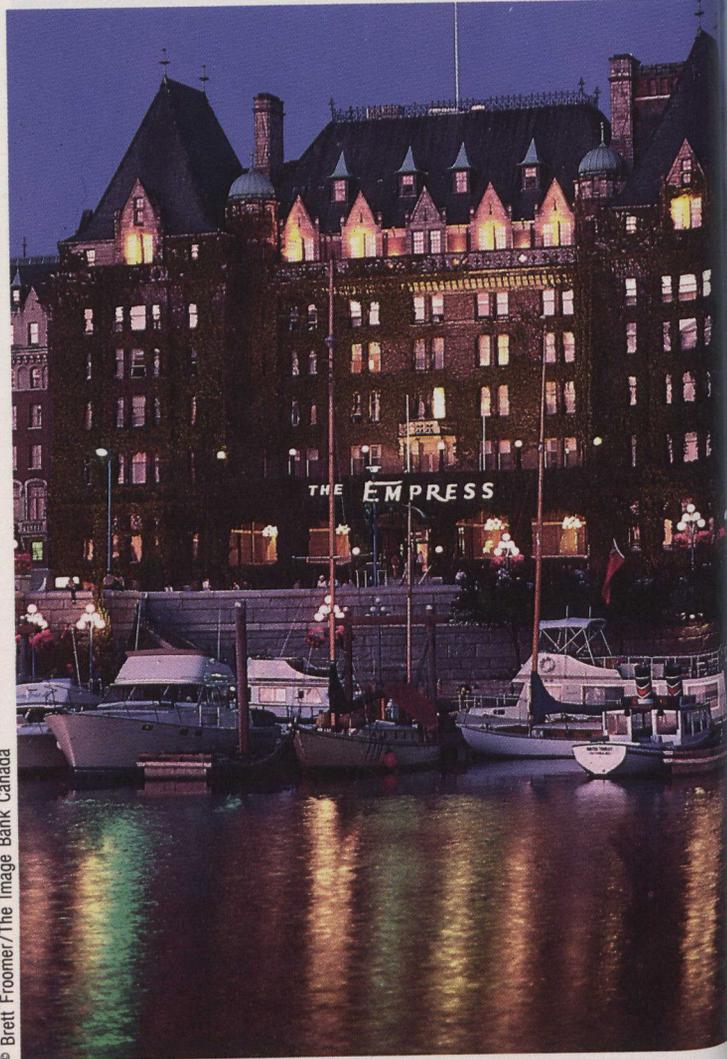
Located on Vancouver Island on Canada's Pacific edge, Victoria is renowned for its setting of unrivaled natural beauty and gentle climate. Ocean and mountains combine with the warming Japanese current to give it Canada's most enviable climate. Snow is a rarity, roses begin to bloom in January, and the annual "Victoria Flower Count" takes place in February.

Preserving the Past

Victoria, a favourite international tourist destination, attracts 2.5 million visitors each year, most of them from North America, but large numbers also from Japan and Germany and increasingly from the Scandinavian countries. They travel from afar to see the world-famous Butchart Gardens — a spectacular floral scene in a transformed limestone quarry.

A careful tourism strategy includes strict building codes limiting the number of new highrises in the downtown core. Determined to protect the city's heritage of clean air and water, Victoria focuses on attracting non-polluting "clean industries." And a policy of restoration and renovation has successfully preserved the city's unspoiled atmosphere.

Named after a former British monarch, Victoria is still characterized by a flavour of old Britain. The ivy-covered Empress Hotel dominates the city's bustling Inner Harbour



© Brett Froomer/The Image Bank Canada

and continues the tradition of English high tea. Lawn bowling greens, the crack of cricket bats and double-decker buses add to the British heritage.

Pursuing the Future

Yet Victoria is also a city of the future. The region's strong, diversified economic base supports 250 000 residents who work mainly in government services, fishing, shipbuilding and sawmills.

During the global economic downturn of the late 1970s,

Victoria's Inner Harbour, the hub of the city, is flanked by the historic Empress Hotel.

Victoria faced the challenge of both diversifying its economic base and compensating for its distance from the large mainland markets. The solution was to produce technology and knowledge that were exportable without high transportation costs. Today, 110 high-technology companies operate in the region. A "Silicon Valley" of high-tech firms in fields such

In the Running for the Games

Victoria is Canada's choice in the bid for the 1994 Commonwealth Games. One of three cities in the running, Victoria's strong bid is bolstered by its first-class sporting facilities. As well, it is home to Canada's National Coaching Institute and has several superb lawn bowling greens. And with 69 Victoria athletes in the 1986 Commonwealth Games and 39 in the 1984 Summer Olympics, the city has a strong tradition of excellence in amateur sport.

Victoria's Inner Harbour offers an attractive yet unusual setting for opening and closing ceremonies, where floating barges would serve as a stage for athletes and officials, while spectators would be seated on the encircling shore. The chosen demonstration event, logger sports, is also an original proposal. A part of the west coast logging scene for over a century, today the sport has evolved into a legitimate athletic test of strength, endurance and agility. Displays and friendly competitions with visiting teams would highlight log sawing, log rolling and tree climbing.

The final decision on the Games' venue will be made this fall in Seoul, South Korea.

as computer software and desk-top publishing has emerged. And recently Wang Canada, a worldwide computer firm, established a major research and development centre in the city.

Technological expertise exists in other fields too. As an island city, Victoria has developed a highly sophisticated transportation network of ferries, aircraft and hovercraft, ensuring rapid, high-capacity connections to the mainland. Helicopters make it possible to travel 69 km from downtown Vancouver to Victoria in one hour. The B.C. Ferry Corporation has the world's largest and most up-to-date ferry fleet which can transport 60 000 passengers per day.

Nearby Patricia Bay Institute of Ocean Services is a world leader in marine research and technology. Together with local firms, it has developed advanced underwater robotic systems and submersibles for deep sea exploration and salvage. The Astrophysical Observatory houses one of the world's largest reflecting telescopes and draws scientists from around the world to study the solar system.

Traditional industries such as agriculture have also been reinvigorated with innovative adaptations. Recent experiments in growing kiwi fruit in hothouses have been encouraging and hold great promise of tapping the growing North American market for the fruit.

In addition, Victoria is pursuing new markets in Asian and Pacific countries. Says Isobel MacKenzie of the Victoria Business and Industrial Development Commission: "We have recognized the importance of our geography with the Pacific Rim and the potential to become major trading partners."

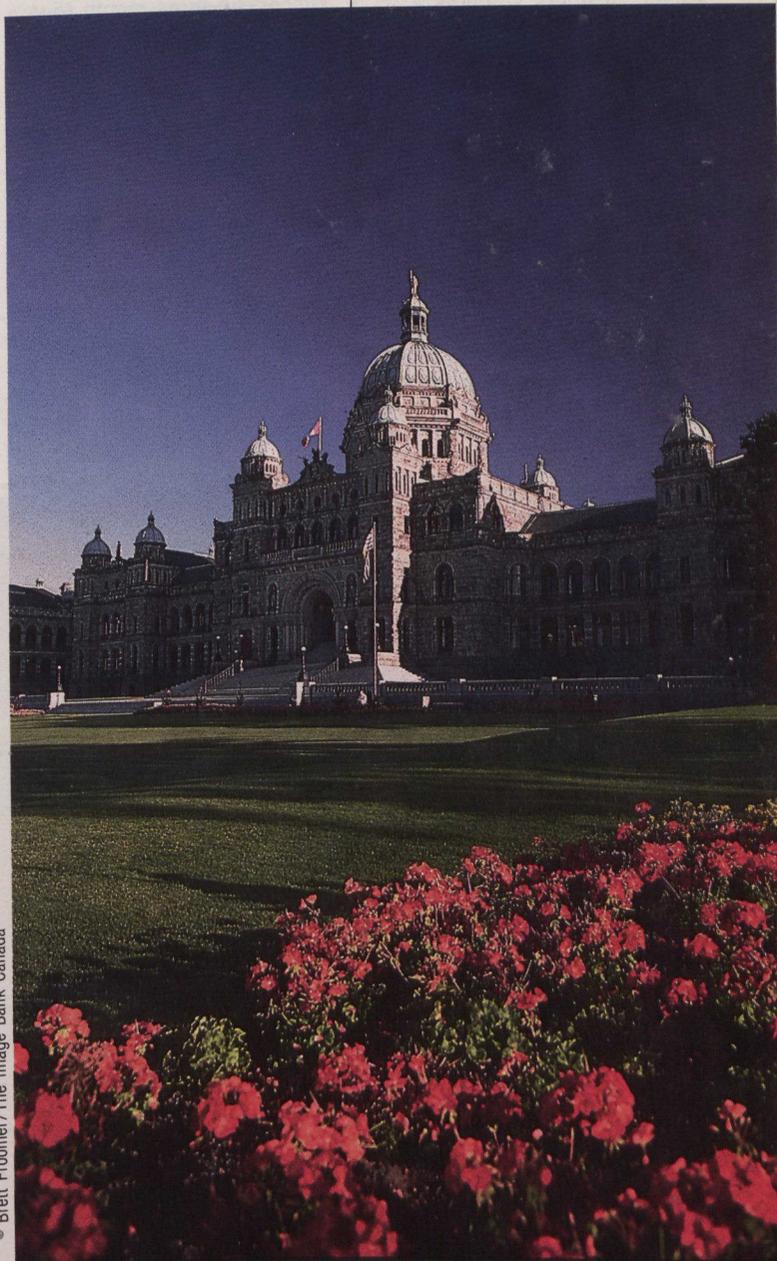
Pacific Links

Canada's characteristic multicultural identity is evident in Victoria, particularly in its Japanese and Chinese communities. Victoria is, in fact, twinned with both Morioka, Japan, and Suzhou, China. Historic Chinatown is home to one of Canada's oldest Chinese communities. Its entrance is marked by the decorative Gate of Harmonious Interest at whose feet sit two impressive hand-carved stone lions — a gift from the city of Suzhou. Inside, restoration and revitalization have transformed Chinatown into a creative haven for artists and artisans.

The Centre for Asia and Pacific Initiatives at the University of Victoria studies current issues in international legal and economic relations. As a body of expertise on the Asia-Pacific region, it will share its academic knowledge with the government and private sectors.

The University of Victoria has a history of co-operation with countries in Asia and the Pacific. For the past six years the Faculty of Education has sponsored a

Capital of British Columbia, Victoria is home to the provincial Parliament buildings opened in 1898.



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joint research project with East China Normal University — one of the most prominent post-secondary institutes in China. Highlights of the ambitious program include Canadian-designed foreign-language teaching projects used in over 600 post-secondary Chinese institutes, computer-aided learning, distance education, and studies on the role of fantasy and fable in children's language acquisition.

Likewise, the Faculty of Law has been equally active in strengthening international links. Dean Bill Neilson notes that the faculty is unique in its regional focus on Southeast Asia and the Pacific. It offers students a course in Southeast Asian Law and sponsors a Southeast Asian Program on Ocean Law to train Asian officials in the Law of the Sea Convention. Professors and government officials from the ASEAN nations attend a university-sponsored law and economic development workshop in Thailand. Some of the school's students have worked for law firms in Bangkok, Hong Kong, Singapore and Jakarta.

Cultural Potpourri

A thriving cultural community enriches Victoria. There is theatre for all ages and tastes. The Bastion Theatre, for example, offers productions ranging from Shakespearean classics to contemporary Broadway. Celebrating its 25th anniversary next year, the Bastion stages its productions in the historic McPherson Playhouse — a refurbished 1912 vaudeville theatre.

For the young and young at heart there is the nationally famed children's theatre, Kaleidoscope, which tours extensively in North America. Last year it staged a successful three-month tour of Japan. Kaleidoscope's artistic director, Elizabeth Gorrie, has twice travelled to Israel to work with the National Theatre for Children and Youth in Tel Aviv.

What makes Kaleidoscope so successful? According to executive director Colin Gorrie, it's the theatre's unique style. "The style of our company deals with imagery. We rely less on adhering to a script and

more on the skills of movement, dance, mime, mask and puppetry."

"The finest collection of Japanese art in North America is in the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria," explains Michelle Poirier, manager of public relations and marketing. A recent acquisition of a 10-tonne, one-storey, copper-roofed Shinto shrine is the only complete shrine outside Japan. Victoria's temperate climate enables the large keyaki wood structure to be displayed outdoors in the natural setting of a Japanese garden.

Last summer, the gallery also mounted an exhibit of paintings and sketches by the late Chinese artist Xubihong — still considered China's foremost contemporary artist. Xubihong's work is noted for its unique combination of Asian discipline with European subjects. This was the first time many of the pieces had been shown outside China. Madame Xubihong attended the exhibit's opening and an interview with her was broadcast via satellite on the

national television service of the People's Republic of China.

One of Canada's best-known artists was Emily Carr (1871-1945) whose vigorous and colourful paintings are a visual record of both traditional native culture and west-coast landscape. Victoria's Emily Carr Gallery offers a moving perspective on the artist's work.

Preserving an Ancient Art

The highly developed ancient civilization of the Pacific coast natives is hauntingly evoked in their cedar totem poles. The world's finest collection of totem poles is at Victoria's Thunderbird Park. As the century-old poles decay, they are copied to preserve the traditional designs and keep alive the ancient art that is an intrinsic part of Victoria's history and present-day character.

The Gate of Harmonious Interest, a gift from Victoria's twin city, Suzhou, China, marks the entrance to Chinatown.



Canada Goes "Down Under"

Expo 88 — dedicated to Leisure in the Age of Technology — begins April 30 in Brisbane, Australia. Coinciding with the 200th anniversary of European settlement in Australia, Expo 88 will be a highlight of the many special festivities taking place "down under" throughout the year.

Noting that "Canada has enjoyed close and historic links with Australia," the Right Honourable Joe Clark, secretary of state for External Affairs, announced that Canada will be "an active participant in the bicentennial celebrations."

The centrepiece of Canadian participation will be the Canada Pavilion at the Expo 88 site. As one of 34 participating countries, Canada, a front-runner in both leisure and technology, will show the world how Canadians enjoy their recreation and how their high-tech skills help them do it.

"Our involvement will be unique and progressive," promises Canadian Commissioner-General Rick Hansen. Last year Hansen became an international hero who heightened public awareness of the disabled as he wheeled through 34 countries on four continents. His Man In Motion tour raised more than \$20 million for spinal cord research, rehabilitation and wheelchair sports.

Hansen was a natural choice to represent Canada at Expo 88. "It's a theme that comes close to my heart," said Hansen, who has

won dozens of medals in international marathons and wheelchair games.

Canada's spectacular scenery will be prominently featured at the Canada Pavilion where highly sophisticated multi-projector films will offer visitors the exhilarating vicarious experience of the Canadian outdoors. And three-dimensional exhibits will capture the delightful beauty of the country's changing seasons.

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First-rate Canadian entertainers like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band will be on hand for those interested in cultural activities. During Canada

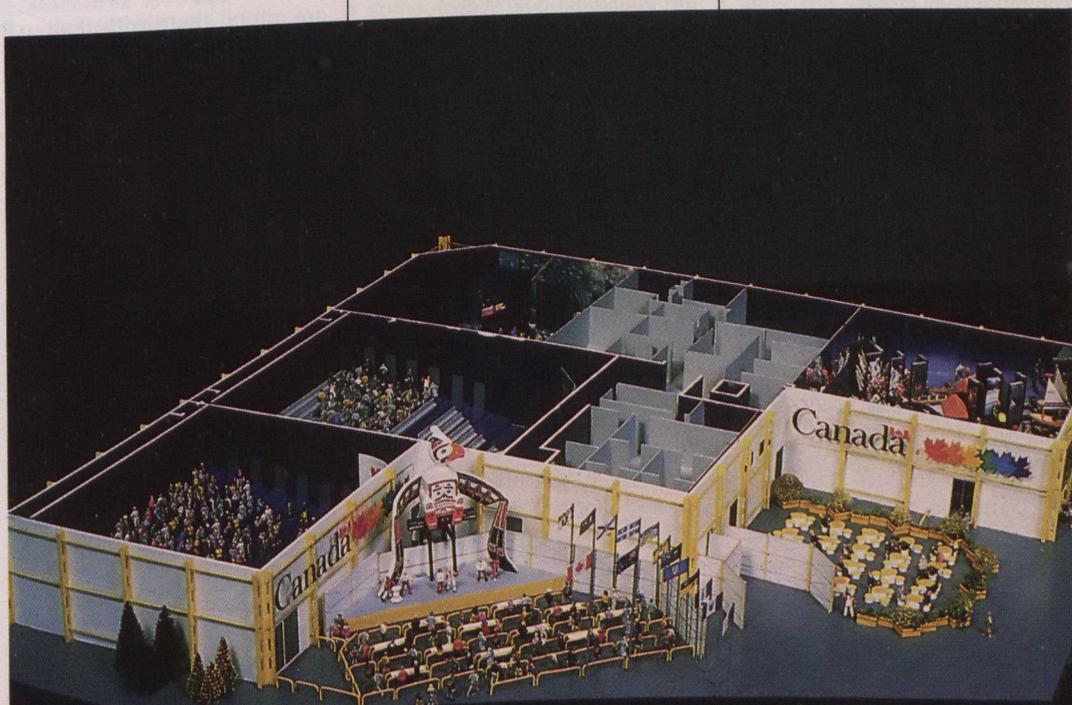
Week, which begins June 30, celebrations will culminate in three gala performances at the Thunderbird Stage outside the Canada Pavilion. Country phenomenon K. D. Lang, folk singer Rita MacNeil, and "techno-pop" star Michel Lemieux are expected to perform before audiences of 10 000 or more.

Highlighting Canadian technology in leisure activities will be an underwater sound and light show, as well as a "hands and feet on" fitness arcade. Visitors will "participat" Canadian style — a now popular term coined for a unique Canadian program which encourages people to "participate" in fitness through physical "activity." Snowmobiles, ice skates, hockey sticks, canoes, curling brooms and a Laser sailboat adapted for the disabled will also be in Brisbane for the curious to experience.

Canada's most westerly province and host of Expo 86, British Columbia, will encourage visitors to discover their dramatic talents through "interactive" theatre. And a video-style adventure game offers a variety of adventures from a bronco ride at the Cloverdale Rodeo, to whale-watching off Long Beach, Vancouver Island, to daredevil skiing in the Rockies — all aided by a room-sized computer and an animated robot.

An unusual world exposition, Expo 88 promises to be an experience of sheer enjoyment. And Canada will use its participation to join with Australia in wishing the world "G'day."

The Canadian Pavilion at Expo 88: an underwater sound and light show and multi-projector recreations of spectacular Canadian scenery.



A Circus For Kids Of All Ages

There is a uniquely Canadian variation on an age-old tradition. The 30-member Cirque du Soleil (Circus of the Sun) combines acrobatic skill, high-tech props and an awesome theatrical performance to produce a suspense-filled alternative to the traditional three-ring circus.

When the show was first launched in 1983, "We became very popular, mostly because there was no precedent for it," explains the Cirque's 31-year-old general manager, Normand Latourelle. "The show is self-contained and very modern. But it's also close to the circus of the 1920s, because discovery is all. We want to spread colourful thought, young thought."

The Cirque originally grew out of a quintessentially Canadian reality: the short Quebec City summers limit street performers to a three-month season. "A whole community of street performers had been thinking of starting a circus for 15 years, but nobody decided to make it happen. That's what I did," says artistic director Guy LaLiberté.

Le Cirque du Soleil's big break came in 1984, when the group received a government grant to put together a special show commemorating the French explorer Jacques Cartier's arrival in America 300 years earlier.

"What we're doing in Canada and Quebec is building our own history, because there is no circus tradition," LaLiberté says. The search for a lively, high-quality production led LaLiberté and his colleagues to borrow the best from the American, Chinese, and Soviet circus traditions, to draw from state-of-the-art technology, and to put all of this into a framework that captures the theatrical effervescence particular to Montreal theatre.

The Cirque du Soleil combines acrobatic skill, high-tech props and an awesome theatrical performance to produce a suspense-filled alternative to the traditional three-ring circus.

During a recent three-and-a-half week performance at the 1987 Los Angeles Festival, the Pasadena *Star-News* described Le Cirque as "a sophisticated, intelligent theatrical circus whose acts are a cut far above the shallow stunts and pageantry of most three-ring circuses. From the moment the troupe entered the ring. . . you knew this was not going to be your garden-variety show."

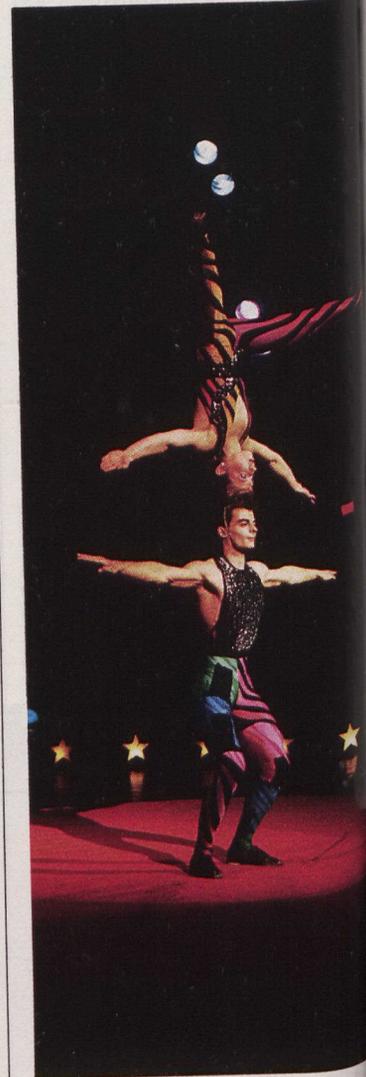
The main challenge in establishing a new North American circus has been to get past the standard image of tired elephants, unamusing clowns, dull trapeze acts and morbid sideshows. Le Cirque du Soleil has successfully met the challenge by using a solid combination of lights, music, and top-notch talent to earn respect and praise from kids of all ages.

"The most thrilling emotion you will have will be the poetic, the magical," says conductor Denis Lacombe, who brings the house down with his parody of a musical director fastened to a podium with ski boots. "You'll be scared, you'll laugh, you'll pass through many emotions."

Adults too, fall prey to Le Cirque's irresistible charms. "It happens all the time," notes publicist Jean Héon. "Parents come in with a kid on each side. . . . The kids are sitting there with their eyes wide open. Suddenly, the father and mother are as amazed as the kids. Sometimes more so."

In keeping with its modern approach to the circus tradition, Le Cirque du Soleil has stayed away from animal acts. "We're strictly a theatrical and acrobatic circus," LaLiberté explains. "We're more inspired by the Chinese acrobats. We always say we prefer giving jobs to two people, rather than feeding an elephant."

Inspired by the Chinese circus tradition, Cirque du Soleil marries acrobatic skills and theatrical performance.



Cross Canada Currents

Canada Wins Emmy for Engineering Achievement

The Government of Canada, in conjunction with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), recently received an Emmy television award in recognition of its achievements in the development and testing of a high-frequency band in satellite communications.

The experimental satellite, known as Hermes, was the first in the world to use the K-U band allowing for more powerful signals, smaller satellite dishes and broadcasting directly to the home.

While Canada designed, built and operated Hermes, NASA tested it, provided a high-powered transmitting tube and launched the satellite in 1976.

In accepting the Emmy award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for "Engineering Excellence," Canada's Communications Minister Flora MacDonald said: "Hermes was one of the most important milestones in Canadian space history. It is a particular pleasure, therefore, 25 years after the Alouette lift-off launched Canada's space program, to celebrate our achievements in space by sharing the Emmy with all Canadians."

The Hermes flight-model spacecraft during testing at the David Florida Laboratory near Ottawa. Hermes, a communications research satellite, was launched in 1976 and transmitted signals until 1979.

Muscular Dystrophy: Unlocking the Genetic Puzzle

One child in about 3 000 is born with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The disease, the most severe form of muscular dystrophy, usually affects only boys. It has a very grim prognosis: confinement to a wheelchair by age 10; death by age 20.

Recently, researchers at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children discovered a segment of the gene responsible for the disease. Their finding will dramatically increase the accuracy of existing tests which identify female carriers of the genetic defect and determine if fetuses have been afflicted with the deadly disease.

An individual's genetic makeup is based on 23 pairs of chromosomes — one set inherited from each parent. The chromosomes are composed of approximately 200 000 genes, each responsible for the production of a specific protein essential to human health. The muscular dystrophy gene is located on the X chromosome. Because females have two X chromo-

somes, should a girl inherit a defective muscular dystrophy gene from her mother, the paternal X chromosome will override the defective one and produce the correct protein. However, boys have only one X chromosome. Therefore, the presence of an abnormal muscular dystrophy gene results in the production of abnormal and fatal protein.

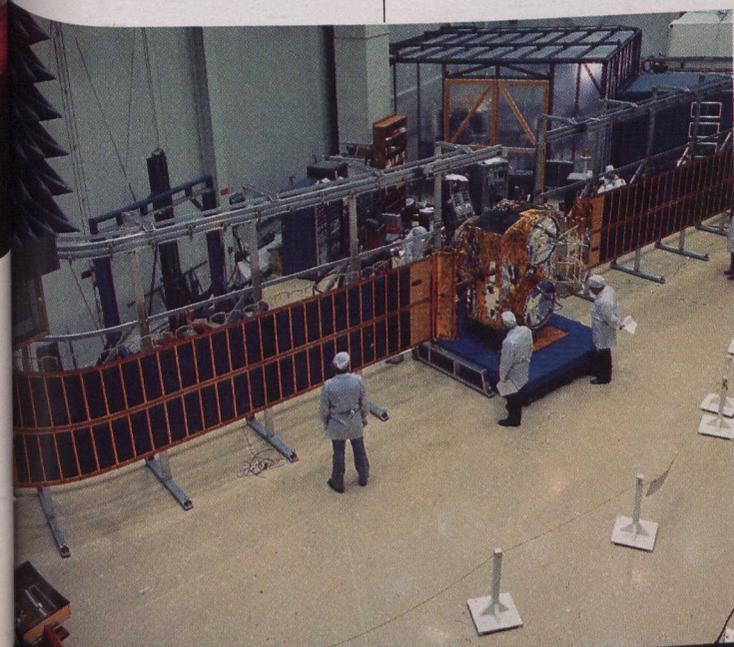
The Toronto team, led by Dr. Ronald Worton, together with researchers from Boston's Children's Hospital, have identified 25 per cent of the muscular-dystrophy-causing gene, the largest part discovered to date. Dr. Worton said both groups are working furiously to identify the rest of the gene: "We almost have it now."

Identification of the complete gene will enable scientists to manufacture and analyze the protein. Further research will then determine whether introduction of the normal protein will be effective in treating or even curing muscular dystrophy patients.

Ports Without Ships

Shipping ports were once essential to any major business city. But according to John D. Herrick, chairman of the Toronto Harbour Commission, teleports will be the new "ports" defining the key commercial centres of the future.

Instead of transporting people and products, teleports transmit information. Canada's first satellite teleport, located in Toronto's commercial centre, is now open for business. The \$5-million teleport facility was built by Telesat, a corporation 50 per cent



owned by the Government of Canada, and 50 per cent owned by the private sector. Telesat specializes in broadcast and telecommunication satellite services.

The high-tech centre is shared by several businesses and is capable of transmitting broadcasting, telephone and data signals to all North American satellites. Services are carried on seven fixed-earth stations and a steerable antenna located on site.

Providing Fair Sanctuary

A new refugee determination process for Canada was recently introduced in the House of Commons. When passed and put into law, the legislation will replace the existing system with a new streamlined process to ensure a fair and quick response to people arriving in Canada claiming refugee status.

The proposed legislation would set up an independent immigration and refugee board composed of two sections: an immigration appeal board to deal with matters of immigration and a new refugee determination board to deal exclusively with refugee claims.

With the new system:

- Refugee claimants will first be seen by a panel comprising a member of the refugee board and an immigration adjudicator.

- People with refugee status in other countries, or those who have arrived from a safe third country with a reasonable opportunity to claim protection will be returned to those countries. People without an arguable basis for their claims will be returned to their countries of origin. A unanimous decision is required to remove these people and once outside

Currently, there are about 70 teleports operating, under construction or planned around the world. Most are located in the United States.

Also opened recently was Téléport de Montréal. This flagship project reflects the concentration of broadcasting and video production companies in the city, as well as Montreal's role as a financial and transportation centre.

Canada they retain the right of appeal by leave to the Federal Court.

- Those with an arguable claim will be referred to the refugee board for an oral hearing, before two of its members. A decision to reject the claim must be unanimous while those claimants accepted by the board can then apply for permanent resident status.

In the past, refugees often faced uncertainty and delays caused by abuse of the system. Tougher legislation should provide the crucial balance of fairness and effectiveness which is essential to help genuine refugees in need of protection.

In keeping with the government's policy of moderate and controlled immigration, some 13 000 government-sponsored refugees will be admitted to Canada during 1988 — an increase of 1 000 from last year's level.

Advancing the Art of Filmmaking

Canada's first national school for film study has been established in Toronto to foster the talents of proven filmmakers who have demonstrated the capacity to advance the art of filmmaking. The Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies, the fourth of its kind in the world, is being funded by the film industry, the private sector and government.

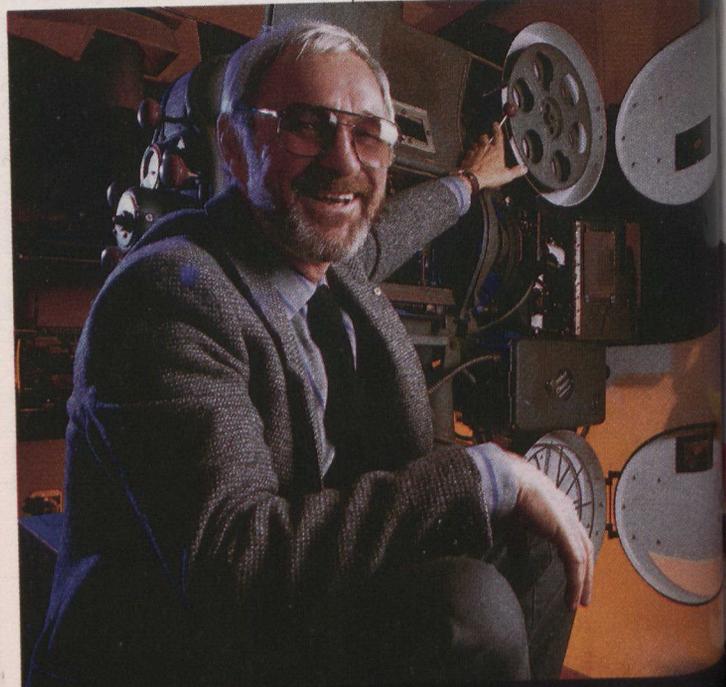
Internationally renowned producer-director Norman Jewison is founder and co-chairman of the school. Acclaimed for his films *Agnes of God*, *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Soldier's Story* and others, Jewison says the centre is devoted to helping people already in the business to hone their skills. Emphasis will be placed on writing, directing and production because "those are the areas in which Canadian filmmaking is in the greatest need. Writers, producers and directors are at the centre of creative filmmaking." Programs are also offered in cinematography, production, design, music and finance.

The centre, which recently opened on the Windfields estate, former home of well-known Canadian philanthropist E.P. Taylor, will have a two-year residential program. Students selected will be candidates deemed by the admissions board to be Canadians who have something to say through film and who have already revealed this with some distinction.

The cream of Canadian talent is represented on the advisory council and the board of directors. Among them are actors Donald Sutherland, Kate Nelligan, Al Waxman, Christopher Plummer and Geneviève Bujold; authors Farley Mowat and Margaret Atwood; and filmmaker David Cronenberg (*Scanners*, *The Fly*).

Mr. Jewison noted that the school will be a centre of excellence: "It is not enough

Internationally renowned producer-director Norman Jewison believes that the Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies will foster excellence in Canadian cinema.



for Canada to be a service industry for Hollywood. . . it is time that we make movies in Canada that speak for themselves and speak for ourselves." One hope for the centre is that it will encourage the creation not only of sleeker international products, but also of films that explore distinctly Canadian themes and concerns.

The centre's establishment underlines Canada's commitment to enhance the development of the Canadian film industry and to enable it to compete better internationally. In Jewison's view, "Other countries have made it happen. If (they) . . . can make films that dominate the world market, so can we."

Airwaves to Asia-Pacific

Radio Canada International (RCI) is now broadcasting to Asia and the Pacific. Beginning April 4, RCI — Canada's voice abroad — is on the air three hours a day in English, French, Japanese, Russian and Ukrainian.

This new shortwave service is being made possible thanks to an agreement with Radio Japan. The arrangement permits RCI to use Radio Japan's Yamata transmitters to reach the Asia-Pacific region, in exchange for Radio Japan's use of RCI's Sackville

transmitters located in New Brunswick, on Canada's east coast, to broadcast into the United States.

RCI's primary purpose is to reflect Canada to the world — to produce programs that tell listeners what's happening in Canada and how Canadians feel about what's happening in the rest of the world. Audience research shows it has more than 16 million regular listeners, a figure expected to rise as the new service to Asia and the Pacific becomes better known.

An Act of Unity and Equality

A historic new bill aimed at enshrining into law the government's commitment to multiculturalism was recently introduced in Canada. When passed, the multiculturalism bill will become the world's first multiculturalism act.

The Canadian Multiculturalism Act will

- give full legislative

recognition to Canada's cultural and racial diversity;

- promote the preservation and enhancement of heritage cultures;

- provide a legislative base for a race-relations strategy;
- stress public awareness and participation in overcoming prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination; and

- recognize the need for all institutions to ensure equality of opportunity for all Canadians regardless of race, colour, age, religion or sex.

The legislation is designed to encourage cross-racial understanding and to take advantage of all facets of Canada's linguistic, cultural and racial diversity.

Child Care Changes

Life should be easier for many Canadian families following the recent announcement of a new child care policy by the Government of Canada. The \$5.4-billion plan is the first new national social program introduced in Canada since the establishment of a nation-wide medical care program in 1968.

Of the 1.6 million Canadian women with children under the age of six, almost 1 million are employed outside the home. But existing licensed day care spaces can accommodate only 220 000 children. The new program is designed to improve the situation.

The strategy is a three-tiered initiative consisting of tax breaks, grants to provinces (under the Constitution child care is a provincial responsibility), and a research fund of \$100 million.

Under the new legislation, families will choose one of two tax breaks — a new child tax credit or an increased tax deduction. The tax credit option will increase the present standard credit by \$100 in 1988 and a further \$100 in 1989. In the second option, parents with receipts for child care

expenses will be able to double their deduction to \$4 000 for children under seven and for those with special needs. For older children the deduction will remain unchanged at \$2 000. The current annual limit of \$8 000 per family will be removed.

The policy will also provide grants to provinces to help subsidize existing day care centres and to increase the number of new commercial and non-profit centres.

A special fund of \$100 million will be set up to support research projects examining such issues as the child care needs of shift workers, rural and native families, as well as the integration of handicapped children into day care centres.

The new program recognizes child care as a social and economic priority for Canadian families. It will give parents more choices in caring for their children and will improve the availability, affordability and quality of child care offered in Canada.

Investment in child care: the first national social program since medicare.



A *nne of Green Gables* *Comes of Age*

The irresistible little girl who charmed television viewers around the world is now 18 and back again. The 1985 Emmy Award winning *Anne of Green Gables* mini-series has given rise to an equally enchanting sequel which, like its predecessor, has found an audience among adults and children the world over.

Both films are conquering markets everywhere. Already shown in Canada and the United States, *Anne of Green Gables: The Sequel* is scheduled to air in 77 countries. The original 1985 mini-series drew a record audience of almost six million and has raised high expectations for the five-hour sequel. Trudy Grant, president of Sullivan Films Distribution, says "virtually every country in the world that operates its own television station is rushing to broadcast this series."

The story of Anne Shirley continues as told in the three subsequent novels by Canadian author Lucy Maude Montgomery. A few changes were necessary for adaptation into one cohesive screenplay, but writer and director/producer Kevin Sullivan retained much of the original dialogue and many of the marvelous characters and incidents.

In the television sequel we again meet up with Anne, now a young woman employed as a teacher at Avonlea School, but still

dreaming of becoming a celebrated author and meeting her "ideal man." The mini-series follows Anne to Nova Scotia where she teaches at an exclusive private girls' school and gets into various scrapes and entanglements, only to return to Green Gables and find "true love" with Gilbert Blythe.

The sequel is a co-production of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), the U.S. Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), the Disney Network and England's Channel 4.



Broadcast in the United States in 1987, the sequel has already won unanimous praise from critics as well as numerous awards. Among them are the prestigious Chicago International Film Award (The Golden Hugo), top prizes at the International Film and Television Festival of New York, the Canadian Film and Television Association Award, as well as the American *TV Guide* Best Family Series Award 1987.

