

CAL
EA933
C17
No. 14
1987
DOCS

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E
3 5036 01029890 2



Canada

Today/d'aujourd'hui
magazine
Issue no 14
March 1987

JOSEF SKVORECKY
Dvořák in Love

WHAT'S BRED
IN THE BONE



ROBERTSON
DAVIES

Joan Barfoot
Duet for Three



Canadian literature recognised

Export boom surges towards \$90 billion

New conference centre for international meetings

The Welsh in Canada

AGO is home to world's largest Henry Moore collection

NOT WANTED ON
THE VOYAGE

Timothy Findley



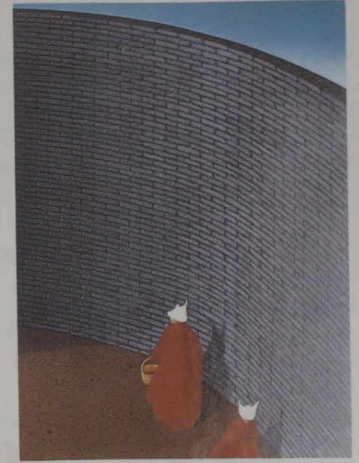
MATT COHEN
The Salam Novels

Flowers
of Darkness



"Cohen writes lyrical, wide-open, yet masterfully sure and skilful prose." - Maclean's

Margaret Atwood



THE HANDMAID'S TALE

HOME SWEET HOME
MY CANADIAN ALBUM
MORDECAI RICHLER

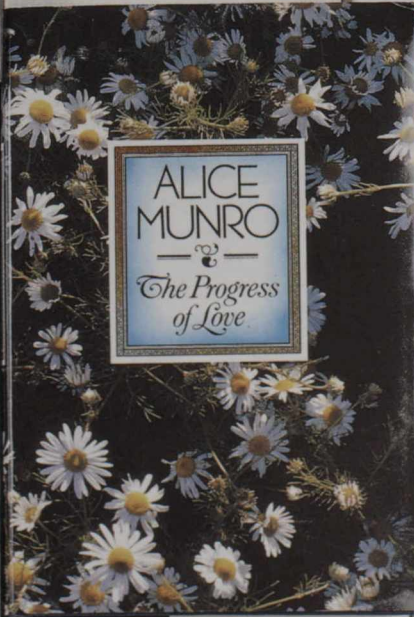


MAN
DESCENDING



selected stories by
GUY VANDERHAEGHE

ALICE
MUNRO
The Progress
of Love



DIGGING UP
THE
MOUNTAINS



SELECTED STORIES BY
NEIL
BISSOONDATH

PICADOR
RUNNING IN THE FAMILY
MICHAEL ONDAATJE



In this issue

Editors
Richard Starks
Miriam Murcutt

Published by
Canadian High Commission
Public Affairs Section
Canada House
Trafalgar Square
London SW1Y 5BJ
Tel: 01-629 9492

Design
Christopher Stanbury

Production
Barry Wright

Printing
Thompson & Tompkins Ltd

Typesetting
Type Out

Acknowledgements
Carol Ann Howells,
University of Reading
Dr Muriel Chamberlain,
University College,
Swansea

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

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

ISSN 0226-6685

**Other Canadian
government offices in the
United Kingdom**

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

Front cover
A selection of fiction by
Canadian authors recently
published in the UK.

- 3 **Canada's export boom surges towards \$90 billion**
- 4 **High fliers in the export drive**
- 5 **Canadian literature building an international reputation**
- 7 **Margaret Laurence and Lovat Dickson**
- 8 **New conference centre opens as Canada hosts international meetings**
- 10 **Mosaics**
 - Canada in Britain
 - Ontario House on the move
 - Tourism
 - Boom year for Canada's tourism industry
 - Politics
 - Conservatives returned in Saskatchewan
 - Business
 - Pacific Western takes over CPA
 - Nonsuch sails into applause
 - Electronics seminar in London
 - People
 - New Agent General at Alberta House
 - Don Jamieson remembered

- Awards
 - Canada honoured for refugee policies
 - Toronto professor wins Nobel Prize
- Sport
 - Striking silver for Olympic winter games
- Science
 - Solar laboratory for nickel mine
 - Anik D2 replaces Anik B
- Engineering
 - Longest tunnel nears completion
 - Stadium for all the seasons
- Technology
 - Deep-diving robot smallest in world
 - Interior bus lift for handicapped
- Environment
 - Lead content in petrol again reduced
 - Toxic organic waste disposal
- Culture
 - Shaw papers go to Guelph
 - Canadian Mozart arrives in Britain
- 14 **The Welsh in Canada: one of the country's founding peoples**
- 15 **The Canadian Studies Programme in Britain**
- 16 **Art Gallery of Ontario is home to world's largest Henry Moore collection**

Editorial

It's probably fair to say that when Henry Moore died last year, few people in Britain realised the strong links he had developed with Canada.

Moore's connection with Canada goes back at least 25 years, to the time when the citizens of Toronto raised the funds to buy a Moore sculpture to stand outside their City Hall.

The result – completely unforeseen at the time – was that Moore subsequently arranged for many of his works to be placed on permanent exhibit in that city.

In fact, if you want to see the largest collection in the world of Moore's work, it is to Toronto that you have to go – specifically to the Art Gallery of Ontario which, even with the addition of an entire Moore wing, is still unable to exhibit its complete collection at one time.

In this issue of *Canada Today*, we trace the link that made the collection possible.

Also in this issue, we take a look at a Canada-UK cultural link of a different kind. The British end of that link is the Booker Prize and the Canadian one is the two titles – among the six that were short-listed for the prize – which were written by Canadian authors.

Canadian literature has, in fact, been attracting growing interest in Britain for many years – but

recently (as our article in this issue shows) that interest has undergone a significant shift.

This issue of *Canada Today* is not, however, devoted entirely to cultural issues.

On the economic front, we take a look at UK-Canada trade and the important part that it continues to play in the growing economies of our two countries.

In addition, we highlight the newest of Canada's conference and convention centres – to be opened later this year – which already is helping to attract a growing number of visitors to Canada.

And finally, we take a look back at some of the earliest visitors and settlers to Canada – the Welsh – whose role as one of the founding people of Canada has all too often been overlooked.



Canadian High Commissioner

Canada's export boom: poised to break through \$90 billion

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures
OTTAWA
MAR 13 1987
RETURN TO DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
REPOURNER A L'ADRESSE DU MINISTRE

Canada's export trade continues its upward spiral. Over the past decade, its exports have risen to almost \$90 billion and more than a quarter of the country's workforce is employed in jobs dependent on exports. Canada has become the world's seventh largest trading nation.

Anyone brought up to believe that Canadians produce timber and precious little else may be in for a surprise. Some 55% of Canada's exports to the EEC are in the form of manufactured products. Moreover, the country's suppliers have chalked up some notable successes in exporting state-of-the-art services and products in such specialised areas as the North Sea oil and gas industry.

Three million Canadians are involved with exports of one kind or another, and of these, 1.2 million are employed in manufacturing. Primary products such as wheat, metals and lumber still account for a substantial proportion of Canada's exports to the UK, but items like aircraft, industrial machinery and telecommunications equipment are also important exports to the UK market.

Foreign companies important exporters

Among the leading Canadian exporters are companies that have been attracted to Canada by the favourable investment climate. Both the federal and provincial governments offer generous incentives to foreign firms wishing to set up there. Investment Canada can provide up-to-date information on the assistance that's available, as well as on such matters as energy costs, licensing arrangements and the technological infrastructure.

Some of the most successful exporters are foreign firms that have chosen to manufacture in Canada a particular product designed for world markets. America's Pratt and Whitney, for example, has given its Canadian subsidiary a world product mandate for some of its smaller gas turbine engines for aircraft. About 83% of the production of its Canadian subsidiary is exported.

Similarly, Mitsubishi Electronics has a Canadian

subsidiary with a world product mandate for colour television picture tubes. In this instance, export sales account for 65% of the subsidiary's total revenue.

IBM, Westinghouse, General Electric and Xerox are other companies that have given their Canadian subsidiaries a world mandate covering a particular product.

The Wabco experience

How does world product mandating work? As a good illustration, consider the case of Wabco Ltd in Stoney Creek, Ontario.

Wabco was established 90 years ago in Hamilton, Ontario to manufacture locomotive, freight and transit air brakes for the Canadian market. In 1970, it became part of the American Standard Group and relocated to Stoney Creek.

But in 1985, American Standard's Railway Products Division was faced with a dilemma. The North American market for freight cars was severely depressed, plant utilisation rates had fallen drastically, and the firm faced strong competitive pressures both from home and abroad.

Rationalisation of the rail products operation seemed the only viable strategy, but the Canadian management feared that this might mean the parent company would consolidate all its manufacturing operations in the United States.

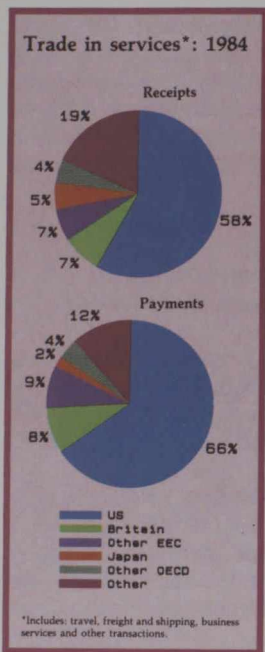
To counter this option, it came up with a proposal whereby Stoney Creek would specialise in the production of freight brakes for the whole North American market. As a *quid pro quo*, it was prepared to transfer the production of locomotive and transit brakes to the US.

The Canadian managers submitted a business plan detailing the costs and benefits of the freight brake mandate, and in March last year the board of directors of the parent company approved it. As a result, the output of 3000 brake sets per annum will rise tenfold in four years.

In addition, three quarters of the plant's production will go for export, compared with a quarter at present.

Security hardware by
ILCO Unican is marketed in
more than 30 countries.





A sister company, the Benn Iron Foundry of Wallaceburg, Ontario, will also benefit from the new arrangement. It is to provide brake castings for the US operation as well as the Canadian one — which will mean an increase in plant output from the present 8000 metric tonnes per annum to 40 000 by 1990.

Some 600 jobs will be created in both companies, and spin-offs to second and third-tier suppliers will increase from \$8 million to \$40 million.

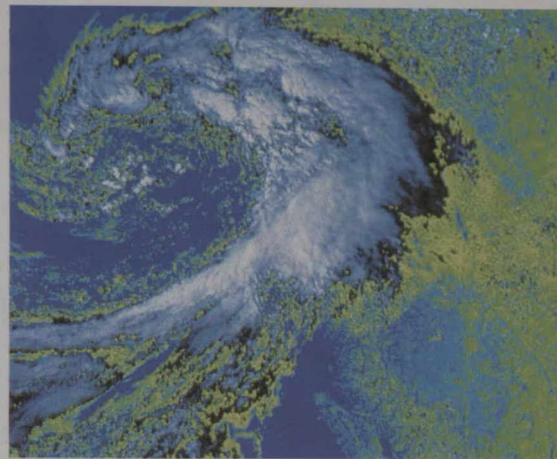
Even more significant is the fact that total exports from both plants are set to rise from \$12 million to \$220 million by the end of this decade.

According to Patrick Lavelle, Ontario's Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology, the case of Wabco 'clearly illustrates what a Canadian management team can accomplish from a mandating strategy when a commitment has been made to become world competitive.'

The right attitude

Canada is now manufacturing an increasing range of sophisticated, high-value goods that are making an impact on world markets. Altogether, Canadian products and services are sold to some 147 countries.

Foreign firms are taking note of Canada's production expertise, and also the government's enthusiastic support for outside participation as



Weather system approaching west coast of North America shown on MacDonald Dettwiler's METDAS system.

outlined in Investment Canada's brochure, *The Right Attitude*.

In today's competitive markets the pressure on multi-nationals to rationise their activities has never been more intense, and the winners for their business will be those countries — like Canada — that can demonstrate commitment, quality and price competitiveness. ❁

High fliers in the export drive

As a leading trading nation, Canada is well aware of the debt it owes to its exporters. Since 1983, the federal government has sought to honour outstanding export achievement with its annual Canada Export Awards.

Canadian Foremost's heavy duty recovery vehicle demonstrates its capabilities.



To be eligible for such an award a firm must be able to prove at least one of the following:

- a major increase in export sales over the past three years;
- the penetration of new markets;
- the introduction of new export venues; or
- significant assistance to other firms in developing sales abroad.

The level of Canadian content in the products is also an important consideration. So too is a company's proportion of export sales to total sales, and its ability to maintain its position in markets where there is strong foreign competition.

Twelve Canadian companies received awards in 1986. Three large firms were honoured: the Shell Canada Chemical Company, the Royal Canadian Mint and ILCO Unican Inc of Montreal. The latter exports security hardware to 30 countries.

But exporting is not confined to the giants. One of the other award winners was Capsule Technology International Ltd of Windsor, Ontario — a small company involved in pharmaceutical products. Another was Canadian Foremost Ltd of Calgary — a somewhat larger enterprise whose hydraulic pumping systems and high mobility all-terrain vehicles are winning valuable export orders.

Agriculture and food-processing were represented by the awards to Canada Packers Inc of Toronto and the Coopérative Fédérée de Québec. Two service industries were also singled out: Peter Bawden Drilling Ltd of Calgary, which provides a range of services to the hydrocarbon, geo-thermal and water-drilling industries; and Cansulex Ltd of Vancouver, an export marketer of Canadian elemental sulphur.

In addition, three high-tech firms won awards. SR Telecom of St Laurent, Quebec, is a telecommunications designer and manufacturer; MacDonald Dettwiler and Associates of Richmond, BC supplies digital image processing systems and products; while Cognos of Ottawa manufactures advanced software products tailored for business applications. ❁



Canadian fiction building a reputation in Britain

Two of the six names shortlisted for the Booker McConnell Fiction Prize in October, 1986, were Canadian: Margaret Atwood with *The Handmaid's Tale* and Robertson Davies with *What's Bred in the Bone*. The Canadians' presence on this list is an important sign of the recognition within Britain of the richness of contemporary, English-language Canadian fiction.

It would be naïve to see the Booker short list as a sign that CanLit had 'arrived', for both Atwood and Davies have been on the scene in Britain since the early 1980s. The Booker is merely the official seal of approval on a *fait* already *accompli*.

Nevertheless, the Booker does grant a new kind of popular visibility to these two writers as Canadians, and to the many other Canadian writers who are already published in this country.

It is certainly true that over the past five or six years there has been a burgeoning of British and other European interest in Canadian writing. Canadian writers have been welcomed at the steadily increasing number of conferences on Canadian and Commonwealth literature; they have come on lecture tours to universities and on promotion tours for their books; and the Thursday night readings at

Canada House in London have become important events for anyone interested in new Canadian writing and in meeting Canadian authors.

The result is an interesting change in British literary awareness. This is part of a shift in critical attention within Britain towards multiculturalism as a social fact, and it is accompanied by an interest that goes beyond the traditional boundaries of English literature to include Commonwealth literatures written in English, all with their own distinctive national variations.

For Canadians, this change in attitude has meant a real breakthrough. It is not that Canadian writers were previously unpublished in Britain; they have been published here since the mid-19th century — although who realised that Elizabeth Smart was Canadian, or Mazo de la Roche, or even Mordecai Richler? Invisibility has been paradoxically the mark of success for Canadian writers in Britain, mainly because through accidents of history and geography, their books have looked similar enough to British and American fictions to be easily assimilable by a literary tradition that was unashamedly imperialist.

Until recently, Anne of Green Gables and *The Call of the Wild* were the Canadian classics abroad. Now that is changing. CanLit is feeling the impact of the





Left: Robertson Davies
Right: Margaret Atwood

strong post-1960s movement of Canadian nationalism and internationalism, which comes across the Atlantic with a new kind of energy, offering exciting unexplored fictional territory to British readers.

Different cultural context

One of the most interesting questions is what happens to a Canadian novel or short story when it is read in a different cultural context. Margaret Atwood made some remarks about this in her essay *An End to Audience?* in 1980: 'When you read a book, it matters how old you are and when you read it and whether you're male or female, or from Canada or India. There is no such thing as a truly universal literature, partly because there are no truly universal readers.'

She is making the point that books are available for multiple readings and multiple interpretations; their meanings are not fixed by their origins, nor can they be limited as culturally defined statements. Here she speaks for an approach that opens the way to a 'truly universal literature' or at least to the truly universal appeal of fiction.

British and European readers see Canadian novels differently from readers in Canada. In Britain, there is an excitement over the spaciousness of Canadian writing — not only the new geographical spaces but also the idea of the fictions themselves as imaginative spaces, as mirrors in which the outside world is both reflected and transformed. Distinctively Canadian spaces like wilderness and prairie are reinvented as landscapes of the mind to which readers of other cultures may relate.

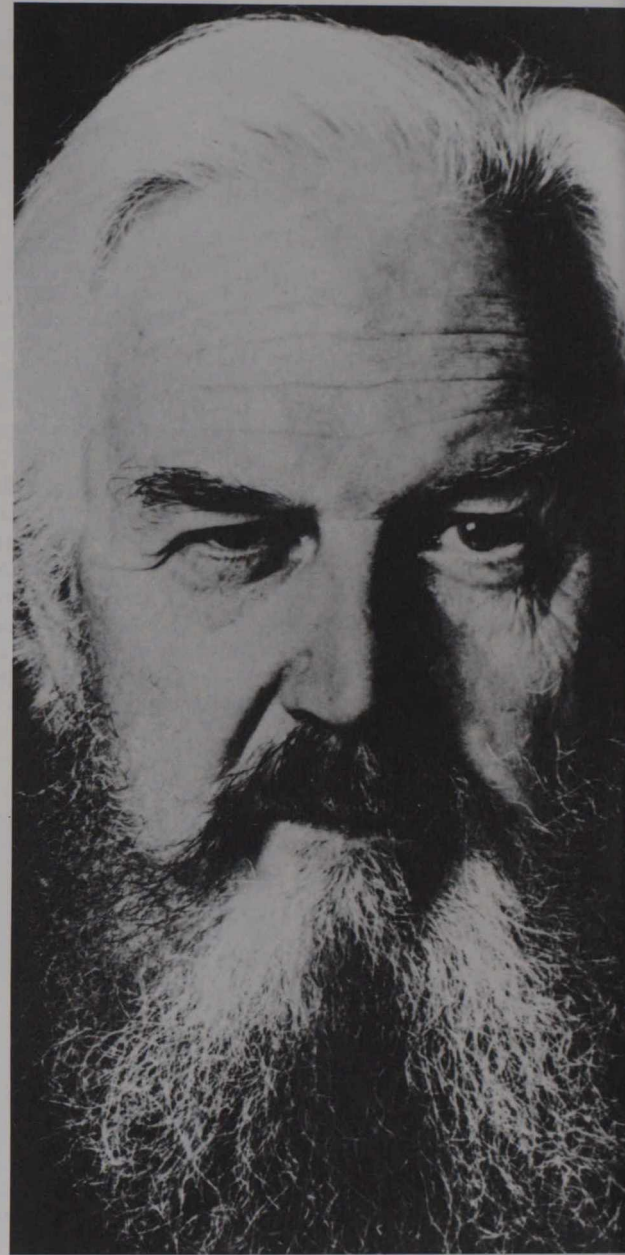
Atwood's remark raises another problematical question: Is Canadian literature most truly itself when it is nationalist or when it is internationalist? Again the answers may differ on the two sides of the Atlantic. Look at the Canadian writers who are most widely read here. They are Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro (whose short story collection, *The Beggar Maid*, was shortlisted for the Booker in 1981), Robertson Davies, Timothy Findley, Matt Cohen and Michael Ondaatje.

These writers are reissued by Virago, Penguin or Picador and their availability in paperback is important, for though hardback editions give prestige, paperbacks are the way into the popular consciousness.

Other fiction writers currently available include Mavis Gallant, Joan Barfoot and Janette Turner Hospital; and since the success of the film *Desert Hearts*, Jane Rule's novels may be obtained in selected women's bookshops.

Through this multi-voiced list, one common factor emerges — which is that the Canadian fictions most popular abroad do not carry any obvious 'Made in Canada/Fabriqu  au Canada' label. On the contrary, they are the ones that exceed geographical limits and transcend national boundaries. They do not have the exotic stamp of a Rushdie novel, for example; instead, their national sign of difference is their shared recognition of the Canadian multicultural inheritance — their internationalism, so to speak.

Although Atwood's novels are grounded in her strong sense of her own identity as Canadian and



female, they are all revisionist attempts to move beyond stereotypes of nationality and gender in the interests of what it means to be a fully human being. The scenarios of Munro's stories may be quintessentially Canadian, but with their revelations of the extraordinary that exists within provincial ordinariness, they transcend the limits of any particular culture.

Gallant's *Home Truths* delight in the interplay of multiple codes of cultural reference, challenging any definition of nationality which a passport might affirm. So it is with Davies's novels or Findley's or Cohen's short story collections with titles like *Dinner Along the Amazon* and *Caf  le Dog*. They slip their nationalist moorings with forays into European history and culture, although it is the European inheritance seen from a new angle.

Like Davies's 'great Canadian' in *What's Bred in the Bone* — who successfully forges a 16th century



Margaret Laurence and Lovat Dickson

Canada has lost two of the people who have played important roles in the recent development of Canadian literature. Margaret Laurence, 60, and Lovat Dickson, 84, both died in the first week of the new year.

Margaret Laurence will be remembered most for her Manawaka books. Although written in England, they are set in an imaginary place — Manawaka — on the Canadian prairies. The first of the three books, *The Stone Angel*, was published in 1964; it was followed by *A Jest of God* in 1966 (made into the film *Rachel, Rachel*), and by *The Fire Dwellers* in 1969.

Margaret Laurence was born in Neepawa, Manitoba, and educated in Winnipeg. After her marriage in 1947, she moved with her husband to Somaliland and Ghana where she started to write.

Her first book, *A Tree for Poverty*, was published in 1954 in Somaliland. Her last one, *The Diviners*, was published in 1974, five years after she finally returned to Canada.

Lovat Dickson was an author, editor and publisher. He was born in Australia in 1902 but quickly put down roots in Canada when his family moved there after the First World War.

In 1930, he founded his own publishing house, which among many other titles issued *Pilgrims of the Wild* by Grey Owl, supposedly an Ojibway Indian but in reality an Englishman (called Archie Belaney) who had emigrated to Canada and spent much of his life among the Ojibway Indians.

In 1941, Dickson became a director of Macmillans and remained with that company until he returned to Canada and once more established himself as an independent publisher. In 1982, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Among the many books he wrote were two autobiographical works, *The Ante Room*, published in 1959, and *The House of Words*, published in 1963.

Margaret Atwood



THE HANDMAID'S TALE

masterpiece — these fictions challenge the hegemony of the European tradition. Crisscrossed as they are by allusions to European and American (as well as Canadian) history, they signal the traditions within which they are written, just as they attempt to revise those traditions to accommodate their own sense of an independent Canadian identity.

Distinctively Canadian

These texts are distinctively Canadian in their resistance to externally imposed value systems and their interrogation of inherited forms of cultural authority. They do not proclaim their nationalism in a revolutionary way, but they steadily insist on the need for pluralism and on paying attention to interests that have long been regarded as marginal. They do it through stories that mix realism and fantasy with a keen awareness of the complexity of cultural reality.

It is by strategies like these that Canadian fiction has won attention in Britain and elsewhere in Europe. The first half of this year will see the publication here of Munro's *The Progress of Love*, Cohen's *Nadine*, the reissue of Findley's marvellously subversive modernist novel *Famous Last Words* and the Virago reissue of Margaret Laurence's Manawaka novels and Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*.

The same pattern of diversity is discernible in the non-fiction by Canadians available here — for example, Northrop Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism* and *The Great Code*, Phyllis Grosskurth's biographies of Havelock Ellis and Melanie Klein, Peter Newman's *The Company of Adventurers* and W J Keith's *History of Canadian Literature in English*.

There is no single Canadian voice but multiple Canadian voices speaking persuasively for liberal and internationalist hopes. It is safe to say that they will be heard here with increasing authority. ♦

New conference centre opens as Canada hosts major meetings

During the next 18 months, Canada will be playing host to a number of major international meetings. Among them: the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (to be held in Vancouver); the Francophone Summit, a regular meeting of the heads of government of the major French-speaking nations (to be held in Quebec); and the Economic Summit, a biennial meeting of the leaders of the western world's seven largest economies (to be held in a locale yet to be announced).

Increasingly, Canada is being seen as one of the best countries in which to hold a major conference — not just government-sponsored ones, but business and industry events as well. The main reasons: its new facilities, excellent accommodations, a secure environment, and — above all — the value for money it invariably offers.

Altogether, Canada has 13 major conference centres dotted across the country. Its newest one will open in July of this year; it is the world-class British Columbia Convention Centre, located in the heart of central Vancouver.

The new BC centre is the graceful, sail-like structure that served as the Canadian Pavilion during last year's hugely successful Expo 86, so its various facilities are already tried and tested. Designed with a superstructure like an ocean liner, the centre juts out into one of the major harbours on the Pacific coast of the Americas, and is one of the few marine-based convention facilities in the world.

It is also one of the most self-contained — and the most adaptable. It has a large sky-lit lobby for easy registration and a glassed-in pre-function area that runs the length of the centre, offering spectacular views of the harbour and of Vancouver and the Coast Mountain Range behind it.

The centre is the largest facility of its kind in Western Canada. A high-ceilinged exhibition hall can seat up to 5000 people (it has an area of 100 000 square feet), and next door is a ballroom (of 17 000 square feet) which can accommodate another 2000 people. Alternatively, the exhibition hall can be divided into three multi-function sections.

In addition, there are 21 breakout rooms for meetings of groups of varying sizes from 50 to 700.

Adjacent to the centre, Pan Pacific Hotels of Japan has built an international hotel with its own shops, meeting and dining areas, as well as 500 rooms. Four floors of office space in the hotel house (among other facilities) a World Trade Centre, which can link visiting businesspeople with 45 other trade centres around the world.

The hotel is fully equipped with a fitness and racquets club, squash and racquetball courts, a steam room and sauna. A heated outdoor pool, whirlpool and paddle tennis courts are also available, and aerobics classes are regularly held under expert supervision.

The British Columbia Convention Centre is easily accessible — it is just a 20-minute drive from Vancouver's international airport, and it is served by Vancouver's new overhead Sky Train transit line. ❖



Seventy five miles north of Vancouver, the Whistler Convention Centre provides an idyllic resort setting for meetings of up to 1200 delegates.

The Metro Toronto Convention Centre is the culmination of years of careful planning and has played host to many international conferences since it opened in the autumn of 1984.



Ideally situated between the key cities of Ottawa and Montreal, Chateau Montebello was the site of the 1981 World Economic Summit.

Canada in Britain

Ontario House moves to Hyde Park Corner

Ontario is on the move – at least, its London headquarters is. After 42 years at the same site in Charles II Street, Ontario House has acquired new offices at 21 Knightsbridge near Hyde Park Corner.

The new London headquarters will provide 8000 square feet of space for the organisation's 30 staff, and allow them to continue and develop their activities in the fields of business development, trade, tourism and agricultural promotion in the UK and Ireland.

However, the chief features of the old building will be retained – notably a 'Trillium Room' display, exhibition and functions area and a public information and reception area.

According to Ontario's Agent General Thomas Wells, the move 'will provide Ontario with modern functional office facilities and reflect the high-tech successful Ontario of today.'

On an historical key-note, the Archives of Ontario are anxious to contact anyone in Britain who possesses unpublished documentary material relating to the history of the province.

Letters, manuscripts, maps, diaries, pictures, photographs, records and newspapers are the type of items that Hugh Mac-Millan, the Archivist Liaison Officer is seeking to locate. The items would be copied by the Private Manuscripts Section and returned to their owners.

Tourism

Canada welcomes influx of tourists

1986 was a boom year for Canada's tourist industry; in the first ten months, the country welcomed some 15 million visitors from abroad. The largest number of tourists from outside North America came from the United Kingdom whose numbers for the first part of the year were up by almost a quarter.

Bernard Valcourt, the Federal Tourism Minister, predicted that 1986 would be the best year for

tourism since 1967 – the year of Canada's centennial and Expo 67 – and it looks as if he will be proven right. The competitive value of the Canadian dollar, the terrorist threat in other parts of the world, and a tourism campaign aimed at the US have certainly worked in the country's favour. But the main reason for the tourist upsurge is the growing realisation that Canada is a fine place to visit.

Clearly, one of the leading attractions was Vancouver's World Fair – Expo 86 – which was opened in the spring by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The theme of the fair was transport and communications and it had 54 international exhibits. These included a British pavilion which featured the fastest car in the world and the Elephant and Castle public house.

The success of the Fair can be gauged from the fact that 22 million people visited it during its 5½-month run. On the final Saturday, more than a quarter of a million visitors passed through the turnstiles.

Away from the fairground, Vancouver also hosted a dazzling succession of international artistes – notably the Kirov Ballet from Leningrad and the La Scala Opera of Milan. The combination seems to have been irresistible. Preliminary statistics suggest that the number of foreign visitors to British Columbia last year was almost double the 1985 figure.

Politics

Conservatives returned in Saskatchewan election

In the October election in Saskatchewan, the Conservatives retained control of the legislature, taking 38 of the 64 seats but falling well short of their 55-seat landslide in 1982. The NDP won 25 seats, while the Liberals won a seat for the first time since 1978.

Business

Pacific Western takes over CPA in \$300 million deal

Canadian Pacific Airlines, the country's largest privately owned carrier, is to be bought by the



Pacific Western Airlines Corporation of Calgary in a \$300 million deal subject to government approval.

This is the second largest asset sale in two months by Canadian Pacific, the transport, communications and resources conglomerate. Its new management recently disposed of its 53% stake in Cominco, a metals and fertiliser group, as part of a strategy to transform itself into a more sharply focussed company.

Pacific Western's 1985 revenue was \$352 million and the company has cash reserves of \$350 million. The enlarged airline, with its 92 aircraft, will rank among the top 25 airlines of the world. It will also have an extensive network of national and international routes to Europe, the Far East and South America.

Under the merger, Murry Sigler will continue as president of Pacific Western while Donald Carty will remain president of CP Air.

Jack Lawless, spokesman for Pacific Western, said there were no immediate plans to merge the two firms into one entity. Pacific Western would serve as a feeder system for CP Air with its mostly western-based passenger routes linking with CP Air's national and international routes. However, services would be closely co-ordinated.

According to Transport Minister John Crosbie, the transaction 'may well lead to more competition by establishing two strong national airlines.'

The deal will not, however, dislodge Air Canada from the number one slot in Canada's skies. The Crown corporation remains Canada's largest airline with twice the capacity of the combined Pacific Western-CP Air.

The Nonsuch sails in to a storm of applause

After its success in the North American market, with 800 sold in eight years, a unique Canadian sailing yacht has made its debut in Britain. Already, two Nonsuch yachts have been sold in Britain and there are more on the way

from the Hinterhoeller boat yard at St Catherine's, Ontario.

First shown at the Southampton Boat Show last September, and more recently at the London International Boat Show at Earls Court, the Nonsuch has attracted many admirers with its unconventional design and high standards of quality, comfort and performance. The one-sail, one-sheet rig allows all sailing operations, including reefing, to be handled easily by one person from the safety of the cockpit, and its unique hull design offers exceptional stability.

The yachting media have shown considerable interest in the Nonsuch concept, to the extent that at least two test and performance write-ups are appearing in major yachting magazines.

The 30 ft Nonsuch is manufactured by Hinterhoeller Yachts Ltd, the second biggest yacht firm in Canada, which turns out 230 boats a year. George Hinterhoeller, who has built up this multi-million-dollar business in less than a decade, started his career as an apprentice in Austria just after the Second World War.

The Nonsuchs' designer, Mark Ellis, feels that much of the yacht's success is due to Hinterhoeller's production expertise. 'I have extreme respect for the way he can combine quality with volume,' he says.



Nonsuch 30 now in Britain

The UK distributor for the Nonsuch series is Hydra Industries of Hamble, Southampton. It plans eventually to build the Nonsuch under licence for sale in the European market.

Armand Conant of Hydra is convinced that Canada has a lot

of excellent ideas and products that are suitable for export; he intends to search them out and bring them to Europe. If everything goes according to plan, British yachtsmen may soon see a veritable flotilla coming from across the Atlantic.

A country of live wires switches on a seminar

Canada's electronics industry is reaching new peaks; there are now more than 850 companies in this sector manufacturing such products as computers, satellites and geophysical equipment.

Firms like IBM, Philips and GEC have made substantial investments in Canada, attracted by the country's well-trained workforce, the strong commitment to research and development, its competitive production costs, and the absence of restrictions on the transfer of funds.

Canadian universities are at the forefront of electronics research. The University of Waterloo, for example, is renowned for its computer science programme and R & D capabilities. Calgary University is engaged in computer-aided learning; and Carleton University in Ottawa is developing computer-aided design systems.

Other institutions that are active in microelectronics are Queen's University in Kingston and the University of Sherbrooke in Quebec, both of which are involved in chip design and fabrication. McMaster University in Hamilton is engaged in communication research, while other institutions (like the University of British Columbia) are conducting research into advanced materials.

Canada's domestic market for electronics products and equipment is worth about \$12 billion, with communications equipment and computers accounting for the lion's share. Moreover, there is a thriving export trade which recently topped the \$5 billion mark.

In response to the growing interest in Canada's high-tech performance the High Commission in London is hosting a seminar devoted to this sector on March 12th. For further information contact Bob Fournier, 01-629-9492.

People

A new Agent General takes over at Alberta House



Mrs Mary LeMessurier

Alberta House has welcomed its new Agent General in the UK and Europe. She is Mary LeMessurier, succeeding James McKibben who held the post for six years.

Mrs LeMessurier is a former member of Alberta's legislative assembly, where she served as the provincial Minister of Culture for seven years. Born in Montreal and a graduate of McGill University, she has lived in Alberta since 1971 and has been involved in several community and charitable organisations in that province. She was until recently Director of Development at the University of Alberta Hospital in Edmonton.

According to Jim Horsman, Alberta's Minister for Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, the new Agent General 'is a dedicated Albertan familiar with this government's priorities and expectations'. In particular, she will be co-ordinating the efforts of senior staff to promote a positive investment attitude towards Canada and Alberta, spearhead Alberta's export drive in Europe, and encourage more European tourists to venture westwards to the province.

Former Canadian High Commissioner dies aged 65

The death occurred in November of Don Jamieson, a Newfoundlandier who rose from humble origins to become a successful businessman, a government minister, and later Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Jamieson is regarded as one of the most important politicians to

emerge from Newfoundland, although in the late 1940s he proved to be a reluctant Canadian arguing against moves to transfer what was a self-governing colony to the Canadian Federation.

Jamieson was a born communicator who became a broadcaster with the Canadian armed forces during the Second World War. Later, he went into partnership to set up a radio and TV network in Newfoundland.

Elected to Parliament in 1966, he went on to hold four cabinet posts in Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's administrations, including the External Affairs portfolio from 1976 to 1979.

Later, he returned to provincial politics for a time in a bid to revive the Liberal Party's standing in Newfoundland.

During his two years in London in the early 1980s, he was a popular envoy and excellent raconteur. After his return to Canada, he devoted himself to writing a weekly newspaper column and working on his memoirs.

Jamieson, who was 65, is survived by a wife and four children.

Awards

Canada is honoured for its refugee contribution

For the first time in its history, the Nansen medal has been awarded to a country – Canada – for its efforts on behalf of refugees.

The medal perpetuates the spirit of Fridtjof Nansen, a pioneer in international humanitarian aid who died in 1930. Established in 1954, it is usually given annually by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in recognition of outstanding contributions towards protecting and assisting those who are forced to seek asylum.

Over the years, Canada has been a strong supporter of UNHCR (as well as its predecessor – the International Refugee Organisation). The federal government has also been a leading contributor to international humanitarian and refugee aid programmes, and last year donated more than \$18 million to UNHCR.

More than half a million

refugees have been resettled in Canada since the Second World War, including more than 150 000 between 1975 and 1984. In fact, the World Refugee Survey of 1985 ranked Canada second among industrialised nations in terms of the numbers resettled.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Jean-Pierre Hocke, stressed that it is unusual to honour an entire people in this way. 'Given the size and diversity of Canada, and bearing in mind the outstanding achievements attained in favour of refugees at the national and provincial levels, it would have been unfair to single out one individual or group as opposed to another.'

Toronto professor wins Nobel Prize for chemistry

The 1986 Nobel Prize for chemistry has been awarded to John Polanyi of the University of Toronto for research into molecular changes that take place during the split-second of a chemical reaction. These findings could be used to fight air pollution, acid rain and erosion of the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere.

Dr Polanyi was born in Berlin in 1929 and educated in Manchester. He joined the University of Toronto in 1956 after post-doctoral research at the National Research Laboratory and Princeton. He is a Companion of the Order of Canada and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1971.

Dr Polanyi's research was instrumental in the development of the laser at the University of California at Berkeley. A strong advocate of peace and disarmament he believes that scientists who understand new technology have an obligation to be vigilant about its applications.

The Toronto professor joins a distinguished group of Canadian Nobel laureates which includes Gerhard Herzberg, former Prime Minister Lester Pearson and Sir Frederick Banting who worked on the development of insulin.

He shares the prize with two American scientists, Professor Dudley Herschbach of Harvard and Professor Yuan T Lee of the University of California.

Sport

Canada strikes silver as Calgary prepares for the Winter Olympics

To commemorate the 1988 Winter Olympics – to be held in Calgary – the Royal Canadian Mint is issuing a set of ten sterling silver \$20 coins depicting the most popular Olympic winter sports. The first two depicting downhill skiing and speed skating were released in October 1985. They were followed by coins 3 and 4 depicting ice hockey and the biathlon. The latest coins commemorate cross-country and free-style skiing.

The 75-year-old Mint has a worldwide reputation for quality and craftsmanship; the new issue seems certain to enhance it. All coins in the series bear Arnold Machin's famous effigy of the Queen. It is still possible to reserve a complete limited edition by applying to PHS Ltd, PO Box 14, Horley, Surrey RH6 8DW.

Interest in the forthcoming Olympics is mounting, and winter sports enthusiasts are reminded that tickets for this exciting event in Alberta are now on sale.

Science

International scientists dig deep to observe the sun

At Sudbury, Ontario, plans are afoot to build a powerful \$15-million solar laboratory deep inside the Creighton nickel mine.

A 20-member research team from four Canadian universities is involved as well as the National Research Council of Canada and the universities of Princeton, California and Oxford.

The plan calls for the construction of a cylindrical laboratory inside a specially drilled cavity more than two kilometres deep in an unused portion of the mine, one of the deepest in the Western hemisphere. The location will enable the earth's crust to act as a giant shield, reducing the effect of cosmic rays from outer space and radiation background from the earth.

The project promises to be of international significance. Physicists believe the laboratory will assist with their research into neutrinos

– tiny, mysterious particles from the sun which could hold vital information about the universe.

Enter Anik D2 as Anik B goes into retirement

Canada's eighth telecommunications satellite, Anik D2, was taken out of its storage orbit recently to replace the ageing Anik B.

The latter has been in service for the past eight years, but now the fuel it needs to keep it in place has almost run out.

The change has led to intense activity on the ground. Eighty-four antennas around the country have relied on Anik B to relay their signals; over a recent three-week period these signals had to be switched to accommodate the newcomer.

Meanwhile, Telsat Canada has signed a contract with Spar Aerospace of Toronto to build the next generation of Aniks, the E series.

Engineering

North America's longest tunnel nears completion

A 29 month project to blast a tunnel under the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia reached its climax recently, when construction crews working from the east and west met in the middle as Canadian Pacific Rail President RS Allison detonated the remaining 100 cubic metres of rock.

The tunnel, which runs 290 metres below Rogers Pass, is 14.6 kilometres long and will be called the Mount Macdonald Tunnel after Canada's first Prime Minister.

Work now starts on lining the tunnel with concrete and installing powerful fans for its ventilation. It is expected to be fully operational in 1988.

The tunnel is the longest railway tunnel in North America and will accommodate westbound trains, which currently have to negotiate a route that is twice as steep. Eastbound traffic, however, will continue to use the Connaught Tunnel constructed 70 years ago.

A stadium for all seasons

Work has commenced in Toronto on a gigantic domed stadium with the world's first retractable roof. The \$250 million venture has been financed by public and private subscription and is due to open in the spring of 1989.

Covering an area of eight acres and rising to a height of 282 feet, the stadium will provide 56 000 seats for professional football and baseball fans and 70 000 for concert goers. It will operate for about 210 days a year.



World's largest retractable roof stadium is being built in Toronto.

The retractable roof will consist of two panels which slide on parallel rails and one panel which rotates on a circular rail. It will take just 20 minutes to switch the stadium from an outdoor arena into a venue for indoor events.

Some idea of the enormity of the project can be gained from the fact that a 25-storey apartment block could be accommodated in the stadium when the roof is closed. Ten thousand person-years of employment will be created in Ontario during the construction phase, and the whole structure will weigh 315 000 tons.

The new stadium promises to be a money spinner for Toronto and the surrounding area. It is estimated that stadium operations will contribute \$326 million annually to the economy of Metropolitan Toronto and nearly \$400 million to the Ontario economy. The tourist industry stands to gain another \$300 million annually in increased revenue.

Technology

Deep-diving robot smallest in the world

An underwater robot that is described as 'the smallest and least expensive remotely-

controlled underwater vehicle in the world' has been developed by Sea Scan Technology Inc of Calgary, Alberta. The Sea Whip, which will fit into a suitcase, weighs about 32 kilograms and costs \$37 000.

Sea Scan president Peter Jess says that, until three years ago, it would have been impossible to 'miniaturise' to this degree so inexpensively. 'The technology is really new.'

The Sea Whip is a compact, pressure-resistant metal cylinder with windows, mounted on runners, and connected to the surface by cable. The cylinder houses a high-resolution video camera, a compass and pressure sensors, and a microprocessor that transmits signals up the cable to a video screen on the surface.

Only 800 watts of electricity flow down the cord to power the device's four propellers and the electronic messages that control the camera and the vehicle's horizontal and vertical movements.

Miniature underwater robots provide a relatively inexpensive means of inspecting submerged structures, including canal walls, ship hulls and offshore oil rigs. Sea Whip has been used to inspect a hydroelectricity plant, a dam and outfall pipes from a power generating station. It might also be used to investigate toxic waste leaks in lakes and rivers.

Sea Scan has sold five of the robots, and has received firm orders for 15 more.

Interior bus lift helps the handicapped

Transport Canada, the Canadian government's ministry responsible for transportation, has introduced the first inter-city bus that is completely accessible to people in wheelchairs. Its main feature is a lift, believed to be the first in the world to operate inside a bus, which enables wheelchair passengers to sit alongside other passengers.

With the hydraulic lift down, wheelchair passengers can board or disembark from the bus almost at street level. The driver raises or lowers the computer-operated lift with hand controls. On board, the wheelchair is tied down by the driver and, for added safety,

wheelchair passengers wear seat belts.

The design and fabrication of the interior lift – and the structural changes made to a regular inter-city bus – were completed by an Ottawa engineering firm, TES Limited. Funding, amounting to some \$400 000, was provided by Transport Canada.

The major modification inside the bus was the removal of eight of the 47 regular passenger seats and the addition of two wheelchair seats (cutting the loss to six seats). However, a newer version – the Mark II, also commissioned by Transport Canada – incorporates up to eight permanent folding seats, which accommodate passengers when the space is not required for disabled people.

These retractable seats are an attractive option to bus operators, since they eliminate seating loss when there are no wheelchairs on the bus.

Prior to the development of the new technology for the interior lift, various types of folding out lifts were used. For wheelchair passengers, there were many disadvantages to this type of lift. If something went wrong, a disabled passenger might slide off the platform and possibly fall to the ground. In addition, he or she would be needlessly exposed, and subject to all extremes of weather.



Computer-controlled bus lift undergoing trials with TerraTransport of Newfoundland.

The new accessible bus has been undergoing trials with TerraTransport in Newfoundland. In addition, the Mark II prototype is being demonstrated across Canada to ministers of transportation, bus operators and the general public. As well, the new bus was shown to the world at Expo 86 in Vancouver.

Environment

Lead content in petrol reduced even further

The lead content of petrol in Canada has been reduced from 0.77 gram/litre to a standard of 0.29 gram/litre. According to a government announcement, this will result in lead-emission reductions of over 60 per cent from 1982 levels of 7000 tonnes a year, and represents an overall reduction of close to 80 per cent from the pre-regulation levels of 12 800 tonnes per year (1972).

Approximately 73 per cent of man-made lead emissions released in the Canadian atmosphere in 1972 came from cars using leaded petrol. Since 1975, most manufacturers have been equipping cars with catalytic converters that only operate efficiently with lead-free petrol. Despite the dramatic reduction of emissions over the last decade, the latest national emission inventory showed that car emissions are still the largest single source of lead released into the Canadian environment.

Toxic organic waste disposal

A major new breakthrough in toxic organic waste disposal with energy-producing potential has been perfected in Ontario and is attracting attention around the world.

The process, called Wetox, was refined over nine years by the Ontario Research Foundation (ORF) and is now being marketed under licence by WetCom Engineering Limited of Scarborough, Ontario.

Basically, the system takes liquid organic wastes, oxidises them and reduces them to water, carbon dioxide and acetic acid. After carbon filtering, the remaining material is neutral enough to pass through a normal sewage treatment plant.

Bob McCorquodale, president of WetCom (the name stands for wet combustion), calls it 'a system for oxidising organic materials under water, applicable to anything that will burn'.

To any company which generates liquid organic waste as a result of its production process, the financial and environmental advantages are obvious.

A mobile plant for the Wetox process was developed by ORF after study of a prototype built by an American firm for the Skylab project. The Ontario government helped with funding, both for initial research and for the pilot project.

ORF refined the technology to the point where it was commercially viable. The first commercial application of the process is being undertaken by Uniroyal Chemicals in Elmira, Ontario, which, with financial help from the federal government, is building a \$1.3-million Wetox plant to get rid of residues from production of chemicals.

'One of the big benefits of Wetox is that it will let us destroy, on-site, strong wastes previously shipped off-site,' says project manager Louis Klink. He estimates that there will be a \$200 000 annual saving in transportation costs.

In the Wetox process, the liquid waste is pumped through a heat exchanger and then into a reactor where it is mixed with compressed air. The oxygen in the air reacts with the organic matter to produce mainly carbon dioxide and water. The heat produced helps keep the liquid material in the reactor at the required high temperature.

The entire process is coordinated by a microprocessor. The processor monitors and controls the process at all times, and can signal when there is a problem.

Culture

Priceless Shaw papers go to Guelph

The Laurence Collection – regarded as the most important private collection of printed material by and about George Bernard Shaw – has been acquired by the University of Guelph in Ontario.

The 2000 items in the collection include rehearsal copies of plays with Shaw's alterations to texts scribbled in the margins; all known recordings of Shaw's voice; 200 photographs; and a complete collection of Shaw's political writings and pamphlets.

Among the documents are a number of costume design sketches executed by Shaw

himself for an 1894 production of *Arms and the Man*.

The collection, which ranks in importance with the Shaw collections at the Universities of Texas, North Carolina and Cornell and the British Library, is a welcome addition to Guelph's existing Shaw collection in the University's McLaughlin Library.

It is particularly appropriate that Shaw's papers should find a home at Guelph, since its nearby neighbour, Niagara-on-the-Lake, organises a summer festival devoted to the playwright's work. In 1986, the Shaw Festival celebrated its silver jubilee.

A Canadian Mozart hits a high note in Britain

A Canadian musician has just made his European concert debut in Bristol – and he's only 14 years old.

Corey Cerovsek appeared with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra in January in a performance of Mozart's A major Violin Concerto, and went on to repeat the concert in the Festival Hall, London the following night. It was attended by the Canadian High Commissioner and an impressive audience from the arts, government and business worlds.

According to Rudolf Barshai, who conducted for both concerts, Corey is the greatest young violinist since Mikhail Goldstein – who gave his first public concert in Odessa at the age of five.

'His imagination is like an adult's; his style is that of an experienced artist,' says Barshai, who heard Goldstein play the Mendelssohn Concerto in Russia when he had reached the ripe old age of 12.

The young Canadian is no stranger to the concert platform, having performed with more than a dozen orchestras throughout North America. He came to prominence when he won a National Music Competition in violin, piano and ensemble at the age of nine. He is currently a student at the Indiana School of music. He dislikes being regarded as a prodigy and says that he plays the violin simply because he loves it.

The Welsh in Canada – one

Until recently, the history of the Welsh in Canada has been largely unknown. But now, partly as a result of the Canadian Studies Programme, that situation is beginning to change.



Welsh Patagonians leaving Liverpool for Canada, June 12, 1902, on R.M.S. Numidian.

In past years, many people in Canada have become proud of their ethnic origins and anxious to retain their special characteristics. Until recently, however, there was an exception to this general rule, which applied to one of the 'founding peoples' of Canada, the Welsh.

As Professor Wayne Davies of Calgary has pointed out, even the Icelanders in Canada, who constitute a very small group, have their journal, *Icelandic Canadian*, to help preserve their heritage. The Welsh, in contrast, have nothing, except a very occasional *Eisteddfod* (arts festival) or *Cymanfaganu* (singing festival).

In the last 12 months, however, much has been done to remedy this. Two books have been published – Carol Bennett's *In Search of the Red Dragon* (Juniper Press) and Peter Thomas' *Strangers from a Secret Land* (University of Toronto Press); and a conference has been held (in March, 1986, at University College, Swansea) to bring together scholars interested in the Welsh in Canada.

The main reason the Welsh have remained so

submerged is that it has often been hard to distinguish them from their more numerous neighbours, the English. The Welsh often sailed from English ports, particularly Bristol and Liverpool, and they rarely retained their distinctive language for more than a generation.

Nevertheless, the Welsh can claim to be among the founding peoples of Canada. Place names in many of the provinces confirm this. The area round the Nelson River, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, was known as New Wales (or sometimes New South Wales and New North Wales) from the time J J Blaeu's map appeared in 1645 to the middle of the 19th century.

There is also Bowen Island near Vancouver, Mount Rhondda in the Rockies, Bangor in Saskatchewan, the River Severn in northern Ontario, Glansevern Lake on Campobello Island in New Brunswick (named after the Welsh estate of Captain William Owen) and Cardigan, also in New Brunswick.

Furthermore, the Welsh were prominent in the exploration of North America. Even if you dismiss the legendary Madoc, who was said to have sailed from North Wales in 1170, and John Lloyd the Skilfull, supposed to have landed on Baffin Island in the 1470s, many authentic explorers still remain.

A Welsh master, Edmund Griffiths, was in charge of the *Mathew* in 1503 (even if he did not show John Cabot the way to Cape Breton in 1497 as some have believed.) Martin Frobisher was of Welsh descent, and one of the vessels which accompanied him in 1576 was commanded by an Owen Gryffin – undoubtedly a Welshman.

Welshmen continued to be conspicuous in later years during the search for the North-West Passage. Thomas Button was a son of the Sheriff of Glamorgan. Thomas James, who gave his name to James Bay, came from Monmouthshire. Lieutenant (later Admiral) William George Parry was born in Bath, but his family came from Pembrokeshire. And one of the greatest Canadian explorers – David Thompson – was the son of Dafydd ap Thomas, who had anglicised his name on moving to London in 1770.

Earliest European settlers

The Welsh were also among the earliest European settlers in Canada. In 1610, Sir William Vaughan of Golden Grove in Carmarthenshire obtained a grant of land on the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland. In 1617 and 1618, attempts were made to establish a Welsh settlement there, under the name of Cambriol, but like many of the earlier settlements, it failed after a few years.

The economic depression that followed the Napoleonic wars led to three distinct attempts to set up Welsh colonies in Canada. One group of settlers went out from Llansamlet, near Swansea, to Middlesex County in southern Ontario. They were persuaded to go by John Matthews, who had earlier emigrated to Philadelphia and was so distressed by his family's poverty when he visited them in 1812, that he organised their emigration.

Four of his brothers and sisters and their families formed the nucleus of the settlements. But they were

of the country's founding peoples



Cambriol, shown on John Mason's map of Newfoundland in 1625.

joined by nearly 200 other Welsh settlers.

Two other groups went out at about the same time. In 1818, a brig, the *Fanny*, sailed from Carmarthen, taking 112 emigrants from the surrounding area; they founded the settlement of New Cambria in Nova Scotia. The following year another brig, the *Albion*, sailed from Cardigan with 183 emigrants, who founded Cardigan Settlement in New Brunswick.

The *Albion* belonged to the Davies family, whose members were important ship-owners in Cardigan; they would, perhaps, have brought further emigrants — a remarkable ballad, 'Hanes Ail Fordaith y Brig Albion' ('The Story of the Voyage of the Brig Albion'), was composed with a clear propaganda message — but their ship was lost off Ireland later that year.

Although they no longer conveyed emigrants, the Davies continue to have important shipping connections with Canada. Welsh slate went there, and timber came back to Britain. In addition, Welsh ship-owners began to buy ships built in Quebec and the Maritimes. And ships built in Prince Edward Island were used to bring copper ore to South Wales round the notorious Cape Horn from Chile.

During the period of mid-Victorian prosperity, fewer Welsh emigrants went to Canada, although 'pauper children' were shipped out from the Merthyr Tydfil workhouse. Towards the end of the 19th

century, however, the picture changed again. Britain was suffering from another depression while the Canadian government wanted immigrants to open up the prairie provinces.

In 1897, W L Griffiths, a Welsh-speaking Welshman who had emigrated to Canada as a boy in 1881, was appointed 'Welsh Agent' to organise the emigration. Exhibitions were mounted throughout Wales, especially at agricultural shows. Individuals undoubtedly emigrated as a result, but, rather ironically, the only two organised Welsh communities that were established in Canada during this period had their roots elsewhere. One group came from Patagonia to settle in Saskatchewan, and the other came from the United States to set up the Wood River settlement in Alberta.

Nevertheless, the future British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, was drawn into Griffiths' campaign; he toured Canada in 1899, and paid a return visit in 1923. At that time, he told an audience in Montreal, 'I have just come from your great neighbours (the United States) where they have a different problem from yours; it is to weld all the races that comprise it into one common pattern.'

He compared the US to 'a great concrete mixer', and begged Canadians not to attempt the same approach. Oddly enough, his fellow-countrymen, the Welsh, have been among the slowest to heed his advice. ♣

Canadian Studies in Britain



The Canadian High Commissioner, H.E. Roy McMurtry, unveiling a plaque at the opening of the Canada Room, Queen's University, Belfast. Looking on are the former Vice-Chancellor Sir Peter Froggatt and Mr Nicholas Scott, former Education Minister for Northern Ireland.

The study of the Welsh in Canada (see accompanying article) is an offshoot of the work carried out by the Canadian Studies in Wales Group (CSWG), which in turn is part of the overall Canadian Studies Programme that exists throughout the United Kingdom.

CSWG is a consortium of academics from various disciplines in different higher-education institutions

in Wales. The Group's main activities involve appointing a visiting Canadian Studies Fellow; holding day schools and conferences; producing occasional publications; and funding Canadian Studies speakers in Wales from other parts of Britain.

Similar groups exist in London (the London Conference for Canadian Studies) and in the south west of England (the South West Canadian Studies Group). In addition, a number of universities throughout Britain are recognised as Canadian Studies Centres. These include Edinburgh, Queen's Belfast, Leeds and Birmingham.

Each of the universities has its own programme of Canadian studies activities. Also, each researches and teaches various Canadian subjects, and has important Canadian books and papers in its library.

The various groups and universities are linked at the national level by the British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS). It publishes the *British Journal of Canadian Studies*; arranges an annual conference; produces a newsletter; and supports a number of special subjects groups that encourage the development of a Canadian dimension in libraries and resource centres throughout the United Kingdom.

Funding for the Canadian Studies Programme in Britain comes from the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa. Support also comes from the Canadian provinces and the private sector (both in Canada and Britain), and is usually given through the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK. ♣

Art Gallery of Ontario houses world's largest Moore collection



The art world is still coming to terms with the death last autumn of Henry Moore, whose sculptures won universal acclaim and whose drawings — especially of the Second World War — are works of consummate artistry.

Canadian art lovers in particular will lament Moore's passing, not only because of the high regard they have for Britain's leading sculptor but also because of his close links with the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) in Toronto.

Thanks to this association, the Gallery now boasts the most extensive collection of the artist's work in the world.

There are, in fact, about 900 items in the AGO's Henry Moore Centre, of which the earliest work, the portrait drawing *Head of an Old Man*, dates from 1921. There are 73 drawings in all, many of them donated to the Gallery by Moore himself, including a number of life drawings and sketchbook pages of studies for sculpture from the 1920s and 1930s.

These include the definitive studies for some of the artist's major carvings of this period, such as the *Manchester Mother and Child* (1924-25), the *Leeds Reclining Figure* (1929) and the *Two Forms* (1934) now in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

The sculptures and later works

These important drawings compensate in large measure for the relatively small number of early sculptures by Moore in the Gallery. There are, in fact, only nine pieces from the 1930s and 1940s, the earliest being the beautiful alabaster *Seated Figure* of 1930 acquired by the Gallery in 1976.

However, the later decades of the artist's development are extremely well represented. Altogether, 133 of Moore's sculptures are on display at the Centre, including original plasters, fibreglass casts and bronzes.

Considering that Moore's bronze reclining figure *Festival* recently changed hands for a record

£1 213 793, Ontario clearly has a priceless asset.

Moore's celebrated wartime drawings are represented by six works, and there are three sheets from his *Coalmine Sketchbook*. The graphic collection, in fact, is the most complete public collection outside the archives at Moore's studio in Much Hadham in Hertfordshire. It includes all but two of his published prints, as well as a number — such as *Spanish Prisoner* (1939) — that were never published commercially. Altogether, there are 630 prints at the Centre, as well as 70 photographs.

Why Toronto was chosen

Toronto is a long way from Much Hadham, and it may seem curious that an important collection like this should have found its way to the shores of Lake Ontario. But there hangs an interesting tale.

It started in the 1960s when Toronto launched an international competition to design a new city hall. The winning architect, Viljo Revell from Finland, was anxious to have a major sculpture by Moore on the plaza in front of the building. A work called *Three Way Piece No 2: (The Archer)* was chosen in consultation with the artist, but because of cutbacks in the building budget the City Council was unable to finance the purchase.

Matters might have rested there had it not been for the initiative of Revell's Canadian associate, John Parkin. Fearing that Toronto was going to miss out, he persuaded the then-Mayor of Toronto to encourage a group of private citizens to raise the money.

The public subscription was successful, and in October 1966 *The Archer* was unveiled to great acclaim. Some time later at a civic reception attended by Moore, it was suggested that the city acquire other of his works; the idea quickly gained support.

A Henry Moore Sculpture Committee was formed, and John Parkin agreed to collaborate with Moore on the design of an AGO extension which would house his work.

Moore's generosity

During the course of the design and construction of the Henry Moore Centre, Moore paid several trips to Toronto and established a number of firm friendships. One of these was with Alan Wilkinson, who became curator of the centre and a leading authority on Moore's work.

As he prepared for the first exhibition in the Centre in 1974, the artist's enthusiasm for the project was much in evidence, and this continued until his death. In recent years, the Gallery has received grants from the Henry Moore Foundation as well as a large number of his works. For instance, Moore donated and signed a print from each published edition since 1974, and also gave several editions of lithographs for publication by the Gallery.

William Withrow, Director of the AGO, regards Moore's generosity and sustained interest as 'unique in the annals of Canadian art museum history'.

The efforts of a group of Toronto citizens two decades ago have been amply rewarded. And as Henry Moore's reputation goes from strength to strength, the Ontario Gallery looks set to attract an increasing number of contemporary art connoisseurs.

