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# Canada



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## Editorial

### Subscriptions

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

This year Canadians are celebrating a number of special anniversaries, many of which are of particular significance to me as they not only represent milestones in Canadian history but they also reflect the close association between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The 40th anniversary of D-Day and the 60th anniversary of the RCAF are featured in two articles in this issue of *Canada Today*. Canadians are being honoured for their heroic contributions to the Allied effort in June 1944 in ceremonies on the Normandy beaches in France and on the beaches in England from where they embarked. Canadians are also being honoured in Britain to mark the association between the RCAF and its British counterpart. I am looking forward to welcoming the many veterans who will be returning for these ceremonies.

Another feature in this issue is an article on Québec 84, the largest maritime festival ever. Québec 84 was organized as a tribute to the 450th anniversary of the arrival of Jacques Cartier in Gaspé and his long journey across the Atlantic Ocean. Included among the 63 days of historic sailing events and other festivities will be the inaugural race for the Ports Canada World Cup

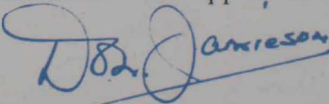
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from Nova Scotia to Liverpool, where I will have the great pleasure of participating in the presentation of trophies to the winning categories of ships.

Our culture article also reveals the close connection between Canada and Britain. The Canadian music tradition has derived a great deal from the music of its settler cultures and with its maturation and the increasing number of talented musicians, Canadians are making important contributions to the growth of music worldwide.

Two Canadian provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, are celebrating their bicentennials this year and many Canadian cities are marking special anniversaries. In this, Canada's official Year of Tourism, it is an exciting time to visit Canada and the article in this issue on touring Canada offers holiday planning advice. I hope you will be able to join Immigration in their special celebrations this year.

Our theme issue on Ontario is now available and the one of New Brunswick will appear this summer.

  
Canadian High Commissioner

# D-Day, 6 June 1944 - 6 June 1984

Dept. of External Affairs  
Min. des Affaires extérieures  
OTTAWA

1984

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Troops of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division landing at Bernières-sur-Mer, Normandy, 6 June 1944.

*...It has been a matter of great satisfaction and pride to have had Canadians with me both in the Eighth Army during Sicily and Italy and also during the invasion of Northwest Europe. They have proved themselves to be magnificent fighters, truly magnificent.*

From a communique issued by Field Marshal Montgomery at TAC Headquarters, 21 Army Group on 1 February 1945.

*Their job along the Channel Coast and clearing the Scheldt Estuary was a great military achievement for which they deserve the fullest credit. It was a job that could have been done only by first-rate troops. Second-rate troops would have failed...*

The Canadians had come a long way to be part of the operations and they were determined that they should do their job well. From farms and ranches on the prairies, from towns and cities across the country, from fishing villages and lumber camps, they enlisted by the thousands to join the Allies in the fight for freedom.

Canada's contribution to the war effort was impressive. Some 700 000 men and women joined the Army with nearly 250 000 in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) and almost 100 000 in the Royal Canadian Navy. Of these, 85 per cent were volunteers, with 41.5 per cent of the male population between the ages of 18 and 45 and about 50 000 women having enlisted.

All three of the Canadian armed services fought together on D-Day in the greatest combined operation of all time as the Allied forces assaulted the strongly fortified coast of Normandy, France in the early hours of 6 June 1944 and broke through the German defences. For the Canadians, the Maple Leaf Route, so called after the symbol used to mark the path that Canadians travelled on their long road to victory, was one of the costliest and toughest roads in their history. Every mile was paved with blood, sweat and tears; but they also represented moments of glory and national pride.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of that decisive and great battle and many of the Canadian veterans who took part in the European Campaign will be back in Britain and the beaches of Normandy to join their Allies in the D-Day ceremonies. Their return will not be to glorify war, but to give thanks for their survival and to remember their friends who never came back.

Many Canadians lost their lives in the first few hours on 6 June 1944 as they fought gallantly for a foothold on Juno Beach, a four and a half mile stretch of coastline between the towns of St Aubin and Courseulles. They were flanked on both sides by the British 50th and 3rd Divisions.

For the vast majority of Canadians it was their baptism of fire, but on Juno Beach they carved their names with pride and the regiments taking part will always have a place in Canadian military history: the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, the Regina Rifle Regiment, the 1st Canadian Scottish Regiment, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, le Régiment de la Chaudière, the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry of Canada, the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, the Nova Scotia Highlanders, the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade, the 14th and 19th Royal Canadian Artillery Field Regiments, the HQ 3rd Canadian Division, the 6th, 16th and 18th Canadian Field Coys RCE, the 3rd Canadian Divisional Signals, The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (MG), the 14th, 22nd and 23rd Canadian Field Ambu-



River Crossing Near Caen, oil painting by William A Ogilvie showing troops of the Calgary Highlanders crossing the Orne River, 19 July 1944.

Photo: Canadian War Museum

Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Highlanders  
By O.N. Fisher

Maple Leaf Route: Caen (Vol I) and Falaise (Vol II), by Terry Copp and Robert Vogel are the first two volumes of a series covering the Canadian campaign in North-west Europe 1944-45. They are now available in London through History Bookshop, 2 The Broadway, Friern Barnet.

Map showing where troops landed on D-Day.



lance, and the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. The Canadian 1st Parachute Battalion formed part of the British 6th Airborne Division who were dropped behind enemy lines prior to the landings.

The Royal Canadian Navy also assisted in the D-Day operations: clearing lanes in the English Channel with minesweepers; hammering the enemy's beach defences; and transporting some of the 3rd Division's units in Canadian landing ships. In the skies the Royal Canadian Air Force made its important contribution as bombers of No 6 (RCAF) Group of Bomber Command attacked German batteries in the assault area, and Canadian fighter squadrons in No 83 Group of the 2nd Tactical Air Force assailed targets further inland.

Progress was slow in the early days and the capture of Caen, in which Canadian troops played a big part, took longer than planned. It did not fall until 9 July. Meanwhile, the Canadian Second Division had arrived in Normandy and on 18 July they saw action for the first time since the raid on Dieppe almost two years before. Again they fought tenaciously, but casualties were heavy, particularly in the area of Falaise. But once 'the gap' was closed and the Canadians had taken Rouen, the Second Division became known as the 'army in a hurry'. They were assigned to capture Dieppe. It was a date with destiny.

The 8th Reconnaissance Regiment led the advance, followed by the Regiments that had been on



that 'beach of hell' two years previously: the Essex Scottish, the Royal Regiment, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, the South Saskatchewan Regiment, the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, the Fusiliers Mont-Royal, the Calgary Highlanders, the Black Watch from Montreal, the Régiment de Maisonneuve, and the Toronto Scottish.

The Second were ready for battle, but as they approached Dieppe, they were met by cheering French citizens welcoming them back. The enemy had fled. Two days later they staged a parade through the centre of the town, and held a memorial service. Dieppe had been avenged.

### Canadian Armed Forces associated with D-Day Landings

#### Army Units

3rd Canadian Infantry Division

7th Canadian Infantry Brigade  
The Royal Winnipeg Rifles  
The Regina Rifle Regiment  
1st Battalion, The Canadian Scottish Regiment

8th Canadian Infantry Brigade  
The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada  
Le Régiment de la Chaudière  
The North Shore (NB) Regiment

9th Canadian Infantry Brigade  
The Highland Light Infantry of Canada  
The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders  
The North Nova Scotia Highlanders

Divisional Troops  
7th Reconnaissance Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars).  
12th, 13th, 14th and 19th Field Regiments,  
Royal Canadian Artillery  
3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery

#### Royal Canadian Air Force Squadrons

2nd Tactical Air Force  
83 Group  
126 Wing -  
401, 411, 412 Squadrons  
127 Wing -  
403, 416, 421 Squadrons  
144 Wing -  
441, 442, 443 Squadrons  
143 Wing -  
438, 439, 440 Squadrons  
39(R) Wing -  
414, 430 Squadrons

2nd Tactical Air Force  
85 Group  
409, 410 Squadrons  
Fighter Command  
10 Group  
406 Squadron  
Fighter Command  
11 Group  
402, 418 Squadrons

#### Royal Canadian Naval Forces

29th and 65th Canadian Motor Torpedo Boat Flotillas  
260th, 262nd and 264th Canadian LCI Flotillas

3rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery

The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (MC)  
The Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers  
The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals  
The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps  
The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps  
The Royal Canadian Dental Corps  
The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps  
The Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers  
The Royal Canadian Army Chaplain Corps  
The Canadian Provost Corps  
Canadian Intelligence Corps

2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade

6th Armoured Regiment (1st Hussars)  
10th Armoured Regiment (The Fort Garry Horse)  
27th Armoured Regiment (The Sherbrooke Fusiliers)

1st Canadian Parachute Battalion  
(a unit of 6th Airborne Division)

Bomber Command  
6 RCAF Group  
408, 419, 420, 424,  
425, 426, 427, 428,  
429, 431, 432, 433,  
434 Squadrons

Bomber Command  
8 PFF Group  
405 Squadron

Coastal Command  
15 Group  
423 Squadron

Coastal Command  
16 Group  
415 Squadron

Coastal Command  
19 Group  
404, 407 Squadrons

528th and 529th Canadian LCA Flotillas  
31st Mine Sweeping Flotilla

*Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery.*

*One of the dedication plaques unveiled in Britain this year.*



**For evermore**

There are 17 large Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemeteries and more than 100 smaller cemeteries in Normandy where the D-Day landings took place. Most of Canada's more than 43 000 war dead in France are buried in these cemeteries or are commemorated on the Arras, Beaumont-Hamel, Vimy and Bayeux Memorials. In each of the larger cemeteries, there is a Stone of Remembrance with the words: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

The cemeteries and memorials of special importance to Canadians include: Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery at Revières where 2044 of the 2049 graves are those of Canadians; Ranville War Cemetery where 76 members of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion are buried; Bretteville-sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery where 2872 of the 2958 graves are those of Canadians; Bayeux War Cemetery where 181 Canadians are buried; and the



Bayeux Memorial that honours the forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who fell in the early stages of the campaign in Northwest Europe and have no known grave. Among the 1809 names inscribed are those of 270 Canadians.

Special 40th anniversary D-Day services are being held at the cemeteries and memorials in the Canadian sector from 5 June until 8 June. The many veterans who are returning to the Normandy beaches for the ceremonies will be joined by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Veteran's Affairs Minister W Bennett Campbell.

## RCAF anniversary marked in Britain



*Canadian Air Force officers D R Maclaren, A McKeever, J Vernon and K Falkenberg at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire.*



*Flying ace Billy Bishop*

This year is the 60th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) which was formed on 1 April 1924. As the association between the RCAF and its British counterpart has always been very close, Britain is marking the occasion by unveiling a number of dedication plaques across the country honouring those who served with the RCAF.

The close association of Canadian airmen with Britain predates the founding of the RCAF and since those early days many Canadians have distinguished themselves in the British services. Prior to 1 April 1918, when the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service were combined to form the new Royal Air Force (RAF), Canadian participation in both services totalled more than 22 800 with over 800 personnel receiving decorations.

During the First World War, Canadian airmen continued to distinguish themselves with the RAF. In June and July 1917 alone, the Black Flight (B Flight) made up of Sopwith Tri-planes flown by Canadians R Collinshaw, E Reid, J Sharman, J Nash and M Alexander, shot down 87 aircraft. By the end of the war, of the 27 British pilots credited with thirty or more victories, ten of them were Canadians, including top ace Billy Bishop with 72 and Ray Collinshaw with 60. Three Canadians, Billy Bishop, Billy Barker and Allan McLeod received the Victoria Cross and Roy Brown was credited with shooting down Germany's top ace, von Richtofen.

Canadian airmen maintained the tradition throughout the Second World War. There were more Canadian officers serving as RAF aircrew during the period than the total number of officers flying with the RCAF squadrons. At least one in four fighter pilots engaged in the Battle of Malta were Canadians, as well as a fifth of Coastal Command's aircrews and almost a quarter of Bomber Command. Among the more than 8000 decorations Canadian airmen and airwomen received from the British and Allied governments, there were two

Victoria Crosses awarded posthumously to D E Hornell and A C Mynarski as well as four George Crosses.

The first Canadian Air Force was formed in England with two all-Canadian squadrons, one fighter and one bomber, in 1918 at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W A Bishop. These two squadrons operated from Shoreham, Sussex until they were disbanded early in 1920. They were subsequently reorganized in Canada on 18 February 1918, but it was a non-permanent organization set up to provide 28-day refresher training twice a year for former wartime officers.

On 1 April 1924, following a complete reorganization and with the addition of the 'Royal' prefix, the RCAF became a permanent part of the Canadian services. At first, it was virtually a non-military service, with transport, forest fire patrols, rescue and aerial photography functions. After the creation of the federal Department of Transport in 1936, the RCAF became a pure military service. A number of new squadrons were subsequently formed and by November 1938 it was equal with the army and navy.

On the eve of the Second World War, the RCAF was comprised of 78 operational squadrons with 290 officers and 2700 men and women. During the war, it was the fourth largest air force of the Allied powers. By the end of the war, 232 632 men and 17 032 women had enlisted in the RCAF. Of those who served, more than 17 000 died; the majority were in Bomber Command.

Since the war, the RCAF has expanded to assume its role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Canadians in the service have continued to distinguish themselves and maintain the traditions of the RCAF. From its humble beginnings, the RCAF has grown into a force in which Canada can be proud.



*Aircraft of first Canadian Air Force at Shoreham.*

## Canadian music: A reflection of



Canadian musicians in concert

Musical self-expression generally matures more slowly in any nation than does self-expression in the other arts. Canada has been no exception. But today, Canada has come of age in all professional areas: there are hundreds of choirs, many orchestras, important chamber music groups, a number of opera companies, many expert rock bands and country groups as well as numerous renowned performers in classical music, opera, folk, jazz, country and popular music and children's music. Equally important are the increasing number of Canadian composers contributing not only to the Canadian tradition in music but also to the growth of music worldwide.

The general impression of style in Canadian music has been one of variety. While it has generally reflected contemporary international trends it has also reflected the individualism of the composer. Much of the music has also been enriched by the traditions and cultures of the indigenous peoples, the Indians and Inuit, and the settler cultures, English, French, Scottish, Irish, Ukrainian, Czechoslovak, Polish, German, Jewish, Icelandic, Japanese and others. The social and geographical environment as well as the inspiration from Canadian literary and historical sources are also inherent in some of Canada's music.

Folk songs were one of the earliest forms of music in Canada. The first creators of genuinely Canadian folk songs, the voyageurs, adapted some of the songs of their homeland to their new environment and created many new ones. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, traditions of folk songs developed in all areas of the country and in a number of parts of Canada like Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec, many of these traditions are still very much alive.

Classical music in the country from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth century consisted mainly of functional pieces – marches and patriotic songs, quadrilles and waltzes, psalms, hymns and evangelical songs, and parlour songs in the sentimental traditions of the succes-

sive periods. The more ambitious compositions were often cantatas and oratorios or operettas in the European tradition. Cantatas were composed for national events like the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860 or Confederation in 1867. *Cain* (1905) by Alexis Contant was the first Canadian oratorio to be given a performance in Canada and Joseph Quesnel's *Colas et Colinette* (1789) was an important operetta. Early Canadian composers whose music extended beyond these forms, like Calixa Lavallée, who not only wrote the national anthem, *O Canada* (1880), but also at least four operas, five choral works with orchestra, and some three dozen other works ranging from symphonies to piano solos were usually forced to establish their careers outside of Canada.

During the late 1920s a number of composers like Ernest MacMillan, Hector Gratton, Claude Champagne and Healey Willan became interested in the corpus of folk music. They were able to draw on thousands of tunes representing the artistic folklore of French Canada, Nova Scotia and the Indian peoples collected earlier by Charles Marius Barbeau and others. Most of their important and large scale works however, were still deeply based in the European traditions.

Composers who matured during the 1930s and 1940s were again strongly influenced by models and trends outside Canada, but often the models were employed in a fresh and original manner. John Weinzweig, for example, was amongst the first in the country to use the 12-tone scale.

By the 1950s a generation of Canadian composers who had received much of their training in Canada included Murray Adaskin, R Murray Schafer, Brian Cherney, Srul Irving Glick, Jacques Hétu, Harry Freedman, André Prévost and Harry Somers. As each of these composers matured he developed his own approach to structure and development, his own 'sound'. R Murray Schafer, one of the most famous internationally, draws on many resources from the sounds of the sea to Persian poetry for a desired effect. Newer generations of composers continue the tradition of individualism, often projecting abstract themes or sounds and employing new techniques in percussion or electronic music.

Initially Canadian orchestras and musical groups performed compositions written mainly in other countries and generally from the classical repertoire. By the mid 1970s Canadian compositions were being performed on a regular basis with an increasing number of new scores being commissioned in the country each year as well.

While Canadian music often embodies the influences of its European background, much of it also reflects the elements inherent in the country that lend it individuality, and reveals the forces of the environment and some of its historic themes. Certainly there is a sparseness - often a bleakness appearing in the works of a number of Canadian composers which may be related to the Canadian environment. Themes from the country's history like the martyrdom of the Jesuit missionaries or Louis Riel, the visionary hanged as a traitor in the 1880s, have inspired many works. At intervals

## of international trends and national traditions



Country-singer Anne Murray

folk-music traditions have continued to influence classical composition.

Music also has strong affinities with Canadian literature and art. Serge Garant has set Eskimo folk-poems and Norma Beecroft has taken Leonard Cohen's works as texts. Similarly, the paintings of Lawren Harris and Emily Carr have evoked neo-impressionist responses from Harry Freedman. Morel's *L'Etoile noire* is a vivid orchestral reminder of a Paul-Emile Borduas painting and Derek Healey's *Arctic Images* were inspired by a series of prints by Eskimo artists.

### Groups and soloists

In performance, Canadians learned early to respect and demand excellence. Amateur choirs began a tradition of high standards in choral music and Canada's oldest-surviving mixed-voice choir, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, begun in 1894, had established itself as one of the world's leading choirs by the early twentieth century. Today virtually every Canadian city can boast choirs of fine quality and large enough to perform great choral works.

The establishment of symphony orchestras in Canada dates from the early part of this century. The Quebec Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1903 and a symphony orchestra was first founded in Toronto in 1907. The present Toronto Symphony dates from 1923 and the Montreal Symphony was established in 1935. The National Youth Orchestra came into being in 1960 and provides an opportunity for musicians under 25 years of age to develop their talents on a professional level. By 1980, there were 11 major orchestras in the country as well as many large community, chamber and radio orchestras.

There have always been ensembles of various size and composition in Canadian centres. Ranging from wood-wind ensembles to mixed string and wind combinations to string groups, they have contributed greatly to Canadian musical life and are increasingly heard across the country, even in the most remote areas. Toronto's Hart House String Quartet was one of the first to be recognized, but today the list of highly acclaimed Canadian groups is endless: Montreal's Baroque Trio, Vancouver's Baroque Strings, the Orford String Quartet and Purcell String Quartet are only a few.

In the early 1970s, there were only three opera companies in Canada, The Canadian Opera Company in Toronto, the Vancouver Opera Association and the Edmonton Opera Association. By 1983 there were opera companies in many Canadian cities and with some 15 organizations that produce opera in one form or another receiving financial assistance from the government.

Canada has also produced many outstanding individual classical musicians and singers. Until the middle of the twentieth century, however, most of the talented artists like Kathleen Parlow, Emma Albani, Raoul Jobin and Edward Johnson received their training and established their careers in other countries. Opera singers Lois Marshall, Louis Quilico, Jon Vickers, Maureen Forrester and

Teresa Stratas, pianist Glenn Gould, violinist Steven Stryk and classical guitarist Liona Boyd were among the first generation of Canadians to achieve fully professional status within Canada as well as being acclaimed and sought-after throughout the world. The tradition continues today and the new generation of superstars including Ofra Harnoy, Jane MacKenzie, Susan Bingemann, Gino Quilico, Philip Thompson and Paul Koprowski, are establishing themselves in Canada at the same time as they are gaining international acclaim and enlarging their experience abroad.

Jazz has always drawn numerous gifted Canadian musicians. Many soloists emerged in the 1940s and by the 1950s, jazz music had come into its own in the country. Oscar Peterson, Jim Galloway, Fraser MacPherson, Jean Beaudet, Oliver Jones as well as guitarists Ed Bickert, Nelson Symonds and Sonny Greenwich stand among the country's most important jazz musicians. They have helped to establish a jazz tradition that is in some measure of Canadian origin, and through their own individualistic styles made an important impact on many younger jazz musicians.

Up until the 1960s acceptance of singers and singer-composers of popular music varied across the country. In Quebec, the *chansonniers* who wrote and sang songs reflecting their society were very popular and some like Gilles Vigneault, Pauline Julien and Monique Leyrac became widely recognized both inside and outside of the province. On the other hand, singer-composers from English speaking Canada like Paul Anka, Joni Mitchell and Ian Tyson, singers like Bobby Curtola or groups like The Guess Who had to earn their reputations outside the country before they were accepted at home. Gordon Lightfoot was one of the first to firmly establish his success in Canada before becoming known internationally. His style was original: he described a lonely, disenchanted people in a warm but intense and personal manner. Since the 1970s, a period of rapid growth in the recording industry, popular entertainers like Anne Murray and Juliette and rock groups like Rush, The Band, Loverboy and the Payolas as well as Bruce Cockburn have large audiences.

Native folk music has become increasingly popular since the 1970s. Cree folksinger and songwriter Buffy Sainte-Marie, who championed native rights, and Métis songwriter and folksinger, Pierre Falcon, contributed to the greater interest in Native folk songs. In 1975, the first record produced by the Native Council of Canada, *Native Country*, featured the folk songs of Shingoose. There has also been a revival in the ancient forms of music. *Katadjait*, a throat song sung by the Inuit women of Povungnituk, reflecting everything in their environment from babies to boiling water, is one form of such music that is often now performed for Canadian audiences.

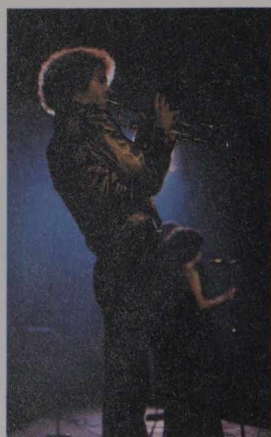
Country music has also been popular in Canada from the early days especially in rural areas. Many of the stars like Don Messer, Marie Bottrell, Wilf Carter, Tommy Hunter, Mary Bailey and 'Stompin' Tom Connors are well known to country-music

Toronto Orford String Quartet to play at St Bartholomew's Church in Orford



Photo: Alexander Ramsay

Stamp issued by Canada Post on March 23 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, one of the largest principal orchestras in Canada.



followers in Canada and in other countries including Nashville, 'the heart and soul of country music.'

In children's music, Canadian musicians are amongst the most successful in the world. Raffi, Penner and trio Sharon, Lois and Bram consistently play to sell-out concerts and enjoy booming record sales. The music itself is varied and complex, ranging from Raffi's soft soothing tones of jazzy vitality, Fred Penner's twanging guitar to the eclectic sound of Sharon, Lois and Bram that incorporates such instruments as a country fiddle, dulcimer, krummhorn, handsaw, harpsichord and even a garbage can.

#### Increased awareness

The Canada Council established in 1957 and the many other arts councils across the country including Canada's first, the Saskatchewan Arts Board established in 1949, have helped to provide the atmosphere for music to flourish in Canada. In addition, through the generous aid from these institutions and many other agencies, societies and organisations, as well as assistance from the Department of External Affairs, Canadian music and musicians have become better known internationally. In some centres, as in London, England, the permanent Canadian cultural centre, Canada House, presents up to 200 cultural events each year with many of them in the field of music.



Toronto Symphony Orchestra in the new Roy Thomson Concert Hall

Photo: Courtesy of Ontario House

While Canadian musicians have always received assistance from the business world, corporate sponsorship of the arts has dramatically increased in the past few years. Generous contributions were made by a number of corporations for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's European tour in 1983 while the Bank of Montreal paid for the Montreal Symphony's appearance at Carnegie Hall, New York in the Spring of 1983 and was the major contributor for their 1984 European tour.

The creation of schools and educational facilities for the study of music in Canada has also been an important element in the growth of music in the country. Toronto was the first city to establish a music conservatory but others including the Royal

Conservatory of Music in Montreal and the Banff School of Fine Arts quickly followed. By the mid 1970s some 25 universities and other schools were giving degree courses in various music areas including composition. Today music programmes are well-established in school curriculae at all levels.

In addition, the distribution of scholarships, prizes and awards has become an integral part of the entire music life in Canada and numerous competitions are held each year now for both composers and performers. Some like the du Maurier Search for the Stars involve all areas of music with prizes awarded to musicians from the classical to the country and western fields. There are also many individual awards like the JUNO awards for popular entertainers and ACME awards for country and western entertainers as well.

The last week of November has been established by the Canadian Federation of Music Teacher's Association as Canada Music Week and it is now observed in every community across the country where music is taught. The idea for a special week dates back to 1959 when a contest offering a prize for an original Canadian composition was initiated by a small group of music teachers in Vancouver. During the week Canadian composers and performing musicians are encouraged to develop interest and knowledge in Canada's own music.

Publicly controlled broadcasting and television have proved of great benefit to Canadian musicians. The contribution of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) has been outstanding in making Canadians across the country aware of talented musicians within the country through their broadcasts. In addition they employ a large number of Canadian musicians as well as sponsoring talent festivals and music competitions. More recently CBC has become involved in the recording industry and has produced many albums of high calibre Canadian music. CBC Enterprises is the largest manufacturer and distributor of Canadian classical recordings and has produced a highly acclaimed series that involves musicians and orchestras from across the country.

Other radio stations too provide an outlet for Canadian talent. Since 1971, with the enactment of the Canadian Content legislation (cancon), at least 30 per cent of prime time broadcasting has involved Canadians.

Music festivals are another important aspect of Canada's musical life. Since the first one in Quebec City early in the nineteenth century, festivals have been held in other centres in the country from time to time. During the second half of the twentieth century, there was enormous growth in both the number and variety and now Canada hosts many world-famous music festivals every year including the Stratford Festival, the Vancouver International Festival, the Charlottetown Festival, the Guelph Spring Festival and Festival Ottawa. This year Canada will hold two unique and special festivals; Canada's first-ever international children's and youth choir festival in Powell River, BC and the Toronto International Festival, the largest music and dance festival ever held in Canada. ♦

Much of the material in this article is from the Encyclopaedia of Music in Canada, edited by Helmut Kallmann, Gilles Potvin and Kenneth Winters, U of T Press, Toronto



## Appointments

**Governor General Jeanne Sauvé**  
Jeanne Sauvé, former Speaker of the House of Commons, has succeeded the Rt Hon Edward Schreyer as Governor General of Canada. As the country's twenty third constitutional representative of the Queen, she is the first woman to fill the post.



Photo: Proulx Brothers

Jeanne Sauvé was born in Prud'homme, Saskatchewan in 1922 and was educated at the Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire Convent in Ottawa, the University of Ottawa and Paris University. She began her career as a journalist and broadcaster and was also an active participant in arts support groups and communications organizations. In 1947 she was a founder of the Quebec Federation of Youth Movement, and in 1951 was appointed assistant to the director of the Youth Section of unesco in Paris, France. A vice-president with the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs from 1962 to 1964, she served as president of that organisation in 1964. She was a member of the 1967 Centennial Commission and, since 1966, has served as secretary general of the Fédération des Auteurs et des Artistes du Canada.

In 1972 Mrs Sauvé was first elected to the House of Commons and re-elected in 1974, 1979 and 1980 as the representative of the Quebec riding of Laval-des-Rapides. She has served in three Cabinet posts - Minister of State for Science and Technology (1972-1974), Minister of the Environment (1974-1975) and Minister of Communications (1975-1979).

She was also advisor to the Secretary of State for External Affairs for relations with the French-speaking world in 1978. In April 1980, she was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mrs Sauvé is married to Maurice Sauvé, a former Liberal Cabinet minister and they have one son, Jean-François.

## Duncan Cameron

Canadian museum director Duncan Cameron has been elected to a three-year term as president of the Commonwealth Association of Museums. He is the first Canadian president of the organization which represents 48 Commonwealth states and was established in 1971 to encourage the exchange of museum information and standards among Commonwealth countries. Mr Cameron's election will result in the transfer of the association's secretariat this summer from London, England to Calgary, Alberta, where he is director of the Glenbow Museum.

## Canadians in Britain

### Garden festival

Canada's garden at the International Garden Festival in Liverpool takes the form of a landscape depicting the rugged and natural beauty of the Canadian Shield. Against a background of rocks and water, the native species of deciduous and coniferous trees, including birch, maple, pine and Western Hemlock, are set in the country's 750 square metre garden. Shrubs and ground cover enhance the floral emblems of each province and territory in Canada, from the Pitcher Plant of Newfoundland to the Pacific Dogwood of British Columbia.

The International Garden Festival, with 30 participating countries, was opened to the public by Her Majesty The Queen on May 2. It will run until October 14 when the site will be converted to a permanent park and leisure complex.

The Festival, set on 250 acres of reclaimed dockland in the heart of the city of Liverpool, is the largest horticultural event in Britain since



*The Commissioner General for the Canadian garden Mjr Gen Desmond Smith (on left) and his wife greeting HM the Queen.*

the Great Exhibition of 1851. About a quarter of a million trees have been planted in the creation of landscapes, theme gardens, international gardens and a riverside esplanade. There is a vast exhibition hall for indoor displays and the Gardener's Bazaar provides excellent facilities for commercial growers and associated product manufacturers to promote their wares.

Many cultural events have been planned at the Canadian garden culminating in the national day celebrations on June 29, 30 and July 1. British Columbia carver Richard Hunt is carving a cedar totem pole that will be raised in the garden on June 29. Skye Morrison is offering kite-making workshops and a number of Canadian bands and choirs will provide entertainment in the Festival's enormous arena.

### Fraggle Rock

Jim Henson's new Canadian family television series, *Fraggle Rock*, continues to win acclaim and increase in popularity both at home and internationally. It tells the story of the Fraggles, an energetic race of furry creatures, and the other species that inhabit the fantasy world known as *Fraggle Rock*, a place full of musical merriment, rollicking adventure and a topsy-turvy order of things.

*Fraggle Rock* has been so successful since it was launched in Canada and the U.S. in January 1983, that the television networks involved immediately committed to finance a minimum of 24 episodes a year for three years. The first series of 24 episodes has been sold in 87 countries including the U.K. where screening commenced in January 1984. The

programme has also won a number of awards including an international Emmy for children's programming for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

*Fraggle Rock* is a weekly, half-hour series aimed at children aged 4 to 12 but its unique formula has appeal to a wider audience, being viewed as a family show. Jim Henson, its creator, was also the creator of the Muppet Show, which is more adult entertainment.



Jonathan Hiscock, aged 7, and his parents Brian and Patricia, and two brothers Neil and Glenn will have an opportunity to meet Gobo and all the other colourful characters, the production team and puppeteers at the Toronto studios June 10 to 15. Jonathan was the winner of a contest offered to young British *Fraggle Rock* fans when the programme was launched on ITV in Britain. In addition to meeting all the lovable Fraggles, Doozers and Gorgs in *Fraggleland*, the first prize includes a tour of the city of Toronto and a luxury coach tour to Niagara Falls.

### Award for Canadian studies

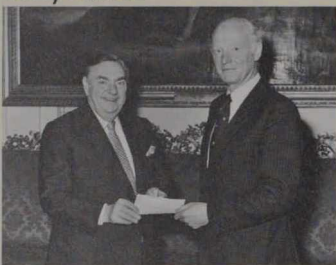


The Northern Telecom International Prize, given each year to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to international understanding of Canada, was presented to Professor James Wreford Watson of Edinburgh, Scotland, at the annual meeting of the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) in Germany this year.

Professor Watson was one of the founders of Edinburgh University's Centre of Canadian Studies in 1974. It was the first of its kind in Britain and the only one offering its own degree major.

The gold medal and a \$10 000-cash prize is administered by the iccs, which represents nine national and regional Canadian studies associations.

## Terry Fox run



Michael Booth

The Canadian High Commissioner, the Honourable Don Jamieson, is pictured above presenting a cheque for £2,439.25 to Captain K H Mills, RN, Chief Appeals Officer of the Cancer Research Campaign of the United Kingdom. The funds represent half of the proceeds of the 1983 Terry Fox Run which took place at Regent's Park in London on September 18. An equal sum had already been donated to the Canada Cancer Society.

The 1983 Terry Fox Run attracted over 200 runners who braved the elements on a cold, rainy day to show their support for the ideals represented by Terry Fox. Many others showed their support through pledges and assistance with the organization of the run. The Terry Fox Run has become an annual event which brings together Britons and Canadians in Britain in pursuit of a common goal. The 1984 Terry Fox Run is scheduled for September 16 in London and fund-raising events are also being organized in other areas of the country.

The Terry Fox Story is the subject of a feature film which opened in June at major theatres in the U.K.

## Technology

### Satellite contract

Canadian Astronautics Ltd, an

Ottawa aerospace company, has won a \$2 million contract with Marconi Space and Defence Systems of Portsmouth, England, to design and build an antenna for the British SKYNET 4 military communications satellite.

The Canadian Astronautics antenna, developed during studies for the federal Department of Communications' mobile satellite program, was chosen because of its ability to handle the satellite's high output, its innovative design and its compact size (about 2.5 metres long). The SKYNET 4 satellite will be launched early in 1985 and will replace the SKYNET 2 satellite, which has been in space since 1974.

The SKYNET contract was won over three other aerospace companies in the first international contract competition entered by Canadian Astronautics. With a number of recent contracts in Canada, the British deal brings the total value of contracts landed by this nine-year-old company in the past six months to \$25 million.

### Confrat: Toronto to London

Teleglobe Canada in collaboration with British Telecom International launched Confrat, the first videoconferencing link between Canada and Britain in February this year. The new service between Toronto and London via satellite enables participants to see each other and even pass documents back and forth. In addition to full-motion, two-way colour video and voice communication, there are a variety of presentation aids such as an on-camera blackboard, document transfer with high-speed facsimile and video graphic display. Confrat makes face-to-face business meetings possible without the expense of travelling overseas.

At the first international teleconference symposium (ITS84) held simultaneously April 3-5 in Tokyo, Sydney, Philadelphia, London and Toronto, Teleglobe Canada sponsored the Canadian conference. The highlight was the five-point video-conference on April 4 when the role of teleconferencing in the global information-based economy was discussed. The new business services which transmit voice,

image and data in a variety of arrangements were demonstrated to the suppliers and experts in the technology, as well as the current and potential users who attended the symposium and exhibition in each city.

### Opera surtitles

The Canadian Opera Company in Toronto recently roused international interest when it patented its 'surtitles' technique, to provide audiences with a projected English version of the text as the original is sung on stage. The surtitles, which are in plain lettering on a screen above the stage, first appeared with the company's 1982-1983 production of Strauss's *Elektra*, starring Olivia Stapp as Elektra, Vivane Thomas as Krysothemis and Maureen Forrester as Klytaemnestra. Since then the Canadian Opera Company has used the surtitles for many of its foreign-language productions and they have been imported with great success by the general director of the New York City Opera, Beverly Sills.

## Trade

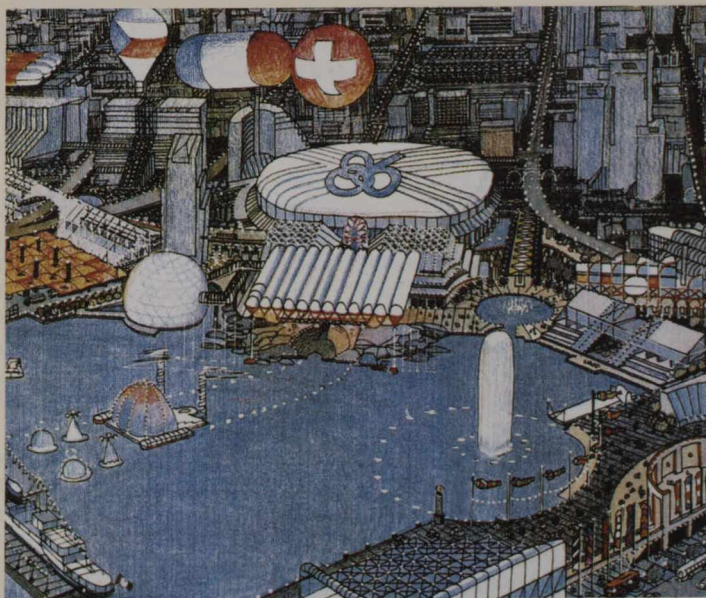
### Expo 86 update

Plans and arrangements for Expo 86, to be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, 2 May-13 October 1986 continue to progress with the same tradition of excellence established by Canada's first world exposition,

Expo 67. Expo 86 will be the first world exposition on transportation and related communications to be held outside Europe and the largest special category world exposition ever staged in North America. Two international planning meetings have been held to develop an exposition plan which will be beneficial to the exhibitor and visitor alike. In addition to the 21 nations already committed to Expo 86, observers from a number of other countries were invited to participate in the most recent meeting this May. More than 30 nations are expected to participate with over 13 million people attending. In keeping with World Exposition protocol, Britain, as the first foreign country to accept Canada's invitation, will always fly its flag first after the Maple Leaf.

The Expo 86 facilities are under construction on the two waterfront sites in the heart of Vancouver. The 130-acre main site curves along the waterfront of False Creek and is convenient to hotels, restaurants, and the business district. The host Canadian Pavilion is being built two kilometres away on the harbourfront at Burrard Inlet. The frame has been completed on the \$137 million pavilion that will include a new cruise ship terminal and a 500-room hotel by 1986.

A new state-of-the-art ALRT system is being constructed to provide rapid transit service between the two sites. With easy



movement of the visitors a major goal, the use of ferries, gondolas, and even dirigibles are all being discussed, with possible links to Chinatown.

One of the initiatives being taken by Expo 86 planners is a series of specialized periods highlighting specific transportation themes. The first to be confirmed is the Aviation Week, 1-10 August 1986. Other specialized themes currently under consideration are search and rescue, urban transportation, automobiles and alternative power and fuel.

Associated activities of Expo 86 include a world festival of the Arts, co-sponsored by the Royal Bank of Canada. It is being organized to complement economic and technological aspects of the exposition. Both renowned performers as well as the brilliant new artists of this decade in theatre, dance, music, opera, popular entertainment and the visual arts from among the cultures of the participating nations will be featured in Vancouver's three major civic theatres; the Queen Elizabeth Theatre and Playhouse, and the Orpheum.

Hundreds of special events, involving dozens of nations are also being planned for Expo 86 including regattas, air shows, car rallies, military tattoos, sporting contests, parades, a solar sail space mission as well as the celebration of national days early in July. Even a space shuttle landing is being considered.

## Places

### Stamp honours Yellowknife

Canada Post issued a new stamp on March 15 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Yellowknife, the capital city of the Northwest Territories.

Designed by Ken Hughes, an instructor of design at the Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver, British Columbia, the stamp symbolizes the growth of the city and of its major industry, gold. The head frame of a gold mine is shown rising out of the type of pan prospectors probably used when the first traces of gold were detected near the Yellowknife River in the late 1890s.



Yellowknife began when gold was found there in 1934. Another mine was discovered in 1944, and since then the head frames of the two operating mines have dominated the city's skyline. Paradoxically, the word Yellowknife does not derive from gold. The city is named for the yellow knives, made of copper from the Arctic coast, that the native people carried.

Yellowknife today has a population of 9500 and offers a full range of facilities and services. In addition, the city hosts a number of unique events and festivals each year. The commemorative stamp was issued prior to the annual Caribou Carnival, a festival featuring igloo-building contests, log-sawing races, Indian wrestling and snowshoeing, with the Dog Derby as the major event. Other well-known annual events in Yellowknife include: the Midnight Sun Golf Tournament in June where thieving ravens stealing well-placed chip shots off the sand 'greens' are one of the hazards; and the Country Fair North of Sixty where judges rate the entries of plants and flowers, baking and handicrafts. With the 20 hours of daylight in the summer and an average July high temperature of 20.5°C, some whopping vegetables are grown for the fair.

### New Brunswick bicentennial

Celebrations this year in New Brunswick, which will be 200 years old on 18 June, are being centred around the theme of discovery. Events ranging from loyalist costume parties to travelling art exhibitions are taking place with the emphasis on small, local projects. Bicentennial Commission executive director Winfield Hackett said the people of New Brunswick will participate

directly in the celebration and 'discover a sense of pride in and a better understanding of their province through community celebrations'. New Brunswick is the first Canadian province to have a formal bicentennial celebration.

A special New Brunswick theme issue of *Canada Today* will appear in July.

## Immigration

### Immigration levels

Citing a 'Canadian-first' policy made necessary by high-unemployment, Immigration Minister John Roberts has announced that the total number of immigrants planned for admission to Canada this year has been reduced by 10 per cent from the 1983 levels. Between 90 000 and 95 000 will be admitted compared with the 1983 range of 105 000 to 110 000.

The reduction was largely due to the smaller selected worker intake forecast, set at 6000 to 8000. In his announcement Mr Roberts said 'I am continuing the restriction on selected workers from abroad to protect jobs for Canadians'. It is the second consecutive year that immigration has been sharply curtailed.

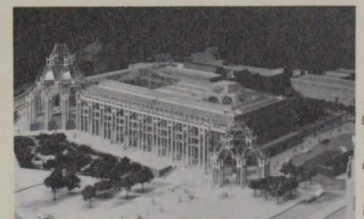
'The lower levels will not affect family class or refugee intake, both of which will remain the same as last year', Mr Roberts said. Stressing that family reunification remains one of the foundations of Canadian immigration policy, Mr Roberts said that family class landings have been quite stable over the past three years and are expected to remain at about 50 000 per year over the next three years. The 1984 level for government-assisted refugee intake has been set at 12 000 including a 2000 contingency reserve and regional allocations redistributed to reflect shifts in emphasis away from Eastern Europe toward areas of more immediate danger. Canada will also actively promote the admission of foreign entrepreneurs, with emphasis on those who can create jobs for Canadians.

## Architecture

### National Gallery and National Museum of Man

The architectural models of the new buildings that will house the National Gallery of Canada and the National Museum of Man were unveiled in a ceremony that also marked the official beginning of excavations. The buildings will open their doors to the public in 1988.

The National Gallery, which is being built near Nepean Point in Ottawa, was designed jointly by Moshe Safdie & Associates of Montreal and the Parkin Partnership of Toronto. The imaginative, elegant building has been designed to blend with the nineteenth-century church on the opposite side of the street and complement the general outline of the Houses of Parliament opposite on the river. It will contain twice the exhibition space available in the present accommodation with the galleries designed around glazed courtyards to allow more daylight into the building.



Model of National Gallery from south-east

The National Museum of Man is being built in Parc Laurier on the Hull side of the Ottawa River facing the Parliament buildings. Designed by Douglas Cardinal Architect Ltd of Edmonton and Tétrault, Parent, Languedoc and Associés of Montreal, the building is a mixture of the sweeping whirling patterns of the Prairies, capped by what appears to be three canoe-like shapes following the curve of the Ottawa River. Its fluid, organic form echoes the structure of the site. It will efficiently meet the needs of the museum with four times the exhibition space in the present building. This will allow all the museum's collections - over 2 000 000 items - to be brought together from the 17 sites in Ottawa and Aylmer.

Québec  
1534-1984



## Québec 84: A tribute to Jacques Cartier

*Nova Scotia schooner, Bluenose II, at Quebec City where it will lead the parade of sail.*

*The Tall Ships Visit stamp issued in Quebec 18 May 1984 shown actual size*



Photo: Québec government



**CANPHILEX-84**  
MONTRÉAL / 25-28 OCT.

*CANPHILEX 84, a national philatelic exhibition that will take place in Montréal 25-28 October, has joined the many celebrations in the province in choosing Jacques Cartier's well-known figure as its theme.*

*On 20 April 1984, both Canada and France issued identical stamps to honour Jacques Cartier. Designed by Yves Pacquin of Montreal.*



*shown smaller than actual size*

In 1534, after a long arduous journey across the Atlantic ocean, French explorer Jacques Cartier first set foot on Canada's eastern shores at Gaspé, Québec. This marked the beginning of the discovery and settlement of Canada by Europeans. To celebrate the 450th anniversary of this auspicious event, the greatest maritime festival ever, Québec 84 is being held in Canada this summer.

The festival, involving 63 days of historic sailing events and colourful fêtes, will be centred around Québec City's Old Port and harbour but will stretch from Gaspé in the northeast, round the coast to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and southwest along the inland waterways to Toronto, Ontario. The festivities in Québec City will be launched by a memorable parade of tall ships and will include the most comprehensive collection of major small sailboat championships ever held in a single series, the first one-design offshore Canadian sailing challenge, and the first west-east transatlantic team race. Many cultural, historical and scientific events have also been planned in conjunction with the maritime activities including parades, exhibitions, popular festivities in the parks as well as indoor and outdoor shows.

### Return of the Tall Ships

The 'Return of the Tall Ships', that will launch the Québec 84 festivities in Québec City in June, will be one of the major attractions at the festival. Two-, three- and four-masted tall ships from around the world will sail past the city presenting an unforgettable spectacle, bring reminders of holiday cruises, fantasy, commerce, exoticism and a vast range of maritime traditions in their wake.

The European segment of the flotilla, including an entry from the USSR, set sail on April 15 from St Malo, France, the birthplace of Jacques Cartier. They raced to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands and then Bermuda where they were joined by tall ships sailing up from South America. The fleet is now en route to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it will be escorted into the harbour by Nova Scotia's famous Bluenose II, the last of the Grand-Bank schooners, and rendez-vous with North American tall ships racing in from Portsmouth.

On June 25, after docking for a few days in Gaspé, the ships will cruise in procession along the St Lawrence River, retracing Jacques Cartier's journey to Québec City's colourful Old Port. As the tall ships sail up the river, they will progressively trigger off bonfires on both shores, village fairs and popular festivities. The entire province will be involved in the tribute to the first European to sail up these waters and to the ships of another era. Their triumphant entry into Québec City will be greeted with cannonades from the Citadel and the Forts of Lévis and Lauzon.

For five days visitors will be able to board these 'cathedrals of the sea' and imagine themselves in another era, when clippers, schooners and barks plied between ports. There will be a parade of the crew members in Québec City on June 27 and on June 30, the tall ships will parade past the capital, as hundreds of thousands look on from the riverside and clifftops. More than 60 ships, including 20 of the world's most prestigious tall ships, will take part in the sail-past, some of them crewed by as many as 350 sailors; and the parade will take at least four hours to glide past the city!

Portuguese tall ship Sagres

The return race of the tall ships to Europe, which will be the inaugural race for the Ports Canada World Cup, will commence in Nova Scotia and terminate at Liverpool's Albert Dock on August 3. The trophies for the winning categories of the ships will be presented by Canada at a special ceremony in Liverpool's City Hall. There have always been strong ties between Canada and Liverpool from the days of two-way trade with the New World to the more recent generations of immigrants who have sailed from this famous port.



Photo: Paul Chaisson

During the Labatt St Lawrence Offshore Championships, all Canadian yachtsmen will be able to join this first fleet in their own yachts, for competitions in different classes such as 10R and PHRF. Shorter race programs or ones offering more possibilities will make these competitions more accessible to amateur skippers. Crews will also be able to complete all races inside the three weeks.

Sailing on the St Lawrence

### Blue Flying Sails

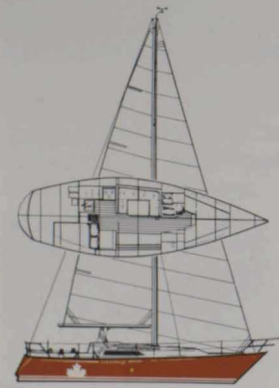
In contrast to the tall ships, the 'Labatt Blue Flying Sails' series is the most comprehensive collection of small sailboat competitions ever held as one event in North America. Between June 18 and August 23, seven major national and international championships have drawn competitors from across Canada, the US, Mexico, the Caribbean, South America and Europe. The three selected course areas, Bay of Beauport, Lake St Joseph and Bay of Gaspé, will be alive with thousands of dinghies, catamarans and sailboats in exciting manoeuvres during this festival of youth and friendly competition.

During these competitions the emphasis will be to keep spectators informed and involved. As well, the freestyle, slalom and long-distance events organized for the small boat categories will be held near the shore for easy visibility.

### Challenge Canada

The 'Labatt Challenge Canada', covering a course of more than 1000 miles and involving the waterways of six provinces, will be the first long-distance race by stages held in North America. A series of six races commencing in Toronto and ending in Charlottetown are scheduled over the course.

Ten of the best Canadian sailing crews, one from each province will compete in the Labatt Interprovincial Offshore Championship aboard one-design yachts. The new C&C 35, Challenge Canada Edition, made in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario has an overall length of 34.65 feet and 576 square feet of sail area.



The C&C 35, Challenge Canada edition, a Canadian 35 foot yacht.



Photo: Courtesy Nova Scotia House

### Transat TAG

The final major nautical event, the 'Transat TAG Québec-St Malo', will be the first-ever west-east transatlantic team race. Organized in honour of Jacques Cartier and to crown the Québec 84 celebrations, some 50 of the world's foremost skippers will compete for a total of \$275,000 in prize money. In many of the world's fastest yachts, they will cover the 3000-nautical-mile course that traces Jacques Cartier's historic return journey from New France to St Malo.

Throughout the race, spectators will be able to watch via a comprehensive communication program. A satellite transmitter-receiver system will track the competitors from the starting line at Québec City's Old Port to the finish, receiving Tevelex images emitted from the boats and possibly live closed-circuit coverage as well.

### Calendar of major events

#### The Return of the Tall Ships

June 10-13 Fleet at Halifax  
June 18-20 Fleet at Gaspé  
June 25 Fleet arrives at Québec City  
June 30 Sail-past at Québec City

#### Challenge Labatt Canada Yacht Race

June 23 Toronto-Kingston  
June 27 Montréal  
July 2 Québec City  
July 7 Rimouski-Rivière-au-Renard  
July 12 Ile Bonaventure  
July 14 Gaspé-Iles de la Madeleine-Shediac  
July 20 Shediac-Charlottetown

#### Labatt Blue Flying Sails

June 22-July 1 Canadian Junior Championship, single and double-handed (Québec City)  
July 1-8 North American Laser Championship (Québec City)  
July 10-15 The Ten Provinces Championship (Laser, Prindle 16 and Windsurfer), 1st heat (Gaspé)

July 17-22 North American Prindle 16 Championship (Québec City)  
July 31-Aug 6 North American 470 Championship (Québec City)  
August 9-12 Canadian Women's Championship (Québec City)  
August 14-23 Export 'A' Western Hemisphere Windsurfer Championship (Québec City)

#### Transat TAG Québec-St Malo

August 11-18 Roll call at Québec City  
August 18 Meteorology briefing  
August 19 Departure from Québec  
End of August Winner arrives at St Malo

#### Ethnic Celebrations

July 16 Amerindian and Inuit Week  
July 23 Scandinavian Week  
July 30 Celtic Week  
August 6 Anglo-Saxon Week  
August 13 Latin Week  
August 20 Asian Week



# Major exhibition honours Jacques Cartier



Photo: Public Archives of Canada

Jacques Cartier

Oil painting, Jacques Cartier and the Indians, by H R Perrigard



Photo: Public Archives of Canada

The National Gallery of Canada has organized a major exhibition, *Jacques Cartier in Canada*, as part of the country's tribute to the French explorer this year. The five-part exhibition includes a wide range of manuscripts, drawings, paintings, sculpture,

maps, plans and photographs that explore facets of Cartier's Canadian explorations, recreate images of what he saw and offer a profile of the man himself.

The political and economic background of westward exploration in the early fifteenth century is outlined as well as the conditions that greeted these first French explorers in North America as they sought the elusive westward passage to Asia. Both the natural and human factors involved in Cartier's three voyages are documented. Various aspects, from relations with the natives to the health of the unsuspecting Europeans as they faced their first Canadian winter, are treated in detail. The last section of the exhibition focuses on Jacques Cartier the man.

After its opening at the National Library in Ottawa, the exhibition moved to the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris. It will also be shown in Saint-Malo, Marseille, Bordeaux and Strasbourg.

## Québec 84 continued



Québec 1534-1984 sailing routes

Emphasizing the maritime theme, Québec 84 will fête a gathering of people whose ancestors ventured along the St Lawrence River. Hundreds of shows and original cultural celebrations are on the programme, many based on wind and water themes. International acts and many Québec performers will appear at the indoor theatre that can accommodate 20:000 people, an outdoor stage area for 8000 or in the many parks throughout the city. Programmes will range from the celebrated Festival d'été du Québec from July 5 to 15, with its world-class entertainment and its major cultural productions, to the spontaneous entertainment created by wandering mimes, comics, clowns, historical figures and itinerant 'mad scientists'. A multi-ethnic celebration from July 16 to August 27 will highlight the originality, art and customs of seven peoples closely involved in Canada's history. And numerous exchanges will see residents of different regions of Québec host visitors from other parts of Canada. In addition, local arm-wrestling champions, wood-sawing experts and log-rolling masters will be seen in the Grand Championships

celebrating human muscle-power, a necessary commodity in the settlement of the wilderness.

Science is another important aspect of Québec 84 and, keeping with the maritime theme, wind, sky and water will be highlighted. A 2500 square-metre Science and Technology Pavilion with four outdoor kiosks and 100 exhibitions, has been specially-designed to allow visitors to explore the mysteries of these elements. In a magical trip along the St Lawrence River conjured up by computer, animation and simulation involving sight, touch and smell, one will encounter the flora and fauna of the Gulf and learn about the shrimp industry in Matane, the mining industry in Port Cartier and the shipbuilding industry of Lévis. Many secrets of the sea will also be revealed in the various historical or scientific mini-pavilions scattered throughout the Québec 84 site.

Québec 84 is a fitting tribute to Jacques Cartier, the man who made it all possible. History will be evident everywhere, from the tall ships and old trading ships docked at the Old Port and open to view, to the architecture of the city itself and the costumed *conteurs*, traditional storytellers garbed in period costumes. And of course the importance of the sea, the link between Europe and the New World, is equally evident: from the spectacular sail-past of the tall ships and the exciting sea-race, to the Old Port itself, with its park of sculptures that 'sing' in the wind, its play-areas with their water-games and its boutiques and restaurants all offering souvenirs and memorable feasts from the water.

In order to enable visitors to take full advantage of all events at Québec 84, the Royal Bank of Canada is selling passports providing access to the site, the tall ships, pavilions, exhibitions, hundreds of shows, nautical competitions and all the celebrations. The passport offers an 'Adventure of a Lifetime' to the kaleidoscopic festivities in honour of Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Canada 450 years ago.

## Le Vieux-Port



One of the British entries for the race, the sail training vessel, the Donald Searle. She provides sailing experience for boys from the London area who would normally never have such an opportunity



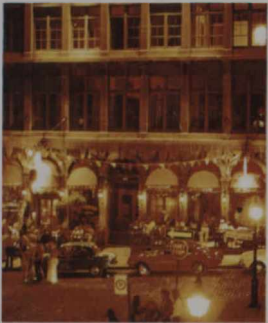


Photo: Tourism Canada

Enjoying 'Old Montreal' at night

Variety is one of the highlights of a Canadian vacation. Visitors to Canada are not restricted to any one type of holiday: the choices are limitless – ranging from the great outdoors to the vibrant cities and involving historic sites, reconstructions of the past, soaring towers, amusement parks, museums, spectacular scenery and living history.

This means holidaymakers can enjoy several experiences in one Canadian visit. If it is a quiet fishing retreat for Dad, shopping for Mum and amusement parks for the children, all can be arranged within close proximity; Canadian cities have extensive and often unique shopping districts, some have large and exciting amusement parks and all are accessible to part of the extensive network of waterways across the country.

Tour operators in the UK, many of whom are members of CHTA, a consortium of travel companies featuring Canada in their programmes, offer escorted tour, fly-drive, motor home, adventure and special interest holidays. Add-on packages can also be arranged, allowing families to combine touring with visiting friends and relatives.

Escorted sightseeing by coach may involve a specific area or a number of areas. In the Quebec City-Toronto corridor, some tours highlight cities while others are based on specific themes like pioneer days. In the Maritimes, escorted coach tours along the Cabot Trail offer a combination of historic themes and some of the world's most dramatic coastal scenery. In the west, escorted tours are available through the spectacular scenery of the Canadian Rockies passing Jasper National Park, the Columbia Icefield, Athabasca Falls and Banff; others include Vancouver with Stanley Park, Gastown and Chinatown or Victoria with its magnificent Butchart Gardens. Coach tours in the North offer views of the beautiful Kluane Lake and National Park, or Dawson City and Poverty Bar where visitors can try their luck panning for gold. Short tours highlighting attractions within each city are also available.

Cross-Canada escorted coach or rail tours enable visitors to see the wide variety of sights across the country including Northern Ontario's wilderness of forests and waterways and the vast farmlands and prairies of Western Canada. Rail tours feature high-domed observation cars for panoramic viewing. There are also a number of special escorted-rail tours like Ontario's 'Polar Bear Express' which runs north from Cochrane to Moosonee.

Escorted cruises range from major inland passage tours to mini-tours like Kingston and the Thousand Islands, Lake Superior Islands, Lake Winnipeg, Vancouver to Victoria or Victoria to Seattle.

Fly-drive holiday packages are available year-round with arrangements catered to individual needs. Two popular all-inclusive tours are 'Discover the Mountains' in the west and 'Discover the Cities' in the east. Other fly-drive packages offer partial arrangements, or only the flight to Canada and an automobile upon arrival. To assist independent travellers Tourism Canada has published a book, *Touring Canada*, outlining 56 automobile trips that take in major attractions and events across the

country. There are also publications focusing on inexpensive bed-and-breakfast or self-catering accommodation.

For visitors who would like to experience the great outdoors, beautiful scenery and camping, a wide range of well equipped campers and motor homes are available. Campgrounds across the country are excellent, clean, accessible, have extensive facilities and are inexpensive. And for those who prefer to 'float' along, there are completely equipped houseboats.

There is no limit to the type of adventure or special interest holiday that can be arranged in Canada, from mountain climbing to golfing or cycling, canoeing to backpacking or trekking, skiing to whale watching, trail riding, white water rafting, ornithology or special events like the Calgary Stampede. Cultural enthusiasts might select a holiday in Toronto, the third largest theatre centre in the world, or attend one of the many festivals across the country. Three oceans and millions of lakes and rivers offer almost every conceivable variety of fish, with holiday packages offering everything from deep sea fishing to flycasting for salmon, to wilderness fishing for Northern pike or jumbo whitefish. For camping enthusiasts, numerous adventure holidays are available with special wilderness packages aimed at groups of 12 to 30 young people between 20 and 30 years of age.

Family vacations can be booked at resorts, farms and ranches as well as in cities. Resorts across the country feature a full range of recreational facilities and offer unique vacation possibilities. Farm holidays from Prince Edward Island through Ontario can offer anything from beaches, good value, friendly people to a great deal of fresh air and sunshine while ranch vacations across the Prairie provinces and British Columbia feature trail riding and cook-outs. Cities offer all the cosmopolitan advantages – including shopping, night-life, and culture.

There is tremendous value in booking a Canadian holiday: aside from numerous bed and breakfast places across the country, a typical hotel or motel room offers two double beds and children sharing with their parents are free. Accommodation costs per night range from £3 – £4 in youth hostels or camp grounds to £10 – £25 in moderate hotels or motels to £50+ in deluxe hotels. Food costs vary from being equivalent to the UK prices to about 60 per cent less. There are also extensive discounts and special rates available for OAPS (senior citizens), children, students, families and groups. Summer air-fares range from £250-£450 but this year's off-season rate is very low: only £184 to Toronto or £199 to Vancouver.

*Additional information on holidays in Canada is available from Tourism Canada at Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London. Counsellors are on hand from 9am to 5pm weekdays to respond to written, telephone and in-person enquiries.*



Photo: Windsurfer

Windsurfers will be competing in the Flying Sails competitions



Photo: Tourism Canada

Motor home holiday at Porter's Lake Provincial Park

Panning for gold on an adventure holiday in the Yukon



Photo: Tourism Canada

# Major art exhibit links North American and Scandinavian landscape

Falls (1920) by Canadian artist J E H MacDonald



Photo: Courtesy Art Gallery of Ontario

Forest Clearing (1892) by Swedish artist Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde



Photo: Courtesy Art Gallery of Ontario

Study in Movement (1938) by Canadian painter Emily Carr



Photo: Courtesy Art Gallery of Ontario

Melancholy, The Yellow Boat (1891-92) by Edward Munch



Photo: Courtesy Nasjonalgalleriet, Oslo

A major exhibition, showing for the first time the striking parallels of style and subject in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century northern landscape art, opened earlier this year at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) in Toronto and then moved on to Cincinnati Art Museum.

The exhibit, *The Mystic North; Symbolist Landscape Painting in Northern Europe and North America, 1890-1940*, offers the public a first opportunity to see the work of Tom Thomson and the Group of Seven alongside the work of the Scandinavians who directly or indirectly influenced them.

Organized by Dr Roald Nasgaard, chief curator at the AGO, the exhibition has broad international perspective. It proposes a definable category of symbolist landscape painting practised between 1890 and 1940 throughout the north, on both sides of the Atlantic. It is based on a shared interest in wilderness and subject matter, on a common desire to find transcendent meaning in it, and on a similar decorative and expressive stylistic approach.

*The Mystic North* includes 129 works by 31 artists from Scandinavia, northern Europe, Canada and the United States. Several artists are celebrated internationally – Edward Munch, Piet Mondrian, Ferdinand Hodler, Georgia O'Keeffe and Marsden

Hartley. Others, such as Canadians Tom Thomson, Emily Carr and Lawren Harris, are known primarily in their own countries. The first phase of the exhibition between 1890 and 1910, is European, confined to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Switzerland. The second phase, from 1910 to 1940, is almost entirely North American.

The exhibition title is drawn from a lecture given by Canadian Group of Seven artist J E H MacDonald at the AGO in 1931. He recounted a visit he and fellow artist Lawren Harris made to Buffalo in 1913 to see an exhibition of contemporary Scandinavian art at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery. Mr MacDonald said the paintings 'seemed to us true souvenirs of that mystic north round which we all resolve'.

In addition to a number of lectures, a series of 18 films including early German and Scandinavian works relating to the subject, are being shown in conjunction with the exhibition. Also, a 264-page book by Dr Nasgaard, co-published by the AGO and the University of Toronto Press, is available in two editions at \$47.50 (cloth) and \$19.95 (paper). It includes 120 black and white and 40 colour reproductions. ♦

## Front Cover

In porthole: C&C 35, Challenge Canada Edition, designed for the 10 Canadian provincial teams. Clockwise from upper left: Ontario Place, Toronto; Glacier Creek, Nahanni National Park, NWT; riding in a caleche in Montreal, Quebec; seafood at Yarmouth, ns.