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# Canada

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## Today/d'aujourd'hui magazine

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# Canada



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- The second great trans-Canada railway revolution
- Canadian visions for political change in Europe
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## Editorial

Happy families, wrote Tolstoy, are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

The political eruptions across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, exposed to the world the misery of life behind the old Iron Curtain, the dangerous neuroses of an unhappy family turned in on itself.

With a new enlightenment, problems are now being identified: reforms are promised. It will not be easy, but Canada will help. It is committed to encouraging countries of the former Eastern Bloc towards democratic order through assistance, advice and education. At Mr Gorbachev's request, Canada also extended a billion dollars worth of credits to the Soviet Union to buy winter food.

Such an approach recognises Canadians' influence and standing, historically and today.

Canada's rightful place with the 34 nations of the Conference on Security and Co-operation at its summit in Paris equally testified to its continuing role in world affairs.

As the leaders declared the Cold War over, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney encouraged member nations to attend to the other world problems, avoiding the temptation to become an enlarged but inward looking entity.

This wider vision is explained by Secretary of State Joe Clark in a major article. When Canada speaks, the world listens. Appreciation of our distinguished place in the historic world events of recent months may also serve to remind Canadians of our standing, past and present, during the coming months of critical self-examination of our constitution – and our soul.

The search for the Canadian identity was boldly interpreted by the famous 'Group of Seven' landscape painters earlier this century (centre pages). At their first exhibition in Britain since the 1930s, their work – together with contemporary landscape art, to be staged at the Barbican, London – represents a quest for truth, not a trawl through self-doubt.

In the same way, the enthusiasm of the new business immigrants from Britain should fill everyone with confidence (For love and money,

business immigrants find success in Canada). They confirm what I have long believed: business is a practical demonstration of the respect which should exist between peoples and mutual recognition of each others' values. It is an interaction as well as a transaction; without free trade, nations sink into the nightmare of totalitarianism which Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are at last throwing off.

Similarly, education also breaks down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice. Canada offers strong advantages to those wishing to continue their studies and researches at a higher level. But, as hosts, we must also appreciate how we are enriched by the presence of 'strangers' in our midst.

And, as we enter a New Year, what of other traditional values? I know many Britons' first image of Canada is a long, long train skirting through the Rockies or across the Prairies. The romantics will be delighted to learn how a heritage is being refurbished to provide an exhilarating travel experience in the future.

So, all aboard for 1991! Good Wishes for the New Year.



*Donald S. Macdonald*

Canadian High Commissioner

# Europe in Transition

## the Canadian Vision

*'The drawing board for the architecture of a new Europe' is how the Rt Hon. Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, describes the potential of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe... 'an instrument which will supplement deterrence with reassurance'.*

*The Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney impressed the Canadian viewpoint at November's summit of leaders of the CSCE in Paris, emphasising the need for a new enlightened approach to human rights, economic and environmental issues to consolidate the political and military changes. 'This summit ends the cold war... firmly, formally and we hope, forever. And this summit launches a pan-European transatlantic structure that stands for liberty, democracy, justice and opportunity'.*

*Mr Clark encapsulated the Canadian view in a speech at Humber College, Toronto.*

JOE CLARK,  
Secretary of State  
for External Affairs



One of Canada's primary interests is to help ensure that Europe becomes a positive force for change at home and abroad.

Two world wars this century have taught Canadians that a Europe at peace with itself is a Europe at peace with the world. Security in Canada has no meaning without security in Europe.

Our economic prosperity depends upon a stability in the world. Threats to that stability are threats to our prosperity.

More directly, as a country dependent on trade for 30% of our GNP, the unifying market of Western Europe is vital for jobs and prosperity in Canada, and the vast and untapped markets of Eastern Europe constitute a long-term opportunity of potentially immense proportions.

Politically, the values which have triumphed in Europe are our values too. We rejoice in their ascendancy and also take comfort in the fact that democracies are inherently more peaceful than the totalitarian alternative. The construction of durable democracies there is not only a moral quest; it is also a security imperative.

Finally Canadian interests in the new Europe relate not only to what occurs there but also to what is occurring elsewhere. For decades, our

preoccupation with a brittle peace in Europe has hindered our ability to deal with mounting global problems – the threat to global environment, the crises of international development and debt, the evils of the international drug trade and the proliferation of terror and weapons of mass destruction.

With Europe at peace with itself, we can turn together to a planet in need of urgent action.

While our interests in Europe remain strong, the means by which we pursue them must change radically to reflect the new security framework now in evolution, the growing power and unity of Western Europe, and the particular advantages and assets of Canada.

The primary Canadian bridge to Europe has been our contribution to the North Atlantic Alliance. The military contribution is bound to decline as a product of the reduction in East-West tensions. A firm foundation must be built for a structure of lasting security at the lowest possible level of military forces. It is only natural for NATO, in these circumstances, to assume a more political role.

It is a change which Canada fully supports and which meets its interests.

There are other institutions whose role must be enhanced and transformed if they are to play a useful role in the elaboration of a new European system. And it is there that Canada must also focus its efforts.

Central among these is the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. Its membership is comprehensive, encompassing the nations of Europe, North America and the Soviet Union. Its mandate extends across the board – to security, political and economic matters, as well as to human and social rights.

The principles embodied in its earlier accords provided the vision and the standards which helped inspire the brave democrats of Eastern Europe. The role of the CSCE must now be expanded so that it becomes the drawing board for the new European architecture. As a complement to NATO, the CSCE can become a true instrument of co-operative security, one which would supplement deterrence with re-assurance. And as the nature of European security expands beyond military balances to political stability and economic prosperity, there is a central role for the CSCE in the areas of human rights, economic co-operation and environmental action.

Canada believes that continuing political direction from the highest level is required on a regular and ongoing basis if the CSCE is to realize its full potential. Canada proposes that the CSCE should meet annually at the level of Foreign Ministers and bi-annually at the level of Heads of Government. This political body could serve as a beginning of a Council for European Co-operation, a future, permanent forum for dialogue on pan-European issues.

The CSCE should develop a forum to reflect the increasingly democratic character of its membership. Therefore, we also propose the establishment of a CSCE Assembly where parliamentary del-

negotiations from member states would meet on a regular basis to discuss issues of common concern.

In the security area, the CSCE will have a role in mandating a further round of conventional forces reduction talks.

The CSCE should also increase its role in verification and confidence-building. Here, I have in mind a CSCE Verification Agency which would facilitate and co-ordinate verification and confidence-building activities mandated by the negotiations on conventional force reductions and confidence and security-building measures. In addition, there is a potentially valuable role to be played by the CSCE in crisis prevention and conflict resolution. This could involve the creation of a mechanism whereby panels could be established to facilitate dialogue if a crisis develops involving any participating state and to conduct fact-finding investigations if required. This mechanism could recommend a strategy to resolve the crisis - whether it be mediation, arbitration or even peace-keeping. If the crisis develops into conflict, the CSCE could initiate mediation activities. These activities could be supported by a permanent Institute for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes which would provide expertise for crisis prevention and conflict resolution activities.

Beyond the security field, the CSCE should build upon the other principles and undertakings contained in the Helsinki agreements. An early opportunity is provided by the Copenhagen Conference on the Human Dimension. The

essential structures of democracy should become a common commitment of CSCE members, including the right to free elections and the rule of law. Pluralism should also be legitimised through the CSCE process, as should the rights of minorities, freedom of religion and a prohibition on hate propaganda.

In the economic dimension, the CSCE may also have a valuable role in the future, building on the tremendous success of the recent Bonn Economic Conference. It should not duplicate existing and effective economic institutions such as the OECD, the IMF and the new European

Bank for Re-construction and Development. But there is room for growth in encouraging co-operation and dialogue designed to develop common principles of economic activity. I believe a permanent CSCE forum for economic dialogue, supplementing the emerging OECD work, is worth serious consideration.

One area requiring urgent attention in the East is the environment, which has been savagely disregarded and desecrated by the old regimes. One or more mechanisms might be created, possibly affiliated with the CSCE, to provide expertise and serve as clearing houses for programs and information concerning the state of the European environment and efforts to clean it up.

In designing a new role for the CSCE, we must avoid duplication and new bureaucracies. The goal is concrete progress, not talkathons. In this connection, if the CSCE is to assume an activist role in the new Europe, it may well have to modify, perhaps on a selective basis, the current principles of unanimity in its decision-making process.

NATO and the CSCE are two complementary institutions in building the new Europe. But there is another institution - the European Community - which is central to Europe's future identity and prosperity.

The European Community is now a welcome and fundamental pillar of the international system. It is one of the great achievements of the post-war era, and has served as a magnet and model for the reforming countries of Eastern Europe. A uniting Europe is an engine of prosperity and a trigger to enhanced trade. Increasing co-operation in the political and , eventually, the security fields will ensure European consensus and co-ordination in ways which can only enhance international stability. The EC was founded to subsume past conflicts in the common interest; that mission remains valid for the future.

But as I noted last February in Montreal, a wall dividing Europe cannot be supplanted by a wall around Europe. Two impermeable blocs cannot be replaced by one new bloc which whether in trade or security or political matters is less open to dialogue and co-operation than it is today. The new Europe must be an open Europe, open to the West and open to the East.

## **'Interdependence means opportunity. It also means challenge'**

*Prime Minister Brian Mulroney meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev.*



*Photo: Bill McCarthy*

Joe Clark with British Prime Minister, John Major, meeting in London.



Photo: UPPA

Canada has a particular interest in the evolution of an open, united Europe. Of course, we are not members of the European Community. Nor do we exert the sort of power which would ensure their sensitivity to our concerns. But we are traders. And we have a profound interest in the questions of foreign policy which are increasingly the subject of European political co-operation.

It is for this reason that Canada is now proposing a new phase in the development of Canada-EC political relations. This relationship should become more regular and more institutionalised. We are proposing regular meetings between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the European Council. These should be supplemented by regular in-depth discussions between the Canadian Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister of each incoming Presidency. There should also be regular meetings between Canadian officials and experts on issues of common concern. In addition, we propose that there be an exchange of priorities at the beginning of each Presidency which would set the agenda for the upcoming period.

And finally, I was very attracted by West German Foreign Minister Genscher's proposal to me for an EEC-North American Declaration which would confirm shared principles and interests in openness and enhanced co-operation. Certainly, a broad re-affirmation of the trans-Atlantic relationships would be useful.

In trade, the challenge is acute. The Government has already announced its Europe 1992 strategy to help Canadian industry prepare for the opportunity and demands which the Single European Market will present to all traders. However, I also believe there may be virtue at the conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade negotiations in examining the desirability of a

formalised, open trading arrangement between Canada and the EC, perhaps including the United States – or other members of the OECD.

A new direction for NATO, an expanded role for the CSCE, and an intensified relationship with the EEC: those are the institutional pillars of our new policy towards Europe. They reflect our assessment of the most effective means by which the new Europe can be built. And they also reflect Canada's interests and assets – political, security and economic – in ensuring that we are at the table, that trans-Atlantic links are maintained and that our priorities are addressed.

But our policy towards Europe hinges, as does the future of the new Europe itself, on the continued success of the reforms now underway in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The West has an abiding interest in seeing the East succeed. That is why in 1989 we established a program to assist Poland and Hungary in their efforts at economic reform. It involved \$12-million in emergency food aid, \$20-million in export credit insurance for Poland, and \$10-million for economic development. Other efforts to support emergent democracies include Canada's participation in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the setting up of a task-force to co-ordinate public and private enterprise assistance, studies and training, and the establishment of a political co-operation programme.

What is happening in Europe illustrates graphically today's imperative of interdependence: interdependence between countries and regions, and interdependence between issues – political, military and economic.

Interdependence means opportunity. It also means challenge. Global existence today does not have an escape clause – or an escape hatch. ❀

# Canadian universities attract more international students

HEATHER  
MARSHAL

*More than half a million students from home and abroad study in Canada. Last autumn saw record enrolments. The universities in particular offer a complete range of education programmes from undergraduate level to postdoctoral research. Among the attractions are well-equipped laboratories and extensive reference libraries, modern campuses with cultural and business links with their local communities, facilities for sports and other activities, and often 'teaching assistantship', a versatile means of offsetting tuition fees and living expenses. Students are confident of an exhilarating environment in which to pursue their chosen subject. Heather Marshall, a freelance writer from Aylmer, Quebec, reviews Canadian post-secondary education and assesses the vital future role universities will play in business and society...*

As Canadians look forward toward the 21st century, they are increasingly conscious of the critical role universities will play in ensuring the country's well-being.

Cyclical economic uncertainty, changing attitudes toward women's roles and the challenge to meet the needs of a technological and information-based society have dictated that more people than ever before pursue a university education.

This is reflected in the rapid growth of student enrolment across Canada over the last decade. The 89 member institutions that make up the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada today boast a student population in excess of 500 000.

Their soaring numbers reflect the changes taking place in Canadian society. Women undergraduates outnumber men and, as the baby boom generation ages, there are more middle-aged students, some of them old enough to have children of their own with degrees.

In response to the demands of the information age, there has been a striking rise in part-time student numbers as working people return to school to upgrade their skills and improve their

employment prospects. There has been a boom in business studies, an indication of the country's declining reliance on primary industries based on its abundant natural resources.

Another consequence has been the growing awareness among academics, politicians and the business community of the need to invest in scientific research and development to meet the challenges of the next century.

For all their flexibility and ability to change with the times, Canadian universities have not sacrificed standards. They all share a commitment to excellence in education.

'Higher education is the key to Canada's economic future', says Claude Lajeunesse, president of AUCC. 'Canadian universities are committed to a standard of excellence that will allow them to develop the leading thinkers and innovators of tomorrow'.

The respect universities enjoy in Canada today is in large part because of the solid foundation on which the system was built. While the universities mirror the various languages, cultures and philosophies of all the societies which make up Canada's multi-cultural mosaic, they were influenced in their development by European models found in France, Germany, England and Scotland.

There is a determination on the part of both the Canadian and British university communities to ensure those historical links are not only maintained but strengthened. The Canadian High Commission in London and the British Council in Canada work closely to coordinate academic exchanges and joint cooperative activities with universities in Great Britain. Whether it be faculty members from the University of British Columbia trading jobs for a term with colleagues from Cambridge, student exchanges between Regina and Belfast, special scholarships for commonwealth students or joint research projects in applied linguistics involving l'Université Laval and Birkbeck College, University of London, academic ties between the United Kingdom and Canada will continue to be strong.

University of Regina,  
Saskatchewan



Photo: Michael Hellyer

Acadia University, founded in 1838, is situated in the Annapolis Valley town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia.



Photo: Michael Heiliger

Just as in Britain, universities provide Canada with a source of highly skilled professionals. They are at the forefront of most of Canada's basic research activities and much of its applied research.

There is an increasing recognition by governments in Canada and the private sector that

investing in university research is essential to the welfare of the national economy.

'You have to have a base intellectual capacity to keep ahead of the game and that is the role of the university community. It keeps us in touch with the wider world, advancing the frontiers of knowledge', states Art May, president of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, one of three federal government granting councils for university research. 'Universities exist primarily to produce people. When we ask companies what is the greatest benefit you receive from your support of an industrial research project, they immediately say the graduates', says Dr May, who was recently appointed as the new president of Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Major business groups agree that supporting universities is critical to Canada's future competitiveness in the 21st century and the age of knowledge. Business spending on education is described by entrepreneurs as 'enlightened self-interest'. Higher education is considered the key to both individual success and national performance.

Patricia Roman, vice-president of the Corporate-Higher Education Forum, an organisation of corporate and university leaders working to develop stronger links between business and education, says one of the often overlooked benefits of academic/corporate cooperation is the opportunity for mutual education. 'We have to recognize that we must encourage both the teaching and learning processes for all parties involved. It is not enough just to develop the commercial potential of a project. We have to exploit the total human resource opportunity. We are all richer for the exchange experience'.

A survey of the participants at a recent national conference on business-education partnerships demonstrates that commitment. The conference focused on a wide range of links. IBM Canada Limited, for example, in conjunction with the University of Toronto, has established a centre for computing in the humanities. The centre has already developed new computer-assisted undergraduate courses and innovative instructional software.

Similarly, Alcan Pacific Limited and Simon Fraser University in British Columbia have joined forces to promote business through intercultural links with the Pacific Rim. The Centre for International Communication, founded by the partnership, provides cross-cultural communications and Oriental language training for the business community.

Some of the most promising opportunities lie in the pharmaceutical sector. University research labs will be among the chief beneficiaries of new federal patent legislation which requires the Canadian pharmaceutical industry to devote nearly \$3 billion to research and development over the next decade. Of that, about \$425 million is earmarked for R & D in universities and hospitals.

Ensuring the success of academic/business ventures has become a top priority of both federal

Photo: Carleton University

Carleton University's 62 hectare campus is located just south of Ottawa city centre by the Rideau Canal and has an enrolment of nearly 20 000 students.



and provincial governments. Last year the Canadian government announced the creation of a National Centres of Excellence Network. Fifteen research networks, each involving anywhere from 5 to 20 universities, research institutes, companies and governments share \$240 million in federal funding. The more than 500 researchers linked through the networks work at the forefront of their fields, breaking down barriers between disciplines, ideas and institutions in their push for excellence.

The networks build on Canada's world class standing in a number of research areas. One network, for example, will look for breakthroughs in fighting genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy. It was in Toronto, Ontario that Canadian scientists, working with colleagues from the United States, announced last winter that they had discovered the fatal gene defect that causes cystic fibrosis.

The research being conducted by the networks will bring Canada industrial, social and economic benefits. For example, one group of researchers working in the Atlantic provinces brings together biologists and oceanographers in a highly integrated research program to benefit our fisheries industry. Another network, based in

Quebec, will focus on improving concrete. Anticipated research benefits include more durable highways and bridges and the safer use of concrete in offshore platforms and skyscrapers. Another network will work toward developing new, environmentally acceptable methods of insect pest control.

Not all research brings immediate benefits. Canadian university researchers are also active in long-term basic research projects. For example, construction has recently begun on a laboratory deep in an underground mineshaft in Sudbury, Ontario, which will put Canada at the forefront of particle physics research. The Neutrino Observatory being built two kilometres underground will allow scientists from around the world to observe neutrinos – a small particle that may some day provide answers to questions about the origin of our universe.

The neutrino researchers will work together with scientists from the United States and Britain – just one of the many joint international projects Canadian universities are currently undertaking.

In addition to activity within its borders, Canada – and particularly its university network – is conscious of rapid changes around the world

### What are the costs of study in Canada?

Students contemplating a university education in Canada may spend from \$7500–\$17 500 (including tuition fees) per year. At present the exchange rate is approximately \$2 to £1 sterling.

Eight provinces in Canada charge higher fees for international students than for Canadian students. Manitoba and Newfoundland charge the same fees for international students as they do for Canadian students. The international student tuition fees in effect for the 1990–1991 academic year for an arts and science program are shown below:

	<i>undergraduate</i> Can \$	<i>graduate</i> Can \$
British Columbia	2475–5040	1664–2070 *
Alberta	1752–3745	2316–4485
Saskatchewan	1478–2680**	1606–1624 *
Manitoba	1362–1698 *	1490–2007 *
Ontario	4018–6186	4013–10311
Quebec	4350–5900	5800–8775
New Brunswick	3410–3825	2000–4295
Nova Scotia	3470–4157	2508–4708
Prince Edward Is.	3540	3938
Newfoundland	1344 *	872–1082 *

\* Fees are the same as for Canadian students.

\*\* Only the University of Regina charges a 50% surcharge fee for undergraduate programs.

Other student expenses include books, supplies and instruments, student activity fees, accommodation, food, laundry, transportation, health care, clothing and entertainment.

### Do I need health insurance?

Most universities require international students to subscribe to a Canadian health insurance plan. The institution you attend can tell you how to go about buying enough medical and hospital insurance to cover you and any dependants accompanying you.

### How do I obtain a student authorization?

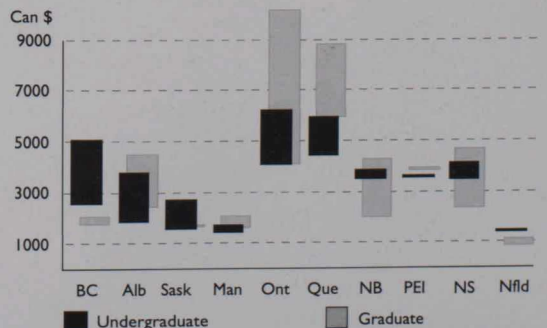
Students from abroad must apply to the immigration office at the nearest Canadian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate in their home country for a student authorization. The immigration office will tell you which documents you will need.

In Britain, general information on university studies can be obtained by writing to

Canada House,  
Trafalgar Square,  
London SW1Y 5BJ.

For a student authorization or visa contact,

Immigration Section,  
Canadian High Commission,  
38 Grosvenor Street,  
London W1X 0AA.







and the need to enhance its relations with international industrialised partners, especially those in Europe.

With the advent of a new European 'super community' in 1992 and the thrust to larger trading zones, business, government and education leaders alike want to ensure that Canada is not only known and respected, but also involved in dynamic and growing relationships around the globe.

'Education opens the door to the world' says Dr Lajeunesse, president of AUCC. 'These links forge other links, extending mutual knowledge and appreciation of each country's offerings'.

Education will ultimately be the commodity most in demand during the age of knowledge in the next century. Says Dr Lajeunesse, 'In the same way that Canadian universities have always met the challenges facing successive generations, they will undoubtedly play a pivotal role. They will continue to bridge the needs of society today with the world of tomorrow.'

## Scholarship Awards

Long-established award programmes, such as the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, exchange graduate students between Canada and Britain. Up to 40 students a year are awarded Commonwealth Scholarships while others take Rhodes Scholarships. There are several other schemes.

This year the Canadian High Commission, in London, supported the introduction of two awards.

To commemorate the 900 000 Canadians who fought with the Allies in two world wars, Canada has established the Canada Memorial Foundation, which strengthens the close relationship with Britain. The scholarship is for U.K. citizens under 30 holding first or upper second class honours degrees, chosen on a personal assessment as well as for academic qualifications.

The substantial award covers air fares, fees,

maintenance and other allowances for a year. The closing date for receipt of application forms is 2 November.

For further details contact:  
*Association of Commonwealth Universities*  
 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF  
 (071) 387-8572

For engineering, Canada offers wide opportunities. In addition to visiting fellowships in Canadian Government laboratories run by the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council, a newly-instituted Athlone-Vanier Fellowship will provide funding for high-calibre young graduate engineers with industrial experience who wish to work on an engineering project or follow a course of advanced study in Canada.

It provides a chance to work in a dynamic economy combining successful resource-based and manufacturing industries competing in international markets. In areas such as mineral extraction and satellite communications, Canada is at the forefront of the new technologies and for those interested in further studies strong engineering faculties offer well-developed post-graduate programmes. In addition to academic development and technical expertise, the fellowship also enhances future management potential and professional prestige of candidates, helping young engineers to further their industrial careers. The scheme also fosters understanding and encourages trade between the two countries.

The Athlone-Vanier Fellowship is open to UK citizens aged under 30 from all engineering disciplines who have achieved high academic standards and have two years work experience. It covers all reasonable expenses including international travel, tuition fees and a subsistence allowance. Industry based fellows will normally receive a salary but may be eligible for some subsistence. The closing date for applications is 15 January.

For further information and application contact:  
*Katherine McInnes The Fellowship of Engineering*  
 2 Little Smith Street  
 London SW1P 3DL (071) 222-2688

Centre for Estuarine  
 Research, Acadia University

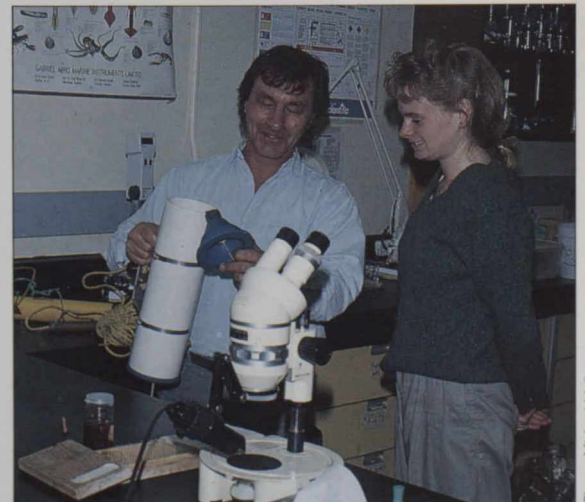


Photo: Michael Hejlyer

# ☞ An art embodying the very

*A major exhibition of Canadian landscape painting from the first half of this century opens at the Barbican Gallery in London on 19 April 1991 and lasts till 16 June. It is the first significant showing of non-contemporary Canadian painting in Britain since 1938. In March, the Mappin Gallery in Sheffield will offer an exhibition of works by Sheffield artists who emigrated to Canada. Among the best known of these painters are Arthur Lismer and F H Varley whose mature works, as members of the famous Group of Seven, feature in the Barbican exhibition. Also on show at the Barbican will be a selection of works by present-day Canadian artists who reflect current views of both urban and rural environments.*

DONNA McDONALD

To be educated in Canada is to learn to spell in a room with at least one reproduction of a Group of Seven painting on the wall. It will probably be Lawren Harris' 1916 oil *Lake Simcoe*, Tom Thomson's *The West Wind* (1917) or *The Jack Pine* (undated), or Fred Varley's 1920/21 oil *Stormy Weather*, showing Georgian Bay with the wind up. Most Canadian schoolchildren learn sooner or later that Georgian Bay is that almost-lake on the right hand side of Lake Huron but the majority outside Ontario never learn where Lake Simcoe is unless they move to that province.

Moreover, they usually think that all these

pictures are by Tom Thomson (1877–1917) whose name is easier to remember if not to spell correctly.

If a school room has a picture which is not by one of the Group of Seven, it will almost certainly be by Emily Carr (1871–1945), in which case it is only the children from the coastal areas of British Columbia who will recognise the thick undergrowth of that region's temperate rainforests.

What unites the children from coast to coast is that they all know the paintings are by Canadians and they all know that the landscape portrayed is Canadian, even though the pictures might represent a geographical environment which is

*Fred Varley 1881–1969*  
*The Cloud, Red Mountain*  
oil on canvas, c1928  
86.8 x 102.2 cm  
Art Gallery of Ontario  
Bequest of Charles S Band  
1970



Photo: Lamy Ostrom, AGO

# character and spirit of the country

**Emily Carr**  
Forest, British Columbia  
oil on canvas, 1931-32  
130 x 86.5 cm  
The Vancouver Art Gallery

quite different from their own. What they do not know at that age is that the Group of Seven – which included nine artists – were fundamentally Ontario-based painters, drawing their inspiration from the wilderness at the southern tip of the Laurentian Shield. In other words, the landscape which they painted and which so richly inspired them could be found two or three days north of Toronto – if you were travelling in the first quarter of this century. North Bay, on the shores of Lake Nipissing and a few miles from the north west corner of Algonquin Park, is about an hour away by plane today.

Lawren Harris (1885-1970) was the pivotal force in the Group of Seven and it was he who most vigorously propounded the view that the depiction of the Canadian landscape was an act of nationalism, a means of defining the young country. For him, the idea behind the Group of Seven was 'the possible development of painting in Canada into an art embodying the very character and spirit of the country.' His paintings of Algoma – further west but still part of the Laurentians – and his near abstract views of the Arctic conform to his belief that the Canadian landscape is unique and to portray it was to not merely distinguish oneself from Americans and Europeans, but to positively declare one's Canadian-ness.

The only Group of Seven painters to deal significantly with landscapes outside Ontario were Fred Varley (1881-1969), who produced some of his most powerful pictures during the ten years he lived in or near Vancouver, and A Y Jackson



Photo: The Vancouver Art Gallery

**Tom Thomson 1877-1917**  
The West Wind  
oil on canvas, 1917  
120.7 x 137.5 cm  
Art Gallery of Ontario  
Gift of the Canadian Club of  
Toronto, 1926



Photo: Art Gallery of Ontario

**Lionel LeMoine Fitzgerald**  
 Broken Tree in Landscape  
 1931, 35.5 x 42.8 cm  
 Winnipeg Art Gallery  
 Gift of the Women's  
 Committee



Photo: Winnipeg Art Gallery

(1882–1974), who was born in Montreal and travelled the length and breadth of Canada, but whose home base was in Ontario. In style, however, Varley's B.C. pictures, like Jackson's Maritime ones, have much in common with the works of Tom Thomson, J E H MacDonald (1873–1932) and others of the Group.

But, as the exhibition at the Barbican Gallery in London will amply demonstrate, the Group of Seven did not have exclusive rights to Canadian landscape painting in the early part of this century and, because of their preferred subject matter, could not define the whole nation. Emily Carr stands out for her passionate commitment to the forests and Indian villages of western Canada. But where the Group of Seven saw themselves as helping to create Canadian nationhood, she was recording the supernatural mystery of the thick forests, the mythical power of the Haida totems and, later, the wonderment of the large skies.

In some ways Carr's counterpart, Clarence Gagnon (1881–1942) devoted his painting career to recording the *habitants* of rural Quebec. His outstanding contribution to the genre are the 54 illustrations he made for the 1933 edition of Louis Hémon's novel *Maria Chapedelaine*. A somewhat

**Clarence Alphonse Gagnon**  
 1881–1942  
 Village in the Laurentian  
 Mountains  
 oil on canvas, c1924  
 89.2 x 130.7 cm  
 National Gallery of Canada,  
 Ottawa



Photo: National Art Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

sentimental account of a backwoods romance, it lovingly details the back-breaking labour required to clear land, farm, and raise a family without the benefits of electricity, running water or the internal combustion engine. Much of Gagnon's work was done in Europe, a fact which both suggests the powerful hold the Quebec images had on him and explains their rather sanitised quality.

But none of these painters or any of the other Canadians painting landscapes in the first half of this century was working in isolation. Varley and Arthur Lismer (1775–1969) were born in Sheffield and studied at the School of Art there. Lismer carried on to the Antwerp Academy before emigrating and Varley returned to Europe as a war artist, making a vivid and moving record of the Canadian troops in France. J E H MacDonald was born in Durham though he was still a teenager when he and his father moved to Canada. Emily Carr was painting genteel, ladylike watercolours in a manner learned in San Francisco and England and encouraged by the conservative Victoria society by which she was surrounded until a year later in Paris studying 'the New Art' opened her eyes to the post-impressionist world.

The majority of the Canadian landscape painters were trained in Europe and some, like Clarence Gagnon and J.W. Morrice (1865–1924), were expatriates for most of their lives. In short, these painters were aware of what their contemporaries in Europe were doing. Paul Cezanne, Emile Nolde and the Fauvists have much in common with the Canadians and it is easy to imagine how Henri Matisse's response would have been like theirs had he found himself away from the Mediterranean and painting in the northern light of Algoma or Algonquin Park. All these European painters were concerned with light and space and their representation of a two dimensional surface. Matisse said he was not painting an object but the emotion it evoked in him. Emily Carr claimed in 1935 that 'a picture equals movement in space.' It is clear that even Lawren Harris, the most nationalistic of painters, was also occupied, however unconsciously, by the painterly concerns of his generation.

Since the period of the Group of seven, Canadian art has also found its place in a more complex contemporary international arts scene, and there is no doubt that the second exhibition at the Barbican, even though deeply concerned with the concept of landscape will be profoundly influenced by this present day approach to art.

It is interesting, for example, to know that only a few oil paintings have been selected for the second exhibition. Photographs and a variety of less conventional materials have been used by the artists featured. The urbanisation and industrialisation of Canada has of course greatly influenced the way Canadians make art and look at art today. The omnipresence of nature will always offer a prominent place in the concept of landscape in the imagery. What these two exhibitions have in common is a deeply rooted concept which has evolved in Canada since the beginning of the century, albeit viewed in different ways.

*Eleanor bond*  
Fishing Village being  
developed as a  
Honeymoon Resort  
oil on canvas, c 1980  
244 x 366 cm  
Art Gallery of Ontario



## Canada offers major opportunities for British offshore industry

A C\$5.2 billion (£2.3 billion) new Canadian offshore oil project offers major opportunities for British firms.

Hibernia, off the Atlantic coast of Newfoundland, is the largest project ever undertaken by the oil industry in Canada. The Canadian government encourages development of new skills, technologies and infrastructure to meet Hibernia's challenges as well as those of future projects such as Terra Nova, White Rose and Ben Nevis.



Two contracts involving British participation have already been awarded: a C\$1.3 billion (£570 million) contract to construct the gigantic concrete underwater base for the platform and a C\$360 million (£158 million) engineering procurement contract for the design, procurement and project management of the drilling platform's topside rig.

The Hibernia consortium, led by Mobil Oil Canada, has targeted Canadian supply potential at about half of the C\$5.2 billion in goods and services that will be required during the initial six year development phase. British firms will increase their odds in participating in this project if they have a Canadian joint venture partner.

Areas of particular opportunity for British firms include: selected instrumentation, subsea equipment, compressors, pumps, motors, rotary tables, oil and gas processing equipment, heat exchangers and transformers, switch gear and power generation units, drilling and well equipment; ballast water piping, titanium fittings and valves; construction, development drilling and production services.

The Hibernia field has recoverable oil reserves of between 525 and 650 million barrels (13-16 years). An output level of 110 000 barrels of light oil a day during peak production period is expected to be achieved by 1998.

Contact: William Johnston,  
Commercial Economic Division,  
Canadian High Commission



# For love and money, business immigrants find success in Canada...

ALLISON BARR

What do designer perspiration, family crests and engravings, and delicious meals taken in an atmosphere redolent of peat fires and the tartan auld country have in common?

They're clues to the unlimited business opportunities Britons have found in Canada.

Garry Oliver transforming a sports club into a thriving enterprise, Ron and Angie Hamilton succeeding with a family crest and engraving business, and Jim and Cleo O'Carroll revitalising a 100-plus seat restaurant are just some of the British families who have found business fulfilment and an enriched lifestyle as business immigrants to Canada.

Large numbers are seeking the opportunities and prosperity promised by following the old adage, 'Go West'. In 1989, nearly 200 business immigrants immigrated to Canada bringing with them approximately \$187 million dollars to invest or start-up business ventures

All know there are no free rides in life or in business but with inspiration, initiative, dedication and hard work, Canada meets the expectations of entrepreneurial immigrants and investors.

Sixty potential immigrants from all over the United Kingdom attended an inaugural seminar, 'Canada, Business and You', organised by the newspaper, Canada News, recently. They were drawn from a broad range of regions and professions - from Gwent to Guernsey, from financial investor to fast food entrepreneur.

Canada News editor, Gayle Herchak, said: 'Although they came from many different backgrounds, most were united in the belief that Canada offers greater business and lifestyle prospects than their present situations in Britain.'

Garry Oliver agrees that Canada rewards individual enterprise.

## Garry Oliver

Garry Oliver, in partnership with other U.K. and Canadian investors, injected a substantial amount of capital to renovate a fairly new but defunct health and racquet club in the Metro Toronto area. The new facility, Curzons Sporting Club, has been renovated from primarily a racquet sports facility to a more broadly based sports and fitness facility.

The new facility currently employs 20 full-time and 26 part-time employees. The British partners have opened a second facility in May 1990 which, like its predecessor was a take-over of an existing sports centre. Success continues. 'We anticipate opening two more similar facilities within the next six months in the Metro Toronto area', says Garry, who originates from London.

Garry had previous experience in the fitness field, as manager of the Cannons Sports Club in London. 'In England we specialised in taking facilities that had not reached their full potential and maximising their opportunities. I had done that at Cannons Sports Club.' After hearing about a club in Canada that had great potential but was doing poorly, Garry travelled to Canada on a preliminary trip to study the market. 'I thought Canada was about four years behind what we had done in the U.K. and therefore we had a head-

start. The difference is that we brought a European style to a North American way of life. Everything we do is about quality.'

Garry and his partner had an initial tough two years. 'Everybody here looked upon us with a wait and see attitude - to see if we could deliver. We were very bullish, but in the end we won their respect. You have to remember that we had renovated a previous business that had failed.'

In the initial stages they could not get financing from Canadian banks. Oliver states that 'most of our financing came from Switzerland. Canadian banks only lend on past performance which would have meant that we would have had to be in operation for two years.'

Garry advises prospective British immigrants to 'come to Canada with a positive attitude and financing. He says that in comparison to Britain, Canada is a "big pond and there are less fish".'

## The Hamiltons

Ron and Angie Hamilton arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia as business immigrants in April 1986. They immediately replicated the small business they had operated in Yorkshire which researched and produced family crests for customers referred through retail outlets and stands they operated at agricultural shows. They became interested in Canada after a visit in 1984. 'Canada was clean and the people were so friendly.' In addition, they had many contacts with Canadians who bought their products while on holiday in the U.K.

In 1988, they established Angel Etchings Ltd to expand their operation to service a demand for quality engraving on stone and glass. 'On arrival we set up our family crest business and did some shows. Then we discovered that our product was a seasonal gift, with most of our sales occurring between July and Christmas. We wanted something that was viable for twelve months of the year so we moved into glass engraving.' They built up a strong client-base including large department stores and other gift retailers, as well as contracts for awards, wedding gifts, and hotel utensils.

The Hamiltons (Ron is from Northern Ireland and Angie originated from Newcastle-upon-Tyne) use special equipment invented in Britain which recycles dust and sand particles that are the by-products of the engraving process. Since the equipment is relatively rare, Ron is able to get many large glass engraving contracts that are unavailable to his competitors, particularly in buildings with alarm systems that are sensitive to sand and dust.

From 1988 to mid-1990 the Hamiltons operated a retail store for their engraving business, but have had to move to a larger industrial workshop location to meet increased demand. They employ three other full-time employees.

'In Canada they have a very positive and upbeat attitude in business', says Ron. He also states that new business immigrants must have enough initial funds. 'Canadian banks won't readily take a chance on a new business unless you



have a good credit rating which you can't get until you have 12-18 months behind you. It's a Catch 22 situation.'

Ron advises potential British applicants to 'do your homework before you leave and remember that what is normal and accepted in Britain is not necessarily so in Canada. And try to travel to Canada prior to putting in your application'. They

have had to work very hard but he thinks that Canada is 'definitely a land of opportunity'.

#### The O'Carrolls

Jim and Cleo O'Carroll came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1982 and renovated a restaurant lounge in downtown Halifax. He had 17 years experience as a managing partner of The Buttery restaurant in Glasgow. Jim said they decided to immigrate because 'we needed a change and a challenge. We were looking for a business opportunity. We had connections in other locations in Canada and the US, but we chose Halifax because we had relatives there. We had visited in 1981 and had fallen in love with the place.'

Jim, from Northern Ireland, and Cleo from Lanarkshire, Scotland, renovated a fast food restaurant that had gone into receivership. Year by year they gradually built up business. Today O'Carroll's is an upmarket restaurant and lounge and seats over 100 people. Like its owners, the restaurant has an Irish-Scottish ambience.

Jim says that the initial years of their establishment were a nightmare. 'We took no wages out of the business for the first nine months because we couldn't afford to - we needed the cash flow. We did without a lot of things and we were open seven days a week.'

Jim and Cleo found the toughest part of the process was adjusting to a new country and the different ways of doing things. Moreover, opening a new restaurant was difficult because of the inherent instability in the restaurant industry; restaurants were continually opening up and then going out of business.

The O'Carrolls advise prospective business immigrants: 'Come to Canada. There are wonderful opportunities. But be well prepared and expect to have a tough time at the beginning.'

## and how to share in it

The Canadian business immigration programme was established for experienced business people who have the skills and capital to run a successful venture and thus create jobs for Canadians. It is an important element in the Government's strategy to use immigration to promote growth in the Canadian economy.

Although immigrants have engaged in small and medium-sized businesses for as long as immigration programmes have existed, an aggressive programme for recruitment was not implemented until 1985. This followed a Parliamentary report on economic migration which focused on the need to devise a more comprehensive and systematic method of bringing business immigrants to Canada. The programme has been gaining in momentum every year, attracting thousands of applications from around the world, in addition to those from the UK.

#### The Entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is an experienced business person who wishes to buy or start up a business in which he or she will take an active and on-going managerial role. The business must create jobs for one or more Canadians and must make a significant contribution to the economy.

Joyce Cavanagh-Wood, who manages the program at the High Commission in London, states that the average British entrepreneur has been in business for five or more years and owns a small to medium-sized business in the service sector which he or she wishes to expand in Canada. Two reasons quoted for the decision are a feeling that market opportunities are limited in Britain, while Canada - particularly since the Canada US Free Trade Agreement - offers greater possibilities.

Detailed business proposals are no longer

required. 'You don't have to tell us on which corner of the street you propose to establish your business. However, you do need to give us a very good idea of what you are going to do, but the specifics can remain much vaguer than in the past,' she says.

#### The Investor

An investor is an experienced business person with a proven track record who has accumulated at least \$500 000 through his or her own endeavours. The investor must make an irrevocable investment of at least \$250 000 for five years which will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities for Canadians and will be of significant economic benefit to the province in which it is placed.

Mrs Cavanagh-Wood states: 'We have seen an increase in the number of persons applying under the investors category. It is attractive to those business people who have risk capital to invest, but who do not wish to oversee their investment. This gives them a breathing space in which to assess the Canadian business climate. They will undoubtedly become personally involved at a later date.'

Investors must make an investment that is locked for a five year period in the following investment tiers:

Under **Tier I**, qualified investors must make an investment of **\$250 000** in the following provinces which have received fewer than 10% of business immigrants over the previous one-year period. In 1989 provinces that qualified as Tier I investments were the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta was added in 1990.

Under **Tier II**, qualified investors must invest **\$350 000** in provinces which have received larger numbers of investors, namely, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec.

There are a number of other investment vehicles available to the prospective investor. Government supported Capital Venture Funds and provincially approved private investment syndicates aim to provide equity or loan capital to establish or maintain commercial ventures.

It must be understood by all investors that this is a risk capital venture. While it is hoped that all concerned will make money in the syndicates, there is no guarantee of return.

#### The Self-Employed

As the name implies, a self-employed person must establish a business in Canada that employs only himself. The business must contribute to the economic, cultural or artistic life of Canada. This category includes farmers, sports personalities and artists.

#### Who Qualifies?

Applicants must have a successful business track record and be able to demonstrate their proposed business or investment venture has the potential to succeed. In addition, their proposed business venture should mesh with provincial plans for economic development. Given their valuable economic contribution, business applicants are processed for immigration on a priority basis second only to family class members and refugees.

Generally, manufacturing and tourism are highly desirable areas of investment. However, it is also possible for the small business person to be accepted if he or she proposes to establish in a rural community.

Each case is examined individually to determine whether the applicant has sufficient funds to establish his business and cover initial settlement costs for himself and his family. However, Mrs Cavanagh-Wood states it is 'unrealistic in these inflationary days to think of going to Canada to start a business with anything less than \$250 000. The fact of the matter is that in some parts of Canada, such as Toronto and Vancouver, you would be hard pressed to make a house purchase for that amount of money.'

'A mistake that many people make is thinking that they will be able to obtain easy financing for their projects once they are in Canada. This is simply not so. Any banking organisation will want very strong references before lending money to a newly arrived entrepreneur. They will make very thorough and extensive background searches.'

Persons wishing to migrate to Canada as business applicants are encouraged to make exploratory visits first to evaluate opportunities, as well as investigate cost, markets, and services. Some applicants may find it useful to meet provincial officials to discuss preliminary business plans.

A common question that arises is the necessity of solicitors or consultants in the business immigration process. All applicants are treated on an equal basis regardless of the presence of an agent representing them. Mrs Cavanagh-Wood states that 'agents are not necessary to complete our business applications as our forms and





documentation are very straight forward and can be completed by anyone. However, I realise that many people feel more comfortable if they know that a professional has completed their forms. But when it comes to the interview, applicants will have to stand on their own and they will have to be able to defend their proposals to our satisfaction'.

Entrepreneurs who are granted permanent residence in Canada are expected to focus their business activities there. In some cases they may continue to be active in their on-going interests elsewhere. It will not be required that they cease all foreign business activities or liquidate all foreign assets prior to admission to Canada; however, liquid assets must be sufficient to finance the Canadian project and to cover personal living expenses until the business generates revenues. Applicants whose money is inaccessible due to currency export restrictions cannot comply with business immigrant requirements.

#### **Federal-Provincial Shared Responsibility**

Canada has a federal system of government under which business immigration is a shared responsibility between the federal and provincial governments.

The federal government's role is to ensure that prospective business immigrants meet the selection criteria for admission to Canada. However, the provinces have responsibility in assessing what constitutes 'significant economic benefits' in their area. The majority of provinces have targeted the manufacturing and tourism industries as their main priorities. Accordingly, the program tends to favour the entrepreneur who wishes to establish a manufacturing venture as opposed to the person who seeks to start-up a restaurant in a large city. While the federal government has the final word on whether to grant a visa, many cases are referred either formally or informally to provincial governments for their input.

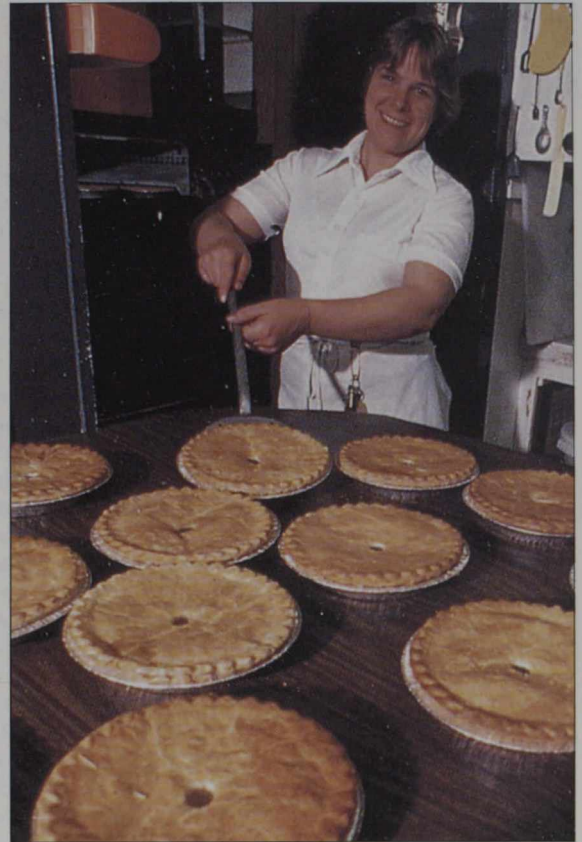
The provinces have increasingly taken a larger role as promoters of the business immigration program to their area. They also offer detailed and comprehensive counselling on investment and business opportunities.

#### **Follow-Up**

Since the purpose of the program is to attract skilled business and risk capital to Canada, there is follow-up to ensure that the contract under which the visa was given is honoured by the beneficiary of the visa.

Most entrepreneurs are given conditional immigrant visas for up to two years; investors and self-employed applicants are generally issued unconditional immigrant visas. Conditions may be cancelled as soon as a business is established or purchased.

Entrepreneurs are required to report within twelve months of landing to a local Canada Immigration Centre which monitors the progress made towards fulfilling the terms and conditions set out on the immigrant visa. In addition,



entrepreneurs are also encouraged to contact responsible provincial ministries for business assistance and counselling and also for monitoring purposes.

#### **Future Developments**

The business immigration programme will not be abolished because of the recent downturn in the economy. The Immigration Plan for 1991-1995 states that business immigrants will continue to be accepted to promote growth in the Canadian economy.

Mrs Cavanagh-Wood sees high interest rates and resulting difficulties in selling property as a key problem for British applicants. 'Applicants who are keen to travel may have their plans thwarted by an inability to liquidate their house and thereby acquire the necessary capital needed to re-establish in Canada. We have had more than one case of a very good applicant who has had to let their visa lapse for precisely this reason.'

#### **Final Words**

Mrs Cavanagh-Wood advises prospective business applicants to be realistic and honest. 'Before you make the move to Canada you should take a long, cold hard look at the business that you are now in and at your own personal and financial potential for success in Canada.' This is because the move to Canada is not just a business move but also a personal upheaval. She says 'people fail to realise that these are two separate but very intertwined issues. Both need to be addressed before migration should be considered.'

# VIA Rail's Heritage & Fleet for the 90s



Canada is restoring one of the great railways of the world. VIA Rail has begun a \$200 million refurbishment programme to recreate the glory of transcontinental travel to set beside the romance and intrigue of the *Trans-Siberian* and the *Orient Express*.

In a phoenix operation, VIA Rail is modernising its famous stainless steel rail cars that set a world standard for engineering and comfort when they were introduced in 1955.

Blending stunning 50s glitz with 1990 technology, the first of the 190 cars will come into service on the northern transcontinental route between Vancouver and Toronto, via Edmonton, in the spring. They will delight tourists, railway enthusiasts and Canadian travellers alike.

Electric heating, air conditioning, showers, artistic interiors, viewing dome improvements, and noise and vibration suppressors are incorporated with new standards of service to reproduce yesteryear's elegance for the discerning traveller of the future, crossing some of the world's most awe-inspiring scenery.

Built by the Budd Company of Philadelphia, the VIA Rail fleet caused a sensation when introduced 35 years ago. In continual service ever since, the streamlined, light-weight cars – which include sleepers, day coaches, dining cars, and the now legendary Vista-Dome observation cars – were considered 'avant garde' in 1955, representing the finest in luxury, first class train travel.

The renewal programme will restore original standards of elegance, and define new standards of passenger comfort, reliability, and operating efficiency. It will also yield significant financial returns for the company.

VIA President Ron Lawless said the programme will give VIA a fully modern yet classic fleet, perfectly suited to the increasingly sophisticated demands of the travel market. 'These cars were state-of-the-art in 1955 – offering the best in long-distance train travel available at that time. Now they represent the best in long-distance train travel today. They have been completely refitted from top to bottom, so that mechanically they are better than new. While we have retained the traditional design elements characteristic of the interiors, we



Up the stairs the dome awaits. From there the most dazzling scenes: dawn, daylight, dusk. The receding rail behind and the approach of the new. When the train rounds a curve, a flash of shimmering steel...

Sleeping car colours echo the softness of dusk, while accents of steel convey strength and safety. In each car, a shower is available – a first on a Canadian train.

In the dining car, lit partitions of etched glass, curved steward's bar, elegant chairs and lighting are part of every meal's ambiance. On the white linen of the tables, porcelain, glass, and silverware shine. As a touch of whimsy the hand painted ceiling evokes the breadth of the sky.

BELOW: ONE OF THE 16 NEW MURALS COMMISSIONED FOR THE PARK CARS  
**Rundle from Vermilion**  
 David Thauberger  
 Born in Holdfast, Saskatchewan in 1948, Thauberger is fascinated by work in velvet, and often uses it along with glitter dust and acrylics.



have upgraded on board facilities to meet the expectations of travellers in the 1990's.'

### Technology modifications

Virtually all components of the cars have been either overhauled, renovated, or replaced. Antiquated steam heating has been replaced with more reliable and efficient electric heat for the winter, and new air conditioning will provide greater comfort in the summer. Showers have been installed in all sleeping cars. Interiors have been completely renewed from stem to stern including on-board service areas. Beneath the surface, mechanical components have also been renewed. New bogies, for example, provide passengers with a smoother ride, with less noise and vibration. Modifications to the braking system will improve passenger comfort and safety.

### Interior design

In addition, new murals for the Park cars have been painted by 16 of Canada's leading artists such as Tony Hunt, Jean-Paul Riopelle, Michael Snow and Marcel Barbeau. These contemporary paintings, reflecting the changing scenery through

which the trains will pass, replace the original murals, which were commissioned in the 1950s from artists such as Lawren Harris and A Y Jackson. The original murals, which had slowly deteriorated over the last 35 years, have been restored and placed in the Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa. In addition to the murals, 35 smaller paintings were purchased to become VIA's 'Transcontinental Collection'. Fine prints of these paintings are to be displayed throughout the refurbished trains.

The renewal program is the largest undertaking in VIA's history, and perhaps the largest of its kind in passenger rail. VIA designers and engineers produced some 1200 technical drawings and plans for the project. Interior design was provided by Madeline Arbour and Associates in Montreal. All renovations are being carried out by Canadian National in their Montreal shops.

### A labour of love that's good business

Mr. Lawless said the work has been a labour of love for everyone involved. 'But it is also good business. The cost of modernizing each car is about 60 per cent less than the cost of buying a new one,

and some of these cars could not be replaced at any cost. When the fleet is finished, VIA will save about \$24 million each year through lower maintenance and operating costs.

'More importantly, we are now in a position to develop a new level of the transcontinental service, and take full advantage of the growing tourism market in Canada.'

New service levels will be phased in over the next three years as all 190 cars are completed. Both *Eastern* and *Western Transcontinental* trains will have a higher level of basic on-board service, to meet the needs of budget-conscious travellers in style. On the *Western Transcontinental*, where tourist demand is high, a superior level of service will be available.

Mr. Lawless does not hesitate to compare that travel experience to world-class standards, set by trains such as Europe's *Orient Express*. 'Canada's *Western Transcontinental* has earned its reputation as one of the six or seven truly great long distance services in the world ranking on a par with the *Trans-Siberian* and the *Empire Builder*. We're making sure we can maintain the reputation in an increasingly competitive market.'

# STYLE & STEEL

## VIA Rail's Heritage Fleet for the 90s

continued from page 19

### A quality service

The vanguard train was placed on show in Montreal last autumn and then, following exhibitions in Moncton and Halifax, it made an inaugural transcontinental run from Montreal stopping at Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper and Vancouver.

The first scheduled public service is due this spring, on the *Western Transcontinental* out of Vancouver. It will be followed by the *Eastern Transcontinental* service a year later.

For more information contact

The Canadian High Commission  
Tourism Office (071) 629-9492

### The great rail revival has come to Canada with other services as well

1. Blyth & Company of Toronto will operate a luxury train, the *Royal Canadian*, between Toronto and Vancouver this year. It's first three-day trip will be in early spring. The eight-car, dome-roofed, double-decker express train will be limited to 188 passengers. Facilities will include a dining car, lounge, private cellular phones, VCR's and TV's in all rooms, private bathrooms, fax and telex machines and a video library. Four transcontinental trips, as well as sixteen runs between Vancouver and Banff, are planned per month on a year round basis.
2. The 'Rocky Mountaineer Railtours' are now operated by the Great Canadian Railtour Company Ltd of Vancouver. The *Rocky Mountaineer*, an all-daylight tour of the Canadian Rockies, originates from Vancouver three times every two weeks, arriving at Calgary via Banff or at Jasper. Westbound departures from Calgary via Banff or from Jasper operate to a similar schedule, commencing May 26 and running until October 10.  
Contact: Great Canadian Railtour Company Ltd  
0101-604-278-7757
3. Brewster Transportation & Tours of Banff, Alberta has announced a new 'Great Canadian Train Vacations programme' beginning in late May with departures from Calgary and Vancouver. Called the *Rocky Mountain Triangle* this combination rail and motorcoach package operates through Banff and offers 5 itineraries. As well, Brewster will offer an independent 'Getaway' programme with flexible affordable mini-vacations combining rail, sightseeing and hotel.  
Contact Brewster at: 0101-403-762-6700

For further information on these services contact:  
The Canadian High Commission  
Tourism Office (071) 629-9492



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