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# Canada

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magazine  
Issue No 21  
January 1989

## *Britain's storm-damaged woodlands get Canadian aid*

- Re-elected Tories move on free-trade agreement
- Canada's architects win popular support
- Aerospace exports start to take off
- New exhibition of Canadian photography



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## Front Cover:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher receiving the first consignment of Canadian trees from the the Hon Donald MacDonald, Canada's new High Commissioner.

## Editorial

There is little doubt that the most significant event to take place in Canada in recent months was the federal election followed almost immediately by the convening of parliament to pass the necessary legislation to implement the Free Trade Agreement negotiated with the United States. The significance of this agreement is covered in more detail on pages 3 and 4, but one point is worth making here.

The new agreement is, I believe, an indication that Canada is prepared to take the risks necessary to realise its full potential. It was Vincent Massey, one of my predecessors as Canadian High Commissioner, who said of Canadians, 'We have never suffered from being too sure of ourselves.' If anything, we have suffered, at times, in the other direction.

However, I do believe that the Free Trade Agreement is a clear indication that Canada is throwing off that lack of certainty and is prepared to see just what the country is capable of achieving. I also believe that many people - both in Canada and abroad - will be very surprised to see just how much we can accomplish.

## Changing perceptions

In this issue, we cover topics ranging from Canada's architectural styles, to its latest developments in aerospace technology. This, too, raises an important point.

All too often, it seems, Canada is viewed from abroad in simplistic terms as a country of moose, mountains and mounted policemen. These images may be rooted in reality, but of course they fall somewhat short of being complete.

In reality, Canada is a sophisticated urban country with a strong culture and an advanced

technology. Hopefully, the articles in this issue will help to give just a flavour of some of those other aspects of the Canadian reality.

Certainly, Canada has some things to say to the rest of the world in cultural terms, and it has some things to sell to the rest of the world in technological terms. It is that message that I will be trying to convey during my term as High Commissioner.



*Donald S. MacDonald*

Canadian High Commissioner

# Free Trade Agreement now in effect after Conservative election win

Min. of External Affairs  
Min. des Affaires extérieures  
OTTAWA

FEB 1 1989

In the Canadian federal election of November 21 last year, the Conservative government headed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was returned to power with a total of 170 seats in the recently expanded, 295-seat House of Commons.

Throughout the campaign, the main issue was the Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which Canada had negotiated with the United States almost one year earlier, but which, at the time of the election, had not been ratified by the Senate, Canada's upper house, although the agreement had been passed by Canada's House of Commons and by Congress in the United States.

Prime Minister Mulroney's new majority gave his government a clear mandate to proceed with the agreement as planned. In December last year, therefore, legislation was re-introduced into the House of Commons with the expectation of early approval and implementation of the FTA soon thereafter.

does it raise any barriers with any other countries. It should be noted that the FTA does not provide for harmonization of external tariffs or other economic policies between the USA and Canada. In addition, with assured access to the entire North American market (of more than 270 million people), it helps Canadian industry to become more competitive and efficient, thereby contributing to a stronger and more productive Canadian economy.

Canada will therefore emerge as an increasingly important supplier, a valuable and affluent market, and an attractive investment site for its trading partners throughout the world.

## High Commissioner outlines significance of new FTA

*In a recent speech to the Maple Leaf Luncheon Club in London, Donald Macdonald, Canada's new High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, explained the significance of the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, and outlined what it will mean for Canada-UK trade relations. The following is an extract from that speech.*

Let me say two things about the new trade agreement. First, as an economic measure, it really does reflect important new directions in Canadian industrial and commercial policy. Since 1879, Canada has maintained a controlled manufacturing sector. Tariffs have come down over the years, but protection has continued to be a theme of Canadian industrial policy.

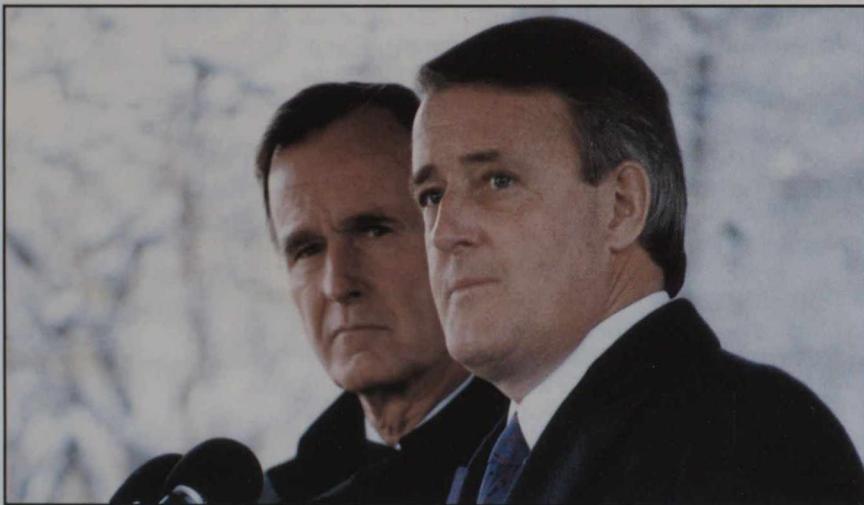
What is involved with the new trade agreement is a recognition by the Canadian government that Canada's future prosperity depends not on restricting access to our markets, but on improving our access to the United States' market. This is also recognised by the business community in Canada – not just by the multinationals, but by small firms, too, most of which have been vigorous supporters of the new agreement.

The fact that business people in particular – the ones who know best about the competitive capacity of the Canadian economy – have been enthusiastic in their support for free trade means, I think, that we will soon be seeing some dramatic restructuring to take advantage of the opportunities that are being created.

### No common agreement

I would like to say one word of caution to a British audience about the new agreement. I have found that when Britons talk about this kind of economic cooperation, they think in terms of the Treaty of Rome which set up the European Community. I think it is important to understand that the free trade agreement in North America is a very different kind of arrangement.

The European Community is essentially a customs union, which means that the countries within it have agreed to have a single commercial policy with regard to the rest of the world. Canada



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney meeting with President George Bush.

Both the USA and Canada, of course, remain members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with which rules the FTA complies.

### Access to world markets

International trade is Canada's lifeblood, given that traded goods represent more than one-half of Canada's GNP, and that nearly three million Canadians (out of a total working population of some 12 million) work in industries that produce goods or services for export.

In essence, the FTA provides Canada with secure access to US markets. The agreement is not a 'zero-sum game' in which one country benefits at the expense of the other; instead, as Prime Minister Mulroney has said, it creates 'a win-win situation' in which both countries stand to gain.

As a result, securing and enhancing Canada's access to world markets has long been a cornerstone of Canadian foreign policy bilaterally and through the GATT. The FTA, giving the country direct access to the largest single market in the world, clearly goes a long way towards achieving that goal. The appeal of the FTA lies in the fact that it dismantles most of the remaining tariff barriers between Canada and the US, nor

and the United States have not done this. Indeed, we have made the opposite kind of agreement, in that each of our countries will retain its own tariff and trade policies with respect to the rest of the world, and that there will be no obligation to make those policies work in concert.

There are two consequences of this. First, during the international negotiations now going on under the GATT, the positions that Canada will be bringing forward will in many cases be different from those of the United States.

Secondly, since there is no common agreement between Canada and the US about what any outside tariffs should be, there will be no increase in protectionism against any countries in Europe – which there was, for example, against Canada when Britain joined the European Community. Any fears about the free trade agreement establishing a 'fortress North America' are therefore groundless.

The other important point to bear in mind in this context is that the new agreement is not an economic union. Under an economic union, there is a legal obligation to harmonise the policies between the member countries of the union, which of course is what is happening among the members of the European Community.

There is no such obligation between Canada and the United States, and indeed I would expect to see a continued divergence in Canadian public policy from that in the US.

#### Leap of faith

The second main point I would like to make about the new trade agreement is a psychological one, which I think was recognised during the recent Canadian election campaign. One of the factors that has sometimes constrained Canada is what I would refer to as its 'colonial mentality' – a feeling that there is something lacking in Canada because it is not a powerful country like the United States.

People who have visited both Canada and the US can make their own judgements on this, but I think our record shows that not only can we run our community well, but we can run it, in many ways, better than the Americans can run theirs.

I think the decision by the voters to support free trade is an indication that, at last, Canadians are taking a leap of faith in confidence in themselves, knowing that they can go into a broader association with the United States and succeed.

#### Opportunity for British business

Finally, let me make the point that the decision of the Canadian voters has opened an important opportunity for British business. I think companies here in the UK can proceed on the assumption that a wider market is being formed, and that Canada provides an important base from which to take advantage of the whole North American market.

I think of the benefits we can offer in terms of the stability of the workforce; of Canada's social programmes such as medical care, which mean that the per capita cost of medical care in Canada is something under three-quarters of that in the US; and I think of the benefits we can offer in terms of

the quality of life, particularly in our major cities.

I also think of the absence of hyperlexia – which is the tendency of the United States to engage in litigation. The American legal system is such that it is constantly making an excessive attack on the business community there. This does not happen in Canada.

Right now, Canada also offers a favourable exchange rate, but I think it is true to say that this will not always be the case, since economic success is going to bring up the value of the Canadian dollar. Canada will, however, always remain a good place to do business – which is one reason that, in the past few years, Canada has had the best economic record among the world's top seven industrial nations.

So come and do business with us.

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#### The main points of the FTA

The Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the US will:

- eliminate all remaining tariffs between Canada and the US over a period of ten years beginning January 1, 1989;
- reduce most of the non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and services;
- liberalise investment flows between the two countries;
- establish effective and impartial procedures for the resolution of any trade disputes that may arise.

In effect, the Agreement will create a single market in North America – but one that is different from the single market being created within the European Community (see previous page). ♦

#### Canada's new High Commissioner

The new Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom is The Honorable Donald Macdonald.

Mr Macdonald, 56, was educated at the University of Toronto, Harvard University and Cambridge University, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1957. He practised law with the firm of McCarthy and McCarthy in Toronto from 1957-62.

He was elected to the House of Commons to represent Toronto-Rosedale in 1962, and served continuously as a Member of Parliament until 1978.

Mr Macdonald held a variety of senior portfolios in the government of Canada, including those of Minister of National Defence, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Minister of Finance.

He left Parliament in 1978 to return to McCarthy and McCarthy as a partner. He served as chairman of the International Development Research Centre from 1980-84, and as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada from 1982-85. He also sat on the board of several major Canadian corporations.

# Canada's Architects blend past with present

*As some countries continue to argue about the merits (or lack of them) of modern architecture, Canada gets on with the job of building – with results that often impress as well as excite.*

'Often as my thoughts flow, I conjure up again the many wonderful things I have seen in this country of cities ... like the Toronto skyline with its black and white sky scrapers, some plated with golden mirrors, thrusting their peaks into the haze, glowing like burnished chessboards against the evening twilight of the flat Ontario landscape ...'

Modern architecture tends to generate controversy rather than invite praise, so this enthusiastic description by Czech-Canadian writer Josef Skvorecky may come as a surprise. Can it be that Canadian architects are well in tune with public taste? If not, how can Skvorecky affirm that 'the Toronto skyline is more beautiful to me than the familiar silhouette of Prague Castle'?

Canadian architecture has long been unique, following a path of its own making. In 1989, as part of its most recent development, the Canadian Centre for Architecture will open in Montreal. Its home – an historic building called Shaughnessy House, which is undergoing restoration – will house a £25-million collection of books, photographs, drawings and prints, as well as an archive of architects' materials, many of which have not been accessible until now.

In addition to its research function, the Centre will organise exhibitions, run an architectural bookshop, and operate a sculpture park. It will also serve as a focus for Canadian architecture, both past and present, showing how it has developed and how it has come to reflect the nation's aspirations and cultural diversity.

## **Early buildings reflect European traditions**

In the past, Canadian architects tended to follow Western European design concepts. The older buildings in Montreal, for example, have a distinctively French look, as do the manor houses of early settlers dotted about the Quebec countryside.

Cities in Atlantic Canada, by contrast, reflect their British heritage. Halifax in Nova Scotia and Saint John and Fredericton in New Brunswick all have a wealth of buildings that were built in the sober, but attractive, Georgian style.

Over the course of time, these European designs were modified to take into account the rigours of the Canadian climate. French settlers raised the

*Square woodframe houses known as 'saltboxes' are common in Canada's east coast fishing villages.*



ground storeys of their houses to accommodate snowdrifts, built in multiple chimneys to improve the heating, and extended verandahs from the roofs in order to keep moisture away from the walls.

In other parts of the country, the adaptations took different forms, with the result that there is now a wide variety of regional styles to be found across the country. In many of the fishing villages in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, there are square, pastel-painted woodframed houses called 'saltboxes'. On the prairies, the homes are more likely to be wooden ranch-bungalows with weathered barnboard and spacious porches. And in the west, the homes often reflect the large family houses of the Indians, which are decorated with distinctive monumental carvings.

## **The modern architectural revolution**

But what of contemporary architecture in Canada? How has it won support, and where is it heading in the future?

In the eyes of many observers, the building of Toronto's new City Hall was an important turning point for modern architecture, not only in Ontario but in Canada as a whole. In 1958, an international design competition attracted 520 architects from 42 countries and yielded a winning design that was bold and innovative.

The sweeping form of the building's curved office towers, its pedestrian arcades and its open plaza have combined to create a major urban landmark. At the same time, the new City Hall appears to have hastened the popular acceptance of modern architecture in Canadian cities.

Toronto has acquired several more distinguished modern buildings in the 30 years since the City Hall competition. A number of the newer ones were the subject of a recent exhibition at RIBA's headquarters in Portland Place in London. The contrasting styles of buildings like the Metropolitan Central YMCA (1985) designed by

A J Diamond and Partners, Harbour Terrace (1987) by Daniel Li, King's Landing (1986) by Arthur Erikson, and the Allstate Centre (1984) by the Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden Partnership are all testaments to the power and vitality of contemporary Canadian architecture.

One of the other hallmarks of modern Canadian cities is the indoor street, which enables people to live, work, shop without regard for the sometimes-harsh climate. The Eaton Centre in Toronto and the West Edmonton Mall in Alberta both have vaulted-glass ceilings and huge interior gardens; while in Montreal, there is an extensive network of underground shopping malls linked by subways and other kinds of pedestrian walkways.

Such was the case with Mississauga City Hall, where the selected site was an open field. However, the young Toronto firm of Jones and Kirkland delved back into the agrarian and civic traditions of the area and came up with an award-winning design, which is partly reminiscent of a typical Ontario farmyard, and which — with its clocktower and its peaked and pyramidal copper roofs — is also reminiscent of Ontario's 19th-century public buildings.

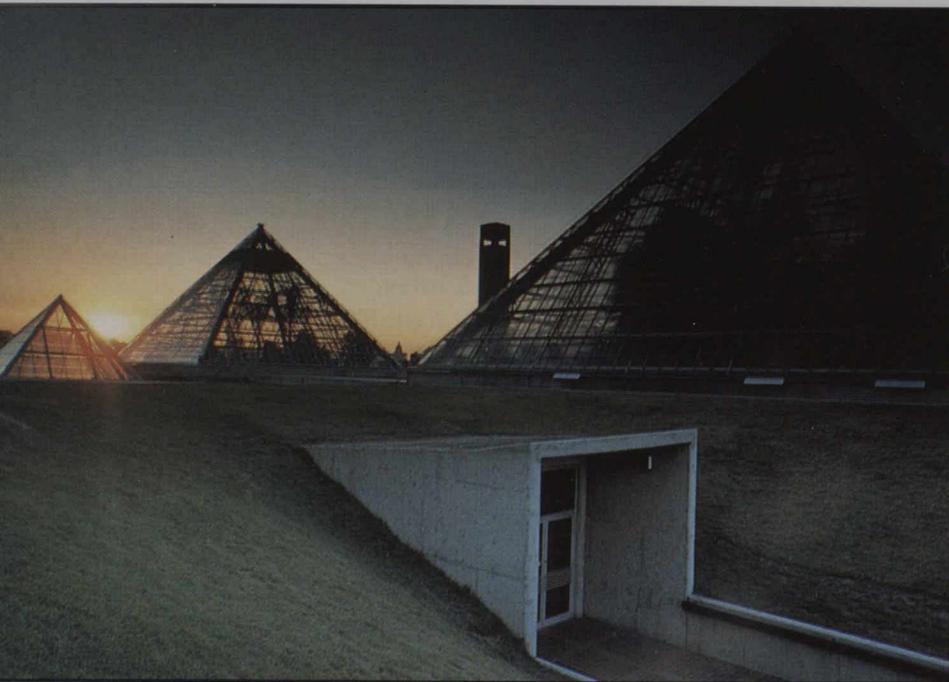
The Mississauga City Hall — which also houses an amphitheater, art gallery, day-care centre and a number of recreational areas — is regarded as one of Canada's foremost examples of a post-modern building.

#### Modern structures house Canada's past

Perhaps the most distinctive contemporary building in Western Canada is the Museum of Anthropology, designed by Arthur Erikson, on the campus of the University of British Columbia. The Museum, which houses a rich collection of Indian artifacts, is stretched out parallel to the shoreline of a small lake, and its post and beam construction recalls an important feature of West Coast Indian architecture.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa also promises to be an architectural landmark when it opens later this year (see *Mosaics* in this issue). The latest computer-aided design techniques have been used to facilitate the adaptation of traditional materials to the organic forms elaborated by architect Douglas Cardinal, and the public has responded with enthusiasm to its sculptural qualities.

Art-lovers are similarly delighted by the nearby National Gallery of Canada, which opened its doors in May last year. The building — which has been likened to a giant candelabrum — is conceived as a series of small pavilions, each with a distinct



Muttart Conservatory —  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Architect:  
Peter Hemingway

A greenhouse formed by a  
quartet of transparent  
technological tepees.

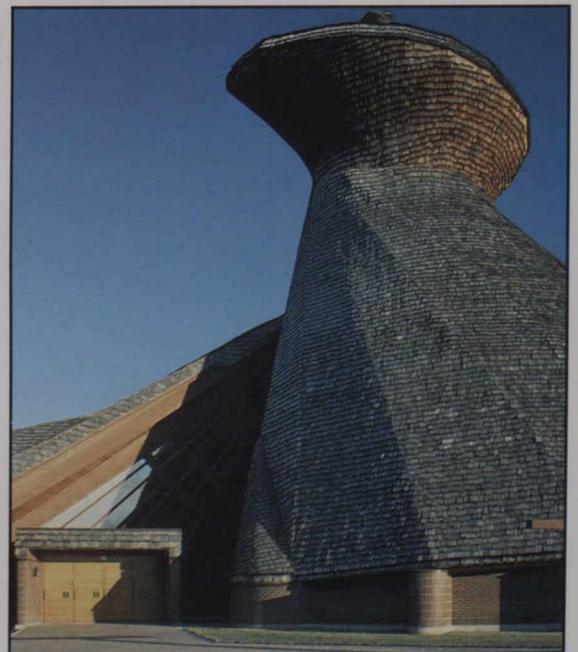
#### The 'building in context' movement

Nowadays, Canadian architects are showing a greater sensitivity to the context in which their buildings must fit. This involves taking into account the scale of the surrounding structures, local building materials, other architectural forms in the area, and the history and culture of the local neighbourhood.

The Arctic Research Laboratory in Igloolik, Northwest Territories is a case in point. Architects Papineau, Gerin-Lajoie, LeBlanc and Edwards have created a technically sophisticated steel and fibreglass structure, which has the simplicity of shape and detail of the traditional Arctic igloo.

In a similar vein, when they were designing the Halifax Sheraton, local architects Lydon Lynch were conscious of a need to defer to the restored 18th- and 19th-century wharf buildings in the area. They therefore decided to opt for a low-rise hotel which would extend into the harbour in much the same way that the fingers of the wharves stretch out over the water.

Sometimes, of course, there is no particular



Saint Boniface, Manitoba

Left:  
Civic Centre, Scarborough,  
Ontario



Right:  
Centennial Planetarium,  
Calgary, Alberta  
Architect:  
Jack W Long



character and spatial definition, presided over by a geometrical neo-Gothic tower.

'I hope that people walking through the building will feel the complexity and range of emotions one experiences when listening to a piece of music,' says its architect, Moshe Safdie.

The new National Gallery represents all that is best in contemporary Canadian architecture.

Rather than seeking merely to impress, it celebrates its geographic surroundings, respects its architectural neighbour, and creates a setting worthy of the works of art it houses.

Perhaps that is one reason why the Gallery, like so much of Canada's modern architecture, has been greeted with such enthusiasm by the Canadian public. 

## Canada helps to restore Britain's devastated woodland

On October 16, 1987, the southeast of England experienced its worst storm in more than a century. Gusts of wind of up to 98 knots caused widespread havoc; one house in six suffered damage; and there were 19 fatal injuries.

The gale also radically changed the landscape of the southeast. More than 15 million trees were destroyed, with the result that it will be a generation or more before the woodlands are restored to their former state.

Fortunately, there have been several offers of help to repair the damage, with one of the more significant initiatives coming from Canada. It has given the UK government some 35 000 broadleaf seedlings and 26 million evergreen seeds – one for every Canadian – which will soon be planted in various regions of the UK. Moreover the Forestry Commission will designate a portion of their pinetum in Bedgebury as the Canadian Corner.

The gift was accepted with appreciation by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher from the new Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Donald Macdonald. All ten of Canada's provinces, as well as a number of private-sector forest industry companies, contributed to the gift, while Air Canada agreed to airlift the seeds and seedlings to Britain, free of charge.

### National Pinetum to have a Canadian section

The seeds and seedlings will be used by the Forestry Commission to help restock privately owned woodlands in the southeast and to help with the restoration of the Bedgebury National Pinetum in Kent.

Britain's agricultural minister, John MacGregor, attended a demonstration of replanting techniques

in Bedgebury Forest in the autumn. In a ceremony there, to commemorate the Canadian gift, MacGregor and Patrick MacAdam from the Canadian High Commission planted the first tree of the collection, a Canadian Maple.

MacGregor also announced that the Forestry Commission is to establish a special Canadian section at the National Pinetum which 'in time will have an impact with the visiting public and should be of immense enjoyment, especially in autumn, in the years to come'.

A number of species are represented in the gift, notably the Rocky Mountain Maple, the Black Maple, the Sweet Crab Apple, the Black Ash, the White Ash and the American Beech. EEC regulations prohibit the import of live conifers, which is why the evergreens have come in seed form. The many varieties include the Tamarack, Jack Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Balsam Fir, Douglas Fir and Red Spruce. 

Britain's agricultural minister John MacGregor (left) with Patrick MacAdam of the Canadian High Commission during the recent tree-planting ceremony at the Bedgebury National Pinetum.





## Canada's aerospace industry scores series of export successes

In recent years, Canada's aerospace companies have won a series of export successes in numerous countries around the world. This article summarises some of the recent developments in an industry that is now the fifth largest of its kind in the world.

*(above)  
The highly competitive  
Canadair Challenger  
business jet of which 130 have  
been sold worldwide.*

Sales by the Canadian aerospace industry over the past five years have doubled to an estimated £2.5 billion, making the industry the fifth largest in the world. This impressive rate of growth is expected to continue, spurred on by a new, cooperative approach to government-industry relations, the recent privatisation of the major Canadian airframe manufacturers, the prospect of free-trade relations with the United States, and a comprehensive equipment modernisation programme outlined in a recent white paper on future Canadian defence policies.

At the same time, the Canadian aerospace industry has been establishing a strong presence on the international stage through participation in the space station programme, world product mandates and a series of cooperative efforts with other major aerospace producers.

With a small domestic market, the Canadian industry has always been forced to look overseas for new markets that will allow it to maintain its rate of growth, with the result that it now exports a higher percentage – more than 80% – of its output than any of its competitors. Altogether, the industry employs about 60 000 people across Canada.

### Industry out in strength

At last year's Farnborough International Air Show, the Canadian aerospace industry was out in strength with more than 60 firms exhibiting under the auspices of the Aerospace Industries Association of Canada. In terms of expertise, they ranged from fixed-wing airframe manufacturers to aircraft engine builders and from avionics and electronic firms to specialised metal machining companies.

Recent activities of the Canadair division of Bombardier Inc. include getting the go ahead for a turboprop version of the famous CL215 water bomber; completing design studies for a stretch version of the Challenger business jet for the regional commercial passenger market; chalking up record sales from its surveillance systems division; and making an unprecedented number of sub-contract arrangements with several large airliner manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic.

With a 44-year history in airliners gained over

five major aircraft family programmes, Canadair is no stranger to designing and building transport aircraft. Following extensive discussions and market surveys at Farnborough, a formal launch decision is expected soon for the new generation Regional Jet (RJ). Based on the successful design of the Challenger business jet, which has sold over 130 aircraft worldwide, the RJ will set new standards in passenger comfort with a capacity of 50 people and a range of 1000 statute miles.

Canadair is also active in the design and manufacture of remotely piloted vehicles for military applications. A major order was received last year from the German ministry of defence for production quantities of the CL-289 RPV – an improved version of the successful CL-89.

The company has also developed extensive experience as a sub-contractor for numerous manufacturers. In September 1988, it announced a £600 million deal with Aerospatiale of France for the design, development and production of major structural components for the Airbus Industrie A330 medium-range and A340 long-range jet transports, making Canadair the first North American company to have an important role in the Airbus consortium. Hard on the heels of this success, Canadair won a major sub-contract from British Aerospace to make wing components for Airbus A330 and A340 aircraft in a deal worth more than £200 million.

### New Dash 8 Series

De Havilland Canada (DHC), recently acquired by the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company of Seattle, employs about 5700 people at its Downsview, Ontario, plant. Early last year, DHC rolled out its new Dash 8 Series 300 commuter aircraft, a stretched 50/56-passenger variant of the 37/40-passenger Dash 8 Series 100.

The combined order book for Dash 8 aircraft stands in excess of 250, with orders from 33 customers in 12 countries. DHC currently produces four Dash 8s a month, although the long-term aim is to increase production to nine a month. The Dash 8 is powered by two PW120A turboprop engines, manufactured by Pratt and Whitney Canada.

To meet the evolving needs of the 1990s, a further derivative of the Dash 8 family – the Series



*The new generation Regional Jet will set even higher standards of passenger comfort over a range of 1000 miles.*



*Bell Textron  
206L Long Ranger III*



400, providing larger capacity combined with revolutionary cruise-speed capability – is proposed by DHC planners. The series 400 would retain all the features that have made the Dash 8 so popular, but would add a new dimension to turboprop air transport, since speeds would closely match the block-time performance of jets on routes of up to 500 nautical miles.

**Three engine families in production**

Pratt and Whitney Canada, with production facilities in Quebec and Nova Scotia, has developed a worldwide reputation as the leading producer of small gas-turbine engines. PWC has annual sales of more than £400 million and employs some 8200 people. Its engines power a wide variety of aircraft in 144 countries.

Three engine families are in production at PWC: the PT6 engine, which is the world's most popular and proven powerplant in its class; the JT150 turbofan engine, which has accumulated more



*One of the most successful STOL aircraft ever built, the DHC Dash-8 has been ordered by 33 customers in 12 countries.*

than 8.6 million service hours since certification; and the PW100, which is an advanced-technology, fuel-efficient turboprop designed to power regional transport and business aircraft.

In Britain, PWC engines are used on the British Aerospace advanced turboprop (ATP) aircraft. In addition, Shorts Brothers of Belfast has purchased more than 600 PT6 engines for its 330 and 360 series STOL commuter aircraft. PWC engines are also used on the de Havilland Dash 7, the only aircraft that conforms to all the noise and landing requirements of the STOL facility at London's Docklands Airport.

#### **Helicopter market attracts new investment**

With a helicopter market that is second in size only to that of the United States, Canada has attracted two major manufacturers to set up operations. At its new facility at Mirabel, Quebec, Bell Helicopter Textron employs 700 people producing approximately 14 helicopters per month for the world market. Long-term plans call for the complete transfer of all Bell Textron civilian helicopter production to Canada. In addition, Bell is involved in the programme to assemble and support the new Westland/Augusta EH101 helicopter in Canada.

*Canadair is also active in the design and manufacture of remotely piloted vehicles for military applications. Seen here is the CL-289 RPV being launched in Germany where it has been ordered for the German Ministry of Defence.*

MBB Helicopter Canada is a subsidiary of Messerschmidt-Bolkow-Blohm of West Germany. In June, 1986, MBB officially opened its first North American helicopter manufacturing plant in Fort Erie, Ontario. MBB in Canada has the world product mandate for the 130 105 LS, and also markets MBB's complete line of light twin-engine helicopters, completing them to meet customer specifications. These helicopters have achieved worldwide acceptance in a variety of configurations and recently have developed a niche in the emergency-medical-service and airborne law-enforcement markets in both Europe and North America.

#### **One-half of the world market**

Aircraft flight simulation is another Canadian export success. In recent years, CAE Electronics of Montreal has captured more than one-half of the world market for commercial flight simulators, with deliveries to most of the major international airlines including British Airways. With last year's acquisition of the military simulator business of the Singer Corporation in the United States, CAE is now a dominant force in international flight simulation for both commercial and military applications.

In October last year, Oerlikon Aerospace (Canada) in St. Jean, Quebec, rolled out its newest anti-tank and anti-aircraft system. The Air Defence Anti-Tank System (ADATS), mounted on an armoured personnel carrier, includes eight laser-guided missiles, an anti-aircraft gun and a computerised radar system that can track up to ten targets at a time. Considered to be state-of-the-art in battlefield technology, the company is hopeful of £1 billion in export sales to the United States, Netherlands and Turkey.

Initial deployment of the ADATS system will be with the Canadian Armed Forces Bases at Lahr and Baden in West Germany, as part of Canada's contribution to NATO.



### World-class expertise

Canada's aerospace expertise is not confined to large airframe manufacturers. The industry also includes dozens of smaller companies that have developed world-class expertise in selected areas. At last year's Farnborough International Air Show, some 23 specialised suppliers displayed their products and expertise to a world audience. Subsystem and component manufacturing – in such areas as inertial navigation systems, aircraft landing gear, infrared surveillance systems, hybrid microcircuits and precision machining – is considered to be the hidden strength of Canadian aerospace specialisation.

In 1987, Canada celebrated its 25th anniversary in space following the launch of the successful Alouette satellite in 1962. Since those early days, the Canadian space industry has gone on to provide Canada with the world's first Direct Broadcast System, using the Canadian-built Anik satellites, and has secured an important export order from Brazil to provide that nation with a domestic broadcast system.

The spectacular success of the Canadarm – Canada's contribution to the US shuttle pro-

gramme – has secured an enviable position for Spar Aerospace of Toronto in the remote manipulator field. Building on this success, Spar will be providing the Mobile Servicing Centre as Canada's major contribution to the construction and operation of the Manned Space Station programme.

Canadian Astronautics Limited (CAL) of Ottawa has completely dominated the world market for local user terminals (LUTs) associated with the quadripartite (US, USSR, France and Canada) Search and Rescue Satellite (SARSAT) system. SARSAT enables rescue authorities to pinpoint downed aircraft in remote locations. During its first year of operation in Canada, SARSAT has been credited with saving dozens of lives and effecting enormous cost savings.

Meanwhile, planning studies continue within the Canadian Industry for the design and development of a radar satellite – for use in ice surveillance on Canada's three ocean coasts – and of a mobile communications satellite to provide reliable and low-cost communications to mobile subscribers across Canada and the northern US. 

## Canada wins election to UN Security Council

Canada has been elected to the United Nations Security Council after winning an overwhelming mandate in a General Assembly election late last year. It easily won more than the two-thirds majority needed to gain membership of the UN's Council. Canada will serve as a member during 1989 and 1990.

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark

said Canada's election is an expression of confidence in Canada's place in world affairs. 'We welcome the opportunity to play a special role in the Security Council in pursuit of peace and security,' he said in a statement. 'Canadians are skilled at working with people of divergent views to solve difficult issues. I am confident that this skill, together with our long experience in all the activities of the United Nations, will enable us to play an important and effective role on the Council'

The Security Council deals with the most pressing issues in international affairs. Canada has served on the Council four times before. In Ottawa, participation on the Council is regarded as an important obligation and a concrete demonstration of Canada's commitment to the promotion of international peace and security.

A strong supporter of the UN, Canada has been a major force in the development of the concept of peacekeeping and has participated in all UN peacekeeping operations – most recently, in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. It is also one of about a dozen countries that have consistently paid their UN contributions in full and on time; and it has worked with other countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the UN and to develop budgets that reflect real needs and priorities. Canada also participates actively in UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). 

Canada's U.N. peacekeeping force on patrol near the Golan Heights.



## Canadian Fashion gets a champagne send-off

Canadian fashion is now well established on the international scene, following two glittering fashion shows and a three-week-long promotional blitz at Liberty's Regent Street store in London.

The celebration of Canadian fashion – held in October – marked the UK debut of 12 of Canada's leading designers. Many of them flew into London especially for the occasion.

Liberty's staff pronounced themselves 'happy' with the public response to the promotion. It represented the first time Canadian fashions have been promoted in Britain, and many of the lines chosen by Liberty's sold extremely well. Designs by Joyce Gunhouse and Judy Cornish of Comrags proved particularly popular among young buyers.

Liberty's plans to place new orders with a number of Canadian fashion houses, especially those of Price Roman and Alfred Sung.

### Youthful designers with talent

Price Roman will be particularly elated by its success in London, since it is one of Canada's newest fashion houses, having been founded just over two years ago.

The partnership brings together the talents of Derek Price, originally from Kenya, and Ontario-born Tess Romaniuk. Both studied fashion design at Sheridan college in Toronto. Their

designs are considered innovative and exciting, yet the Price Roman style with its high standard of finish appeals to people of all ages.

### Name that is respected

That Alfred Sung's designs should find favour in London comes as no surprise. Sung is to Canada what Pierre Cardin is to France – a name that is well-known and respected.

Yet it is only a decade since the Paris-and-New-York-trained designer went into partnership with Casablanca-born brothers Saul and Joe Mimran in a move that has brought him fame and fortune.

Alfred Sung boutiques have sprung up all over Canada and the United States, and his signature style is now found on watches, gloves, umbrellas, home fashions, perfumes and bath products.

An unassuming and cultured designer who shies away from the enormous publicity his collections receive, he is constantly striving to create new works which possess the understated elegance that has become his hallmark.

His contribution to the Canadian fashion scene has been enormous. When Fashion magazine asked Canadian publicist Signy Stephenson to nominate her favourite local hero, she replied: 'Alfred Sung – he's responsible for people just knowing that Canada exists'. ♦

## Helping to keep the past alive

*Few people in Britain realise that Canada has an active Archives in the UK, which is constantly on the lookout for items that document Canada's history. In this article, Bill Russell, Senior Archivist, describes the work the Archives does from its base in London – and at the same time makes the point that donations are always welcome*

The National Archives of Canada is not only the federal government's oldest cultural institution, but also a senior department of the Canadian Government in Britain.

In 1873, seven years before the arrival in London of Sir Alexander Galt as Canada's first High Commissioner, the national archivist, Douglas Brymner, made his initial foray into the world of British archives. In 1879, copyists started the painstaking job of transcribing by hand those documents which Brymner had identified as being most important for an understanding of Canadian development.

So began the daunting task of 'bringing home' the country's archival heritage, which the years of colonial connection meant would be found in archives, libraries, museums, financial houses, businesses, religious societies, association offices and countless private homes throughout the United Kingdom. The fruit of more than 100 years' work in the UK is evident today in each of the National Archives' media collections. Important material acquired in Britain can be found in the manuscript, documentary art, photographic, moving image and sound, cartographic and library holdings at the Archives' Ottawa headquarters.

The work of 'patriating' Canada's documentary history is, of course, far from finished. What began with the transcription of colonial documents has evolved over the decades into an acquisition

programme sensitive to the changing needs of the modern researcher, whose interests are broader than Brymner could ever have dreamed.

The history of Canadian development is no longer simply the story of 'great' men and women. It includes the rich experiences of the immigrant settler, the business traveller, the missionary and the garrison soldier. The archival records needed to interpret this history include the letters, diaries, sketchbooks, paintings, photographs, maps and moving image documents created by 'ordinary' people, in addition to those of the governors, military commanders, bishops, captains of industry and other more prominent members of society.

### Primary function

The acquisition of this documentary record is the primary function of the London office of the National Archives of Canada, involving as it does the identification, appraisal and negotiation for the donation, purchase or microfilming of material to be included in the national collection. Copying, primarily of manuscripts and British public records, remains as important today as it was a century ago, although pen and ink have thankfully given way to the microfilm camera and photocopier.

Projects are underway at archival repositories throughout the UK, adding yearly to a microfilm

SS Okanagan & Kelowna's  
lake frontage  
G H E Hudson, 1910

This is one of 4000 photographs, dating from the period 1895 to 1924, recently rediscovered at the British Library. The collection forms what is now the only complete surviving set of pictures sent to Ottawa for protection under the Copyright Act of 1895.



collection that includes more than 8000 reels from British sources. However, it is not just public archival institutions that are providing material for the copier. Societies, businesses and scores of individuals have allowed Canadian archivists to film their papers.

As a result, Canada can count among its microfilm holdings from Britain not only major series from the Public Record Office, but also child emigration records from the Barnardo's organisation, turn-of-the-century correspondence from John McCrea, Canadian physician and poet ('In Flanders Fields'), as well as countless accounts of homesteaders, travellers, missionaries and soldiers.

#### Original material

The acquisition of original material is, of course, just as important as copying, and the National Archives is particularly active in the UK in the areas of documentary art, photographs and manuscripts. London is a major centre for both auctions and dealers, and this market is followed closely for Canadian items. From one sale alone in 1987, for example, the National Archives (with the assistance of a grant from the Cultural Property Export Review Board) was able to acquire nine 19th-century works of art. Included were five watercolours by British officers posted in Quebec, all documenting the architecture of the period and aspects of life in that province in the 1830s.

A remarkable amount of Canadian-related material remains in private hands in Britain. Fortunately for future generations, people are becoming increasingly aware of the historical value of the contents of 'that old trunk in the loft'. However, they are not always certain what to do

about Canadian material. Would someone in Canada be interested and if so how can they be contacted?

Archivists in Canada are indeed interested. Quite possibly, a localised collection dealing with a specific area of Canada might fall outside the mandate of the National Archives; but most likely it would be of considerable interest to a provincial, university or local repository.

Frequently, people wishing to donate items contact the Canadian High Commission, where the National Archives office is located. For example, collection of the correspondence of William Osgoode, chief justice of Upper Canada, 1792-94, and of Lower Canada, 1794-1802, was recently presented by a London descendant of this prominent jurist. In another example, a Kent woman donated 30 amateur photographs depicting the experiences of a Canadian-soldier relative serving as a guard at an isolated prisoner-of-war camp in Northern Quebec in 1915.

These two cases demonstrate the wide range of archivally valuable Canadian material tucked away in cupboards and closets throughout Britain.

For those seeking more information on the programmes and facilities of the National Archives of Canada, an introductory leaflet is available through the London office. The archivists are always pleased to know of the existence of Canadian documentary items even if the owner is not prepared at present to dispose of the material or permit copying. It is often useful to Canadian researchers simply to know that documents relating to their work exist. At the same time, they may be able to help the owner to learn more about his or her Canadian connection.

## Events

### 1994 Commonwealth Games to be held in Victoria

Canada is rapidly becoming a favourite venue for international sports events. After the successful Calgary Winter Olympics last year, Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, has been chosen to host the Commonwealth Games of 1994.

BC residents expect the British team to feel particularly at home, since Victoria is regarded as the most English of Canada's cities. Afternoon tea is still served at the stately Empress Hotel, and in summer the lamp posts are bedecked with flower baskets, a tradition dating back to Victoria's 75th anniversary in 1937.

'To realise Victoria, you must take all that the eye admires most in Bournemouth, Torquay, the Isle of Wight, the Happy Valley at Hong Kong, the Doon, Sorrento, and Camps Bay; add reminiscences of the Thousand Islands and arrange the whole around the Bay of Naples, with some Himalayas for the background.' Such was Rudyard Kipling's impression of the city.

The 1990s could also see the return of the Olympics to Canada. Toronto is still one of the main contenders to host the 1996 summer Olympics.

## Technology

### Canadian technology will help cut UK immigration queues

British passports will never again be the same – thanks, in part, to Canadian technology. On August 15 last year, the Home Office started to issue machine-readable passports in the new European Community format. The new passports – designed to reduce the time spent at customs and immigration – are produced with equipment that is manufactured by AIT

Corporation of Nepean, Ontario.

AIT has supplied the UK government with passport printers, spot-check and quality-assurance readers, laminators and back-up work stations that are capable of producing documents of the highest quality. In addition, the Canadian firm has provided consulting services, and has helped introduce evaluation, training and maintenance systems.

The passport office in Glasgow was the first to issue the new passports; the other five UK offices will soon follow suit. Eventually, the Home Office will be able to produce some 30 000 passports per day, with the larger offices handling 6500 each.

For the time being, British Embassies and High Commissions will continue to issue the traditional passports. However, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has commissioned AIT to design and implement a pilot scheme for issuing machine-readable passports overseas. The traditional UK passport is clearly on its way out.

## Education

### Vancouver to become distance-learning centre

Distance learning throughout the Commonwealth is likely to receive a significant boost with the establishment of the Commonwealth of Learning in Vancouver.

The proposals for a new learning centre were put together by a Commonwealth Working Group chaired by Dr John Daniel, president of Canada's Laurentian University. The aim of the centre is to help Commonwealth countries apply the techniques of distance education to improve their human resource development.

Among the centre's priorities are the sharing of open-learning courses between Commonwealth universities and colleges;

promoting co-operation in distance education to meet regional needs; training staff in distance-education techniques; and using advanced communication technology to run joint seminars between universities.

Some 15 Commonwealth governments, including Canada's, have pledged funds to establish the centre. On the basis of present commitments, there should be at least £15 million available for the first five years of the centre's work.

## Health

### Canadians win W.H.O. health awards

The Canadian government has been honoured several times over by the World Health Organisation. Jake Epp, Canada's Minister of Health and Welfare, was recently presented with the WHO 'Health for All' medal for his efforts in promoting health in general, as well as the WHO 'No Tobacco Award' for his leadership of a campaign to reduce smoking.

At a ceremony in Ottawa, Dr Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, Director of the Pan American Health Organisation and WHO's Regional Director, also presented awards to a former Minister of Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde – the author of 'New Perspectives on the Health of Canadians' – and to Maureen Law, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare.

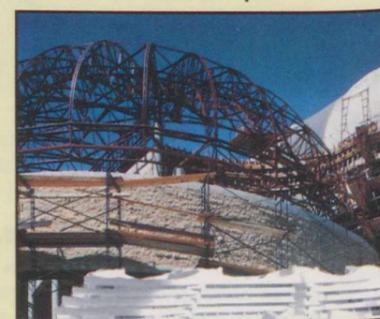
In addition, two other individuals received medals for promoting a tobacco-free society. Garfield Mahood, has for 14 years been spokesman, strategist, administrator and leader of the Non-Smokers' Rights Association, and has played a leading role in the struggle to reduce tobacco-related diseases. The other winner, Dr David Nostrakken, is Co-Chairman of the International Union against

Cancer, and has campaigned on smoking and health issues in Africa.

The Organizing Committee of the Calgary Winter Olympics was also honoured for its efforts to provide a smoke-free environment for Olympic events. In addition, two Canadian newspapers received awards: the Kingston Whig Standard, for being the first daily newspaper in Canada to close its pages to tobacco advertising; and the Toronto Globe and Mail, for being the first metropolitan newspaper to take the same action.

## Culture

### Ottawa's Museum of Civilization takes shape



Opening this summer will be Ottawa's exciting new Museum of Civilization featuring reconstructions of scenes from Canada's past.

Recent visitors to Ottawa's parliament buildings cannot have failed to notice a striking new architectural creation that has been taking shape just across the Ottawa River. It is the new Museum of Civilization which will be opening its doors later this year.

One of the most important features of the new museum will be a display of northwest-coast Indian art, including totem poles, house posts and mortuary carvings that will be erected along the 90-metre length of the museum's Grand Hall. One of the best-known poles on display will be the 13-metre-high Wakas Pole on loan from the Vancouver Museum.

The largest the most dramatic of the building's

exhibition spaces will be the three-storey History Hall. Visitors will be able to wander through full-scale reconstructions of scenes from Canada's past, dating back 1000 years to the arrival of the first Norse ships.

The opening presentation in the Cultural Traditions Hall will highlight the contribution that Chinese-Canadians have made to Canadian society. The history of the Chinese in Canada will be featured, including the hardships suffered by the early immigrants, many of whom were involved in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The exhibition will also feature the festivals, dances, religion, foods and medicines that are part of Chinese life today.



Exciting new Museum of Civilization Canada's past.

Future exhibitions in this series will be devoted to the rich diversity of Canada's Jewish community.

## Heritage

### World Heritage Trust heads for Toronto

The University of Toronto will host the fourth World Congress of the World Heritage Trust from May 23-27 this year. The theme of the Toronto conference is 'Conservation and Industrial Development'.

The aim of the Trust, founded by the late Lord Duncan-Sandys in 1979, is 'to promote among the peoples of the world a greater appreciation of their irreplaceable heritage of architecture and natural

beauty and thereby encourage effective action for its conservation'.

The week-long conference is expected to attract 600 delegates from around the world. Under the chairmanship of Alexander Leman, a former president of the Ontario Association of Architects, the congress will look closely at three major issues: the siting of industry and its effects on the environment, the conservation of the 'built-environment' in industrial areas, and water pollution and the protection of the natural environment.

According to Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol, the Trust's Honorary President, 'the Heritage Trust's fourth World Congress will provide an ideal forum for the exchange of information and experiences on priority industrial environmental problems, on how some of these can be resolved, and on what needs to be done on those still defying solution'.

## Sport

### New invention will help tennis umpires and players

Canadian John Van Auken – once the guru of the photocopying industry – has turned his attention to what has hitherto been a distinctly low-tech business, namely, the tennis court.

Aware that disputed line decisions are all too often a major bone of contention among tournament players, he decided to find a way of eliminating human error in making the calls. His solution, Accu-Call Line Calling, should ensure that the relationship between players and umpires will be considerably sweeter from now on.

Accu-Call relies on circuitised panels set into the court surface on and outside the boundary lines, as well as on tennis balls that have electrically conducted fibres woven into them. Any ball that

lands in disputed territory triggers a signal to a display panel which shows whether it should be called 'in' or 'out'. If the system catches on, there will soon be fewer tantrums in major tournaments, because unlike the human eye, Accu-Call claims to be infallible.

Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, where Van Auken operates, has now become what might be called the tennis-technology centre of the world with virtually every conceivable kind of operational tennis court on a 40 000 square-foot site. Side by side with Accu-Call is Practice Mat, another hi-tech system which enables players to make a precise and instant evaluation of their performance.

### Canadian wins UK ultramarathon

Michel Careau from Quebec may be one of the slowest Canadians ever to run on Tyneside but he had the resilience to win the recent NALGO Six-Day Race at Gateshead International Stadium. In coming first he completed 501 miles, or 2015 laps of this stadium which is famous for its ultramarathons. The achievement eclipses his own national masters record and is not far short of the all time record set 100 years ago in New York's Madison

Square Garden. Michel Careau had only six hours sleep in as many days when he beat Londoner Richard Brown into second place, 49 miles behind him.

## Award

### Canada receives British Award

For the second year running the British Cartographic Society Award for Design in Cartography has been awarded outside of Britain.

This year the Award was given to Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario and Environment Canada in association with the US Environmental Protection Agency which published The Great Lakes – An Environmental Atlas and Resource Book.

Alan Hughes of Brock University was responsible for preparing the maps and at a recent ceremony at Canada House the trophy of the British Cartographic Society was received by Tom Boehm, Minister (Political and Public Affairs), from the President of the Society, Ralph Robbins.

For the next year this handsome trophy, which is engraved with all the previous winners, will be on display at Canada House, Trafalgar Square.



Mr Tom Boehm, Minister (Political and Public Affairs), recently accepted the British Cartographic Society Award from the President of the Society, Ralph Robbins, on behalf of Brock University.

# Exhibition of Canadian photography begins European Tour

Carole Conde /  
Karl Beveridge:

Canada's new High Commissioner to London, Donald Macdonald, was at the Stills Gallery in Edinburgh on January 13 to open an exhibition of contemporary Canadian photography. The exhibition – which goes on display at the Canada House Gallery in London next month – is the first major showing of Canadian photography to be mounted in Britain for five years. It has been curated by Rob Powell, Director of the Stills Gallery, with the support of the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography in Ottawa, and Canada House, London.

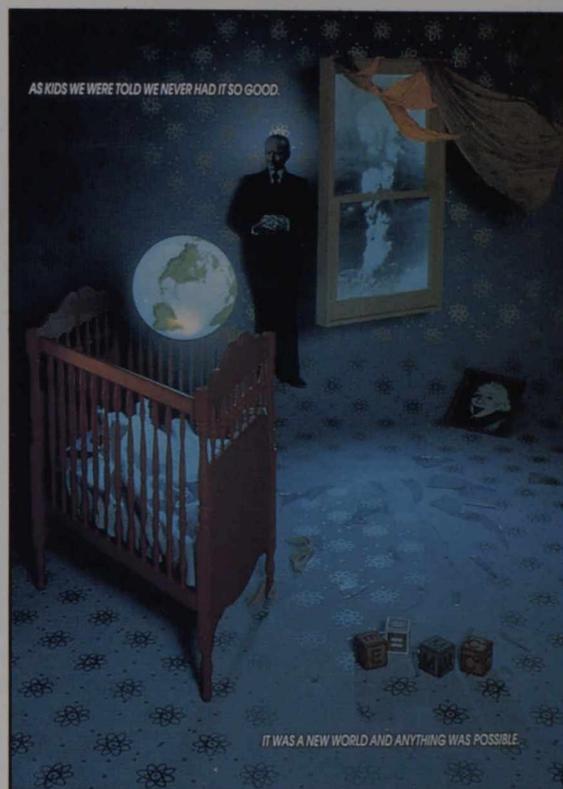
Entitled 'Power Plays', the exhibition addresses the theme of power in contemporary society through the eyes of five established Canadian photographers and one photographic partnership. 'All of them combine personal creativity with social concern,' says Rob Powell. 'However, their approaches are quite different, ranging from the documentary style of Lynne Cohen to the photomontages of Guimond and Sourkes'.

With the exception of Cohen, all of the exhibitors are making their UK debuts. Miklos Legrady, in an unusual series called 'Catastrophic

Donigan Cumming:



Pierre Guimond:



Theory', uses carefully staged and garishly-lit tableaux in a form of theatrical still-life to address the role of social taboo and mass media. In contrast, Cheryl Sourkes mixes text, book illustrations and photographs to make dense and multi-layered photograms which refer both to a highly personal mythology and to cultural systems of knowledge and power.

## Focus on political and social issues

The explosive colour photomontages of Pierre Guimond have a dreamlike, sometimes nightmarish, atmosphere that is achieved through the juxtaposition of media imagery. Donigan Cumming's images are disturbing, but at the same time they parody and challenge photography's social-documentary tradition. Lynne Cohen – whose work has recently been the subject of a book published by Aperture, New York – meticulously documents interior institutional spaces. She is represented by seven large-scale photographs in this exhibition.

Carole Conde and Karl Beveridge make up the photographic partnership. They have worked closely with specific communities and with trade unions over a number of years. Their art is essentially political, and they create intricate tableaux using actors, props and text to represent both labour history and current issues. Nuclear power is one such issue, and their series 'No Immediate Threat' will be featured in the upcoming exhibition, together with examples of their other work.

After its display at the Canada House Gallery in London, the exhibition will move to the Impressions Gallery in York; then in the spring, it will leave for the Continent.

