

Bulletin

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SYMPHONIC MUSICIANS IN SHORT SUPPLY

The following remarks were made recently by André Fortier, director of the Canada Council, to the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians meeting in Montreal:

...I am here in my capacity as director of the Canada Council. For those of you who don't know about the Council, it was established in 1957 by an Act of the Canadian Parliament. It is an independent body responsible for promoting the arts, humanities and social sciences in this country, and has a somewhat similar role to that of the National Endowment for the Arts in the United States, with which many of you are probably more familiar.

The Council carries out its role and obligations mainly through a broad-based program of fellowships and grants. We receive an annual appropriation from the Canadian Parliament, income on the Council's original \$50-million endowment fund, and substantial bequests and donations from individuals and corporate citizens of Canada. At present, our total annual expenditure is \$39 million (Canadian), of which \$15 million is devoted to aid and support the arts. And this is something in which you have more than passing interest.

In our 1971-72 fiscal year we distributed nearly \$4 million for opera and music. Interestingly, this compares to \$1.25 million five years earlier. So you can see that our level of involvement has increased considerably.

CANADA OUTSPENDS U.S.?

You may have read in the *Saturday Review* or other American periodicals that the Canadian Government is spending proportionately more than the United States on the arts. While you and I may take some of the figures put forth to prove this thesis with some scepticism, there may be some basis to it. This year the National Endowment for the Arts in a country of 205 million is funded to the amount of \$30 million, while Canada, with a population of 22 million, disburses half that amount through the Canada Council.

So much for what we are!

I venture to say that you are interested in our views concerning symphony and opera musicians. Perhaps, as a preface, I should say that, instead of sitting back and congratulating ourselves on what we've done, we are at present re-evaluating, reassessing, questioning, *all* our programs. It's salutary and healthy to be in a self-questioning frame of mind provided the directions are positive.

As one example of this re-evaluation process, we are at present questioning 12,000 Canadian performing artists on their work experience and earnings last year. These include, of course, many AF of M members, as well as members of Actor's Equity, the Union des Artistes, etc.

STUDY OF OPERA COMPANIES

With impetus given by the Ontario Arts Council, we associated ourselves in a study of opera companies across Canada a year ago now. Among others, the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto, the Vancouver and Edmonton Operas, l'Opéra du Québec, and the National Arts Centre were under a cultural microscope. Such related programs as the opera productions at Stratford, Ontario, and our Canadian Broad-

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casting Corporation television were studied. All of this stemmed from growing alarm related to costs and to the static nature of opera in Canada. The study was undertaken by the Earl of Harewood, who had a long association with the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden and the Edinburgh Festival. It was a direct, forthright and useful report.

So what do we think? What do we feel? We feel that more talented men and women should be training to be symphony and opera musicians in Canada. It bothers us that almost all of the young people who audition for the Canada Council bursaries are looking towards careers as soloists. They don't aspire to symphony orchestra work.

We have been asking ourselves the question – why is this so? Why aren't our young people interested in a symphony orchestra career? It becomes even more difficult for us to find answers because many of our teachers are themselves members of symphony orchestras. Or perhaps symphony musicians are frustrated soloists at heart.

It's an indictment of our Canadian society that more post-secondary institutions don't have orchestras in which young people can learn the art of ensemble playing. To my knowledge, only two Canadian universities support students' orchestras. And this is not good.

ENCOURAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS

So what do we propose? We propose that schools should musically orient themselves towards student ensemble work and that those in charge should introduce the young people not only to the more traditional kinds of music but also to the work of contemporary composers, and particularly of composers in our own country. I put this as an appeal rather than a promise. The Canada Council can help through such subsidized organizations as the National Youth Orchestra and the Association of Canadian Orchestras. The main thrust, however, must come from educators and musicians.

The Canada Council has particular reason to be interested in community involvement in music and all the performing arts because our country is sparsely populated and many of our citizens have not had the least exposure to the arts. We also share with many artists in the United States the wish to involve more people in the cities with the arts. That's why we should like to see our orchestras perform more often in smaller units. A symphony orchestra, for example, can at times separate into ten groups and play for ten times as many people. I confess that we have encountered some resistance to this scheme because some musicians – and you can correct me here – are like members of a Scottish clan. They want to stick together. I guess what I am saying is that greater flexibility would be salutary.

WAGE COMPARISON

In the Canada Council we are pleased that symphony and opera musicians' incomes have increased and

that there are more weeks of work. But it's not nearly good enough. I was interested in studying the American Federation of Musicians booklet on wage-scales and conditions in the symphony orchestras in the United States and Canada. The figures I have relate to the 1970-71 season. As examples of Canadian conditions, Vancouver provided employment for 30 weeks at a guaranteed annual wage of \$4,050. Toronto, of course, was considerably advanced, providing 42 weeks' employment at a guaranteed annual wage of \$8,190. In this city, Montreal, the season of employment extended to 44 weeks with a guaranteed annual wage of \$8,800. Then of course I compared our Canadian situation to Boston, Chicago and New York – 52 weeks a year, guaranteed annual wage in excess of \$15,000. We have a long, long way to go.

This brings me to a final point. We are convinced in the Canada Council that symphony orchestras should look ahead to the structures they want to be – and actually must be – in the future. This is particularly true in regard to their governing boards.

In a study we made in early 1971, we found that the chief criticism to be directed at the present volunteer board system of control in virtually all our artistic organizations is that, despite the provision of public support, the system places control firmly in the hands of a minuscule portion of our total society. I know that many artists complain about the inefficiency of boards, but the present system has looked after some interests remarkably well.

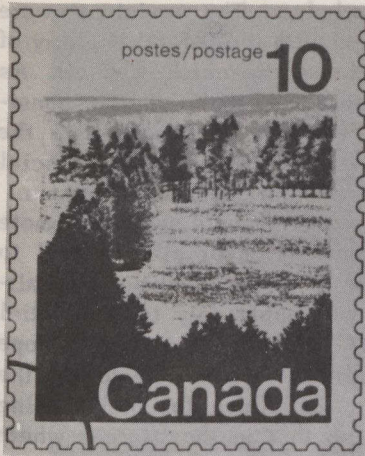
Symphony orchestras and opera companies particularly have tended to be privately run – that is, by a board made up of social and business leaders who generally are the largest donors to the organization.

TRIPARTITE BOARDS BEST

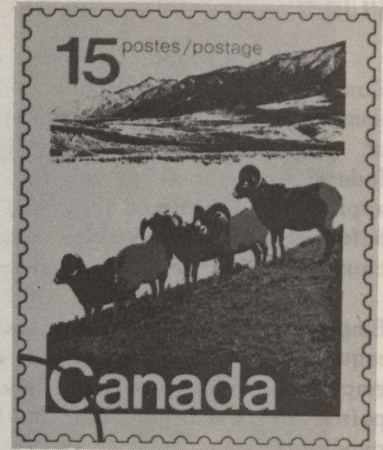
But today in Canada, and increasingly in the United States, governments are becoming even more deeply involved in funding. We will have to find ways to include not only community leaders but the general public and musicians on boards. In short, tripartite boards representing the producers of the product, the shareholders of the product and the users of the product must reflect the growing investment of government.

My immediate predecessor as director of the Canada Council, the charming, urbane Peter Dwyer (who still serves us in a consultant capacity), said at a meeting of the Associated Councils of the Arts when it met in Canada four years ago: "We all of us grow older day by day. There is some tendency towards the hardening of our artistic arteries, a danger of looking backward rather than forward."

He went on to say: "The only antidote is a constant respect for the reasonable excesses of the young even though the shocks they often contain may bring us into conflict with the more conservative elements of society who look to us to assist what is comforting in the arts because it has become familiar with time...."



NEW ISSUES OF WILDLIFE STAMPS



Five new 24-by-30 mm stamps, in denominations of ten- 15- 20- 25- and 50-cents were issued by the Canada Post Office on September 8.

All five, designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, feature examples of wildlife and terrain indigenous to various regions of Canada.

The ten-cent issue depicts the typical forests and lakes of central Canada. The thousands of clear, cold lakes dotting the region, which are largely the result of glaciation, are set in forests of spruce, tamarack, pine and fir, among jagged rocks and marshes, where an abundance of wildlife lives.

Canada's western mountain areas, inhabited by mountain sheep and other species, are represented on the 15-cent denomination. From spring to autumn, the surefooted bighorn wanders among the crags and rocky ledges searching for grass. With the advent of cold weather, the rams and ewes form a single band and move to lower altitudes for mating. The offspring are born in late spring. Dark in colour except for

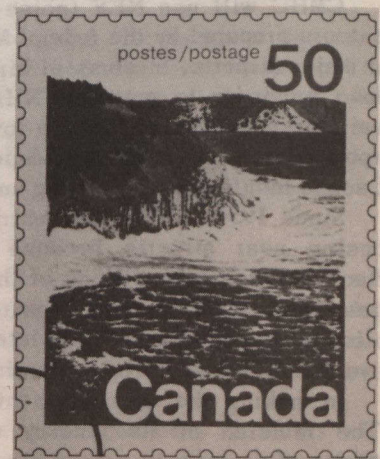
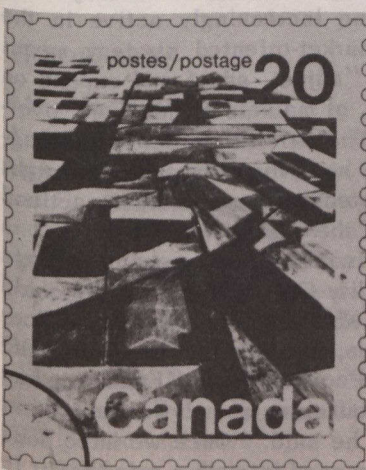
lighter rump and under areas, the mountain sheep has dark, curved horns.

A prairie mosaic was chosen for the 20-cent stamp to show the vastness and diversity of the prairies. While wheat is the basic crop, other products such as oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and sugar beets also have their place. South and west of the main wheat-growing areas, ranching is important.

Symbolic of the Canadian North are the two polar bears that appear on the 25-cent issue. The polar bear, or ice or white bear as it is sometimes called, ranges from Victoria Strait east to James Bay.

A good swimmer, it will often travel great distances from its ice-floe home in search of the seals, fish, birds and young walruses on which it feeds. Polar bears, a traditional source of food and clothing for the Eskimo, have in recent years been regarded by many as an endangered species.

The 50-cent stamp depicts the natural splendour of the 60,000 miles of Canadian seashore, much of which is irregular, rugged and barren.



PUBLIC SERVANTS AND ELECTIONS

John J. Carson, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, recently announced new rules, effective immediately, for public servants who apply for leave of absence to seek nomination as candidates in federal, provincial or territorial elections. If their application is refused they will be granted a hearing before the Public Service Commissioners to show cause why their request should not be granted.

Under Section 32 of the 1967 Public Service Employment Act, the Commission may refuse such requests if it is believed that the usefulness of the employees in the positions they occupy would be impaired by reason of their having been an election candidate.

Section 32 does not prohibit public servants from attending political meetings, or from contributing money to a candidate or a party. They are not permitted, however, to seek nomination as a candidate in a federal, provincial or territorial election, unless granted leave of absence without pay.

Applications for leave of absence must be made by employees as early as possible before the nominating convention. If granted, the leave would begin on the day of the nominating convention or the day on which the employees become actively engaged in seeking the nomination, whichever is the earlier, and would end when election results are announced or earlier if requested by the employee. Once public servants are elected, they cease to be employees of the Public Service.

AIRPORT NOISE RULES HOME LOANS

Changes have been announced by Mr. Ron Basford, Minister of State for Urban Affairs, in Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation requirements for housing planned for construction near airports, with National Housing Act financing. The new lending policy is based on forecasts of noise-exposure at each airport, replacing earlier requirements which took a standard form at every airport regardless of size.

CMHC will use NEF (noise-exposure forecasts) contours prepared by the federal Ministry of Transport for major airports. In areas of high noise-exposure in close proximity to runways, NHA loans will not be available. In areas subject to lower levels of noise-exposure, loan approval will depend on the adequacy of sound insulation in dwelling units.

Since 1956, CMHC has restricted NHA loans for housing near airports because of the detrimental effects on living conditions of the noise from airport operations. The revised requirements update this policy in accordance with the latest techniques which have been developed for evaluating noise.

In making the announcement, Mr. Basford said: "The revision of its lending requirements in the vicinity of airports is part of a continuing process by CMHC of updating its requirements in accord with

modern technical knowledge. The revisions were developed in co-operation with the federal Ministry of Transport and the National Research Council. As land-use control decisions fall within the responsibility of the provinces and municipalities, the Corporation consulted with officials of provincial governments during the preparation of the revisions.

"The Corporation's requirements seek to promote good residential environments near airports and to avoid serious disruption of living conditions by airport operations. They will apply only to residential development where NHA financing is sought. I hope provinces and municipalities will be able to use the CMHC requirements as guidelines for their zoning and land-use policies so that in those areas where NHA financing is not used, development is compatible with forecast noise-exposures."

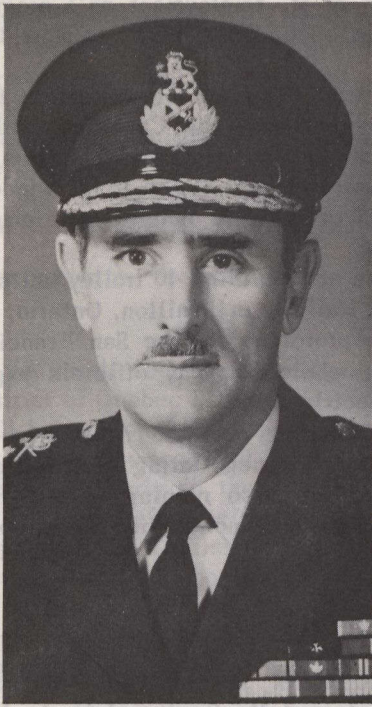
AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION CHALLENGE

The Federal Government has a comprehensive program of market expansion for Canadian agriculture, Agriculture Minister H.A. (Bud) Olson told a group of touring farm writers and broadcasters recently. "We are interested in more than increased sales," he stated. "Expansion for expansion's sake only is not satisfactory. We must not lose track of our first and most important goal - increased returns for Canadian family farmers."

"Market expansion of Canadian agricultural products requires more than an aggressive marketing approach involving market intelligence, promotion and advertising," Mr. Olson added. "It requires the ability to deliver to our markets, be they domestic or export, the kind of product that is wanted, at the time it is required, in the form it is wanted, and at a fair price. The Federal Government is offering leadership in the multitude of activities that is required for co-ordinating this ability. This leadership will be stepped up in the future."

He said that the commodity teams of Project 75, a new program evolved in the federal Department of Agriculture based on a market-oriented food-systems approach, would become increasingly active in the next few months. A market-oriented strategy meant that agriculture would "adjust, adapt and expand on the basis of the needs, of markets at home and overseas", he declared. The efforts of particular segments of the industry, however commendable, might fall short or be frustrated, if complementary actions by other components of the system were lacking.

There were, Mr. Olson went on, growing markets for the kinds of commodity Canadian agriculture could produce - in the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Eastern Europe, China and the countries of the "Pacific Rim". "Each one has different needs and requirements and we must learn how to service them," he said. "Once we have done this, we will need to proceed in such a way that it is a permanent market and a premium market."



*New Chief of Defence Staff
General Jacques A. Dextraze
(left) replaces General
Frederick R. Sharp (right),
who has retired.*



TOP MAN IN UNIFORM

Canada's new Chief of the Defence Staff is General Jacques A. Dextraze of Montreal, a 53-year old, much decorated infantryman, who took over on September 15 from General Frederick R. Sharp of Moosomin, Saskatchewan.

General Sharp, a Second World War bomber commander with 37 years' service, has led the Canadian Armed Forces for the past three years.

The new head of the armed forces began his career in 1940, at the age of 21, as a private with Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, a Montreal infantry regiment. By 1944, he was commanding his unit with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He won the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in the fighting in North-

west Europe and a bar to the DSO for his part in the surrender of Gronigen in the Netherlands.

General Sharp became a civilian after the war, but returned to uniform in 1950 to lead the 2nd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment ("Van Doos") in Korea and was made an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Several senior posts followed until 1963, when he went to the Congo as chief of staff of the UN forces there. For "outstanding planning and leadership in rescue operations" he was made a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

He became chief of personnel of the Canadian Forces in 1970.

TRADE NEWS

Wheat Pact with Algeria

An agreement for the sale of wheat by Canada to Algeria was signed in Ottawa last month by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Ambassador Djamel Houhou of Algeria. "This agreement between Canada and Algeria," Mr. Pepin said, "provides that Algeria shall buy in Canada, through the Office algérien interprofessionnel des Céréales, and Canada shall supply through the Canadian Wheat Board, up to 500,000 metric tons of wheat annually each calendar year for the 1973 to 1977 period inclusive.

All sales under the new agreement will be addi-

tional to those made under the four-year agreement negotiated between the Algerian Government and the Wheat Board in 1970. The long-term agreement, first of its kind with Algeria, calls for the delivery of between 850,000 and 1 million metric tons of wheat by July 31, 1975.

Canada and Tunisia Trade

A meeting was held last month between the Minister of Trade, and Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Tunisian Ambassador to Canada to mark the signing in Tunis of a trade agreement between Canada and Tunisia on August 8.

"The signing of this agreement indicates willingness on the part of our two countries to establish

closer ties," Mr. Pepin said, "and it is a very important step in trade development between Canada and Tunisia."

Canadian exports to Tunisia in 1971 amounted to \$5,692,000, including shipments under the Canadian Co-operation Program, while imports from Tunisia amounted to \$7,000.

Apple Discussions with Japan

Technical discussions between Canadian and Japanese officials are continuing in an effort to open the Japanese market to Canadian apple-growers.

Japan currently forbids the entry of apples from any of the major producing nations, including Canada. A large producer of apples itself, Japan is free of codling moth, an orchard pest that exists in Canada and most other apple-producing countries of the world. To remain free, Japan has prohibited the import of apples from countries where it exists.

Agricultural scientists of the Canada Department of Agriculture must prove to Japan's satisfaction that pre-export procedures remove the danger of codling moth being transmitted in Canadian apples. The Japanese have indicated that, if Canada can provide the scientific evidence to satisfy their strict regulations, provision can be made for entry of Canadian apples.

The first steps toward this object were taken last summer with the visit of a Canadian Government team of research scientists and trade specialists to Japan. During the January ministerial mission to Japan, Mr. Pepin and his Parliamentary Secretary, Bruce Howard, who represents one of the largest apple-growing areas in Canada, raised the matter with the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Akagi. In the spring, additional scientific data from research tests and procedures to avoid the danger of transmitting codling moth in Canadian apples were given to Japanese Government plant health specialists visiting Ottawa and the agricultural research station at Summerland, British Columbia.

"Access to the Japanese apple market is a matter of continuing urgency to my Department," Mr. Pepin said. "Although much work remains to be done before our objectives are reached, these opening exchanges with Japan are encouraging."

Busy Buses

A new plant and about 350 new jobs in Winnipeg during the next 18 months will be a direct result of an agreement between Flyer Industries Ltd and A.M. General Corporation of Mishawaka, Indiana, a subsidiary of American Motors.

Under the agreement, Flyer Industries grants A.M. General the exclusive right to manufacture and sell buses in the United States and in return A.M. General will purchase bus shells from Flyer Industries and provide engineering and technical support for bus designing.

"This agreement is the best thing that has happened to Flyer," said company president Thomas

J. Ault. "Because of it, employment will progressively increase from about 250 persons to more than 600."

The A.M. General Flyer prototype differs from Flyer transit buses built for the Canadian market. It has a different engine built by General Motors, an energy-absorbing water bumper at the front, windows for standing passengers (a U.S. federal requirement) and air conditioning.

The company is now building 40 trolley units for the Hamilton Street Railway in Hamilton, Ontario, and is manufacturing a prototype for the San Francisco Municipal Railway, where company officials expect to sell up to 210 electric units.

The City of Winnipeg operates more than 210 Flyer diesel units and is negotiating for additional buses. Flyer buses are also running in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

CANADIANA AT MCGILL

Recent developments in its two major universities have reinforced Montreal's claim to be a leading centre for Canadian historical research. McGill's announcement of the acquisition of the second major Canadian collection of Dr. Lawrence M. Lande follows shortly after the news of Mr. Louis Melzack's gift of his collection to the University of Montreal.

Dr. Lande, who is a graduate both of McGill (B.A.) and the University of Montreal (LL.B.), presented the first collection to McGill in 1965. With his aid, the University was later able to acquire the important Lande-Arkin Collection, dealing largely with the Canadian West. Now, with the support of a legacy from the late Jean Michel, a third large group of material is made available for scholarly research and will be known as the Lande-Jean Michel Collection.

These three collections, with smaller groups available in the Lande Room of McGill's McLennan Library, total over 10,000 items of printed source material. Other significant McGill holdings of *Canadiana* are in the Rare Book Department, the McCord Museum, the Osler Library and the Law Library. These make an outstanding addition to the *Canadiana* available in Montreal.

Among the other Montreal collections are the Louis Melzack gift at Montreal University, the Gagnon collection at the Montreal Municipal Library and the *Canadiana* collections of the Quebec National Library.

Dr. Lawrence Lande's William Blake collection, which he donated to McGill over 20 years ago, is housed in the Rare Book Department, but his *Canadiana* are to be found in the Lande Room on the fourth floor of the McLennan Library, which was specially designed to house these major collections and to display many of the prints and maps of early Montreal that Dr. Lande has given to McGill. The room is also

the headquarters for the Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, which has sponsored the publication of several significant works on Canadian topics, including a study of Thomas Chandler Haliburton by Professor S.B. Liljegren of the Canadian Institute of Uppsala University, Sweden.

As in the case of his original collection, Dr. Lande has already published a bibliography of the

newly-acquired Lande-Jean Michel Collection, which lists more than 2,500 items of historic Canadian history from the early voyages of discovery up to Confederation and, for the Canadian West, Arctic and Northwest, up to the early twentieth century. Major groups cover such topics as Indians, the French Régime, Confederation, medicine, music and trade. There are 76 early Canadian imprints up to 1800.

TOURIST HAVEN EX GHOST TOWN

A small abandoned village in the Lac St. Jean district of Quebec is being developed into what could well become one of the most beautiful roadside parks in North America. Val-Jalbert, a prosperous little community early in the century, had been deserted for 35 years before being purchased by the provincial Department of Tourism, Fish and Game. The village contains some 50 houses in a surface area of about 20 million square feet. Several buildings, including a large plant and the old hotel, as well as camping-grounds, are open to the public.

At the beginning of the century, Damase Jalbert, an enterprising citizen, built a sawmill on this site, and soon houses, churches, a store, a school and a hotel sprang up. Although the mill went broke in 1909, it was reopened next year and produced as much as 50 tons of pulp a day. In 1928, the business ran into new financial problems and closed its doors forever.

Today, the ghost village has come to life with a

new business – tourism. The picturesque site is crossed by the Ouatouchouan – “clear stream” in the Algonquin tongue – with a waterfall that rushes down from a height of 236 feet, and the village has become one of the highlights of the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean tourist itinerary.

This region, called the “Kingdom of the Saguenay” since the days of Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada, is one of the important agricultural and industrial districts of Quebec. Its rocks, part of the Laurentian Shield, are among the oldest on earth. The Saguenay River was for a long time the sole access to the heart of this vast area. Through it, today, deep-sea and pleasure craft can reach Chicoutimi. A modern road from Quebec City stretches north through the Laurentian Park up to Lac St. Jean. The area is well known for its excellent fishing and agriculture. The plateau extending west of the Lake to the Saguenay River is called “Quebec’s granary” because of its fertility.



The deserted houses of Val-Jalbert

TUNA FISHERY BANNED

The development of a commercial tuna fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been prohibited because current stocks of tuna in the North Atlantic have been depleted from pressure of a commercial fishery. Fisheries Minister Jack Davis stated that large tuna found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence migrate into the open sea, where they are caught commercially in areas such as George's Bank. Smaller tuna are taken off the coast of New England and in more distant regions, such as the Bay of Biscay. Commercial exploitation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence would rapidly reduce the numbers of large tuna in the North Atlantic to levels that might threaten the conservation of the species.

Since early 1960 large tuna have declined in the North Atlantic by about 30 per cent, and some tuna fisheries have disappeared completely. Tuna stocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend almost wholly on relatively old and very large fish the occurrence of which is limited and irregular. These fish appear in waters that either are very deep or shallow and rocky. They seldom appear in schools of more than a dozen and they roam over wide areas quickly. In addition, not only are there many technological difficulties in establishing a commercial fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence but there is an insufficient resource supply to support such a fishery.

A small but developing sports fishery, which has existed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence since 1968, will not be affected by the prohibition of commercial fishing, Mr. Davis said. So far this year, in a season extending from mid-July to mid-October, more than 29 charter boats, mainly operating from Prince Edward Island, have caught 364 large tuna. Last year the sports catch was 215.

WOMEN IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

"I don't want to over-promise and under-deliver," says Denise Moncion of the Treasury Board.

As a policy specialist in a newly-established position in Treasury Board's Manpower Policy Division, Miss Moncion is responsible for providing policy direction for special interest groups such as women, native peoples and youth. The principal emphasis of her work, she explains, will be formulating policies aimed at the integration of women in the federal public service.

COMMON OBJECTIVE

This objective is shared with the Public Service Commission's Office of Equal Opportunities for Women. Miss Moncion hopes the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Public Service Commission will undertake co-ordinated and supported actions implementing recommendations from the Archibald Report

and of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

"The problems we're dealing with now aren't just related to women," she says. They are rooted in our way of life, in our institutions, in the changing concepts of male and female roles — a trend which she views as irreversible.

LOOSENING UP THE SYSTEM

But how do you begin to change such a situation within the federal service?

"We need to introduce more flexibility in the system," says Miss Moncion, so that all types of people can be accommodated within the structure and make a valid contribution." For example, more flexible working hours and increased opportunities for part-time employment within the service would help. People would then be better able to choose suitable work options — a factor which would help not only women with family responsibilities, but youth and other groups as well.

But, Miss Moncion points out, policy decisions alone cannot make equal opportunities a reality in the public service. In the final analysis a great deal depends on the women themselves. "Whether or not the new programs succeed," she says, "depends largely on them."

BRITISH FIRM HIRES ONTARIO DESIGNER

Ontario will enter the European Common Market in a roundabout way, thanks to the accomplishments of a noted Toronto designer and an assignment from Sterling Knitting of London, England.

Pat McDonagh, a holder of four awards for fashions shown on Eedee, a program to encourage "excellence of design" sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, has left for England to close the deal that will set up Pat McDonagh of London Ltd. She will design for the company on a royalty basis, the moneys being turned back into her own Toronto firm. She will commute between Toronto and London. "It is a unique situation for the United Kingdom to buy Canadian designs. Sterling Knitting will use the same styles and patents as Canada but in British fabrics," Miss McDonagh explained.

She also added that Canada was finally appreciating the value of its own designers. She designed the canary-yellow outfits for the Ontario Place hostesses for the opening season, plus the dress for the restaurants and boutique staff. In spring 1970, she was the first Canadian designer nominated for the *New York Times* spring fashion awards.

Pat McDonagh born in England, has appeared on numerous television shows and has had complimentary mentions in magazines, including *Seventeen*, *Vogue*, *MacLean's*, *Chatelaine*, *Weekend* and *Women's Wear Daily*.