

CANADA REPORTS

F A L L 1 9 8 7



**Multiculturalism:
Building the
Canadian Mosaic**

**Canadian Artists
on Tour**

**A Quarter Century
in Space**

The Changing Face of Canadian Society

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Multiculturalism is an inherent part of the history of Canada. Regardless of where immigrants came from, they forged distinctive cultures in adapting to the geographic, social and economic conditions prevailing in the different regions of the country where they made their new homes. Settlers in Acadia,

New Brunswick, for instance, evolved a distinctively different language and culture from those who settled in Quebec or in Manitoba, even though all came from the same country, France.

Cultural diversity has characterized Canada since its earliest history when aboriginal peoples spoke many

tongues across the country. The first appreciation of a cultural mosaic, however, appeared only during the 1920s and 1930s. And it was not until the 100th Anniversary of Canada becoming a nation in 1967 that the Cana-

Canadian cities: a kaleidoscope of cultures.



dian Parliament passed an Immigration Act free from discrimination.

This diversity was recognized and enhanced once again with the introduction of the Bill of Rights in 1960, which provided rights and freedoms to *all* Canadians in law.

Following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, the Official Languages Act of 1969 recognized Canada's bilingualism and proclaimed English and French as the two official languages.

In addition, the Royal Commission recommended "a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework." Thus, in 1971, Canada became officially multicultural. The multicultural policy introduced that year focused on four areas: assistance to cultural groups, help in overcoming barriers to full participation, promotion of cultural interchange in the interest of national unity, and assistance in official language training.

Interestingly, individual Canadians accept and encourage the richness of Canada's multicultural existence. Polls conducted over the past 10 years indicate a steady growth in acceptance of this concept.

In 1977, the Canadian Human Rights Act was passed by Parliament prohibiting discrimination based on "race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, family status, disability, or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted." This Act represented an important step in the recognition of Canada's diversity and the growing sense of consciousness of human rights, as it provided equal

opportunity in all matters within the purview of the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

In 1982, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was entrenched in the Constitution making basic rights and freedoms much less susceptible to alteration. The entrenchment allowed for the Charter to take precedence over all legislation. In addition to basic rights covered in the Bill of Rights, the Charter included issues such as mobility rights and minority language rights. It also asserted in Section 27 an interpretative "multicultural" clause that specifies how other sections of the Charter should be applied:

This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.

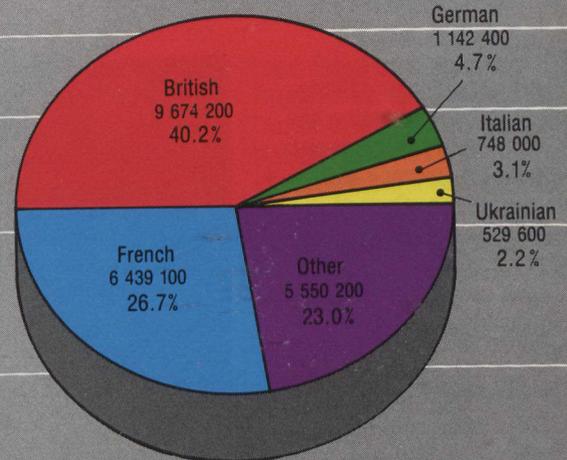
For Canada, part of the consciousness of human rights has been the acceptance of diversity. This is demonstrated in that the confluence of multiculturalism and bilingualism is becoming more and more evident. For example, a Portuguese child in Ottawa would likely learn both French and English, while retaining his or her own language and culture.

Interestingly, individual Canadians accept and encourage the richness of Canada's multicultural existence. Polls conducted over the past 10 years indicate a steady growth in acceptance of this concept.

Indeed, multicultural policies have evolved considerably over the years. And the evolution continues.

In fact, Canada's Minister of State for Multiculturalism, at a June 1987 conference, proposed legislation that would change current multicultural policies into laws. He stated that government legislation soon to be introduced would

ETHNIC ORIGIN (1981)



Total population : 24 083 500

- give full legislative recognition to Canada's cultural and racial diversity;
- provide the basic elements of a race-relations strategy;
- stress public awareness and participation in overcoming prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination; and
- recognize the need for all institutions to ensure equality of opportunity for all Canadians regardless of race, colour, age, religion or sex.

In Canada, multiculturalism has evolved into a way of life that encompasses and addresses all Canadians.

The legislation is designed to encourage cross-racial understanding and to take advantage of all facets of Canada's linguistic, cultural and racial diversity.

In Canada, multiculturalism has evolved into a way of life that encompasses and addresses all Canadians. Today, Canadian multicultural policies and programs recognize the various cultural

origins of the Canadian population in its entirety. In addition, they address the need to work towards equality of opportunity for all Canadians. In so doing, Canadian policies and programs continue to focus on enhancing cultural, social, economic and political equality, particularly among Canadians who are minorities on the basis of race, national or ethnocultural origin, colour or religion.

All Canadians benefit from the multiculturalism of their country, whether they come from the majority whose background is English or French, or from the minority with their various ethnic backgrounds. Those from majority communities are encouraged to learn and enjoy heritage languages, take part in multicultural events, and share their own cultures, desires and concerns with those from the minority groups. In Canada, it is recognized that all Canadians have a heritage that contributes to Canada's cultural diversity. This is the essence of multiculturalism.

F orty Years of Canadian Citizenship

This year Canada salutes its citizens by celebrating the 40th anniversary of Canadian citizenship. A country of some 25 million, Canada wishes to recognize its multicultural, multiracial citizenry who have come from all over the world to enrich its society.

It may seem contradictory that a nation that just celebrated its 120th birthday of Confederation can also be having a 40th anniversary of citizenship. Since 1947, Canadians have legally been citizens of their own country. Before 1947, however, Canadians were considered to be British subjects.

Pressure from Canadians during and after the Second World War made it clear that they wanted a way to show their pride in Canada as an independent nation. This led to the drafting of a distinctly "Canadian" Citizenship Act which came into force on January 1, 1947. The Act was a major step in completing the gradual transition from colony to sovereign nation.



Countries have different attitudes to citizenship. In some parts of the world it is an asset jealously guarded by those whose families have possessed it for many generations, and recent arrivals cannot fully share it. In Canada quite the opposite is true, as new immigrants can, within a period of a few years, apply for and, in most cases, obtain citizenship.

Only Canada's native peoples have lived in the country for thousands of years. All other Canadians are either descended from

Citizens in the making.

immigrant stock or are immigrants who have come from all parts of the world.

Canada recognizes and appreciates this strong cultural diversity which is an integral part of its citizenship. Citizens are encouraged to maintain links with their cultural heritage while sharing and supporting Canadian rights and obligations. Such links with origins enrich Canada both culturally and economically.

Multiculturalism Means Business

Canadians are familiar with such names as Reichman, Polanyi, Vander Zalm, Cowpland and Sung. They conjure up images of purchases of New York skyscrapers, and of Nobel Prize winners, provincial politics, state-of-the-art industry technology, and high-fashion design. The names belong to high-profile Canadians who came to Canada as immigrants.

Who are these Canadians? They are people who have come from throughout the world, sought economic opportunities, and who have helped shape the face of this nation.

Canadians have watched Alfred Sung reach international stardom as a high-fashion designer. They may not know or care that his first home was Hong Kong but they are proud of him as a Canadian. And who helped propel him to stardom? Two

other immigrants, Saul and Joe Mimran who came from Morocco only 30 years ago. The Monaco Group, which markets Sung designs, had total sales in and outside Canada of \$24 million at the end of 1985.

Small business also attracts newcomers to Canada. In Toronto, Canada's largest city, almost 60 per cent of self-employed people have a non-British or non-French background, although ethnic groups account for only 45 per cent of the city's population. In the country as a whole, these same Canadians are 50 per cent more likely to be self-employed than other Canadians, despite the fact they constitute 31 per cent of the population.

The Canadian government recognizes that entrepreneurs from different ethnic backgrounds mean business for Canada. For that reason, the government has not only increased the general immi-

gration level but has doubled the number of Canadian business immigrants in the past two years.

Business immigrants bring contacts with businesses in their former homeland. They also bring language and cultural understanding which in our ever-shrinking world help Canada trade with other nations. As Prime Minister Mulroney says, "Few countries depend on foreign trade as much as we do. And fewer countries are better placed to battle for new international markets."

In recent years, several Pacific Rim countries have entered world markets as major importers and exporters of manufactured goods. As a result, a number of western nations have attempted to strengthen their cultural and economic links with the Asian continent.

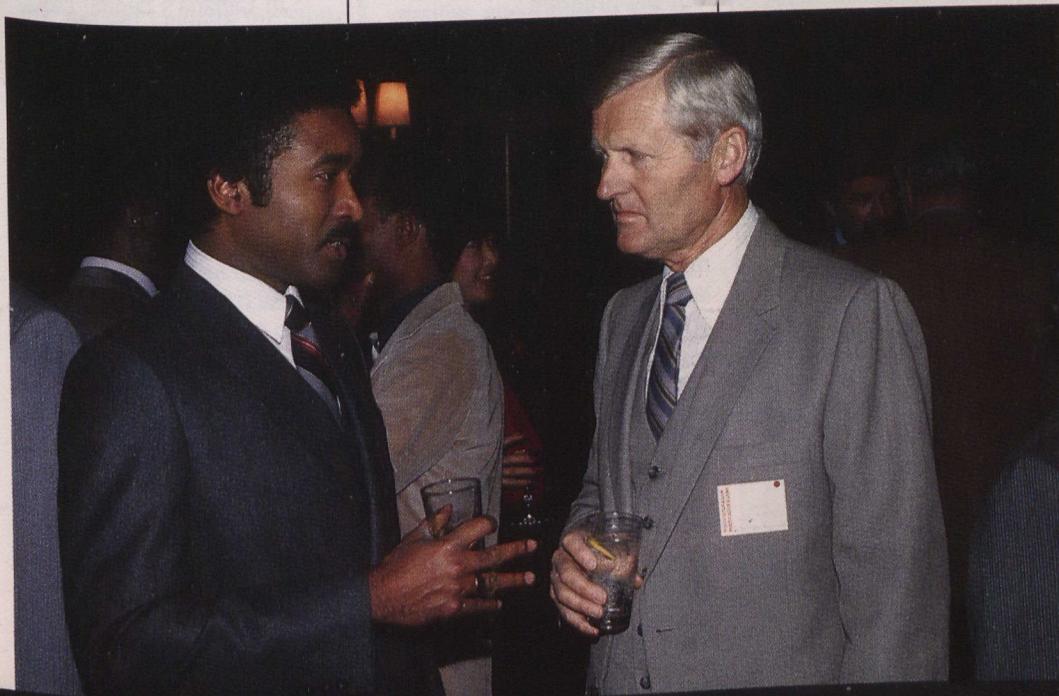
Canada recognizes that Japan, China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong

and Singapore represent major trading opportunities in the present and even larger markets in the future. Successful trading agreements will depend on sensitive negotiations between people who understand one another.

Aware of the impact of multiculturalism, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has become a multilingual organization. It is therefore able to interact with other organizations such as the Canada-Arab Business Council, the Canadian East European Trade Council, the Canada-Korea Business Council and the Canadian Committee of the Pacific Basin Economic Council. The list is growing.

In April 1986, the Minister of State for Multiculturalism hosted a conference called Multiculturalism Means Business with the intention of making Canadians aware of the resource represented by a multiracial, multicultural business community. John Bulloch, President of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, urged those at the conference to capitalize on this opportunity. He said, "Resources within Canadian communities that are of neither English nor French origin represent a national treasure. We need them to help Canada become a genuinely international economy."

In a multicultural business world, successful trading agreements depend upon sensitive negotiations between people who understand one another.



E

ducation Responds to Cultural Diversity

Canada's multicultural, multiracial mix creates a major challenge for Canadian educators. The education system across the country must cope with over 60 languages and more than 70 cultural groups. They are not all in the same classroom, of course, but some schools do have 20 or more distinct ethnic groups. There was a time when this diversity was virtually ignored. But no more. Encouraged by Canada's national multicultural policy, many Canadian school boards have initiated multicultural education programs for their students.

While multicultural school programs vary across the land to reflect local needs, they have the same basic goals. Multiculturalism is not just for and about immigrant children. It concerns and relates to all Canadian children. The main thrust in most classrooms is cultural awareness, where games, discussions, research, movies and field trips are all used to help students understand and appreciate other cultures.



There are specific programs for students who are new to the country and need extra help in any subject. There are also classes in either English or French as a second language for those who are not yet fluent in one of Canada's official languages.

Many schools invite parents to participate in the program as advisors or instructors. Their contribution assists in providing facts, figures and artifacts to round out the program.

Heritage Language Programs

Because regular classrooms cannot always provide instruction in each child's mother tongue, heritage language programs, offered outside school hours, supplement multicultural education programs. The Canadian government provides support for many supplementary language schools across the country, and for more than 125 000 students in 8 000 classes studying 62 languages.

A major challenge for Canadian educators, Canada's multicultural mix consists of more than 70 ethnic groups.

In Canada's capital city, Ottawa, classes are usually held for two and one-half hours on Saturday mornings. Public funds are available to support a teacher, but all other services are commonly supplied by volunteers. There is no charge to the student and anyone may attend. Parents from two separate ethnic groups may decide to send their children to classes in both languages. Students who come from a different ethnic background may attend classes to learn a different language and culture.

Ontario, the province with the largest ethnic population, is proposing an extensive expansion to its heritage



language program. A proposed plan of action has been distributed to all interested parents, teachers and community groups. They have been asked to comment, for example, on training for teachers and on learning materials. The government of Ontario will then draft a new heritage language instruction bill.

Another government initiative is a heritage language institute in western Canada which will enhance the teaching of heritage languages and develop Canadian-oriented teaching materials. The Canadian government is also exploring the possibility of a complementary initiative in Quebec.

This national strategy also includes a major national conference on heritage

berta. Other Alberta ethno-cultural groups joined the movement and today instruction in many subjects is provided in eight languages: English, French, Ukrainian, German, Hebrew, Cree, Arabic and Chinese (Mandarin).

Conference speakers pointed out that classes in another western province, Manitoba, are conducted in English, French, Ukrainian, German and Hebrew. There are trilingual programs in some centres where Ukrainian and French are both taught as second languages. In Toronto, there is a Chinese-Canadian, bilingual, bicultural school program.

Canada's concern with multicultural education continues beyond elementary and secondary school. The Canadian government has



languages to be hosted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in January 1988. The conference will explore such issues as curriculum development, teacher training and Canadian-produced materials.

In some parts of Canada, ethnic groups represent a significant minority. Out-of-school classes are not considered enough. Speakers at a 1985 conference entitled *Multicultural Education: A Partnership* outlined some of the special programs available across Canada. For example, in 1974, English-Ukrainian bilingual classes were established in Edmonton's two school systems in the western province of Al-

also assisted Canadian universities and ethnic communities in establishing 11 academic chairs in multicultural studies. The most recent additions were a chair in Estonian Studies at the University of Toronto and a chair of Punjabi Language, Literature and Sikh Studies at the University of British Columbia.

Those interested in applying the principles of multiculturalism in the workplace may obtain advanced training and resource materials at the new Institute of Multicultural Resource Development, soon to be housed in Calgary, Alberta. The institute will be funded by both the Alberta and Canadian governments.

HERITAGE LANGUAGE

Heritage Language classes for elementary school-age children are offered in the following languages, at the locations listed. There is no charge to the participants. For further information or registration, please call the contact person noted.

LANGUAGE	LOCATION	DAY	CONTACT PHONE
Arabic (Egyptian Co-operative School)	Merivale H.S.	Saturday	Dr. Shehata 836-2775 Mr. S. Basuoy 824-9322
Bengali	West Ottawa & Craig Henry Community Centres	Sunday	Mrs. L. Rissanen - 722-2019
Finnish	Merivale H.S.	Saturday	Mr. C. Acharya - 726-0688
Gujarati	J.S. Woodsworth S.S.	Tues. & Sun.	Ms. R. Durocher - 820-9484 Ms. M. Gupta - 824-5595
Hebrew	Various	Saturday	Mrs. I. Venkateswaran - 824-4034
Hindi	E.A. Garneau Gloucester H.S.	Saturday	Mrs. C.P. Kohli 723-8571
Hindi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, & Urdu	Merivale H.S. & J.S. Woodsworth S.S.	Mon. to Sun.	Dr. R.K. Sahi 824-1710
Hindi	Sir Robert Borden H.S. & Cairine Wilson S.S.	Saturday	Dr. Oh - 829-5145(h)998-2323(b)
Korean	Bayshore P.S.	Saturday	Mr. Joy Philip - 830-0299
Malayalam	Hillcrest H.S.	Saturday	Dr. G.B. Calleja - 830-3194
Malayalam	Sir Wilfred Laurier H.S.	Saturday	Mr. Ngou L. Tran 230-8282
Pilipino (Filipino)	McNabb Centre	Thursday	Mrs. H. Ansari 825-2704
Vietnamese (Nguyen-Du School)	Sir Robert Borden H.S. & Cairine Wilson S.S.		
Urdu			

Intercultural Training for Police

Policing a community made up of people from very different backgrounds requires special training. The Canadian government has assisted police departments across the country in creating a multiracial, multicultural training program for police officers. The guide, *The Police Intercultural Training Manual*, is available to all police forces.

This training program led to a national symposium where chiefs of police met with minority community leaders. That experience prompted the development of

research into recruitment as well as the training of police officers. In one month alone, Montreal police officers visited more than 40 high schools and community centres as part of a program to recruit more young men and women from visible minority groups to a career in policing.

Recruitment of visible minorities is one way Canadian police forces promote understanding of, and sensitivity to, cultural diversity.



A Taste of Ethnic Culture

Thirty years ago Canadians would not have dreamed of eating "foreign food." Today when Canadians talk about going out for dinner, lunch or "dim-sum" the first question is likely to be, "What do you feel like eating? Jamaican, Polish?" "Do you like Chinese, Italian, Lebanese or Vietnamese Canadian food?"

Perhaps no other aspect of Canada's society reveals its multicultural nature quite so vividly as the current taste in restaurants and even home cooking.

A walk along Toronto's Bloor Street, Montreal's Prince Arthur, Vancouver's Robson or Ottawa's Bank Street will show one thing these cities all have in com-

mon: ethnic restaurants. There will be restaurants specializing in Hungarian, Japanese, Spanish, East Indian, Malaysian and French food and more, much more. The choice is limited only by the experience and taste of the diner.

Canada did not always offer such culinary diversity. Forty years ago gastronomic excitement was largely confined to traditional French Canadian specialties or a late night trip to a Chinese restaurant accompanied with the hope that a knife and fork would be offered as an alternative to chopsticks. Today, if one Canadian says to another, "Let's go out for Chinese food" the response

will likely be, "North or South, Cantonese or Mandarin, Szechuan or Hunan?"

At first the trend to a more cosmopolitan palate was gradual. After Chinese came Italian, German, or Ukrainian, depending on which part of Canada you were in. But in the past 20 years there has been an explosion. Now every food of practically every nationality is available in Canada's major cities.

Today, telephone directories in Canada's metropolitan centres list restaurants in the usual alphabetical manner and under ethnic categories as well. Would you like to try Afghan or Algerian? How about Croation, Iranian, Korean or Turkish?

Ethnic restaurants, of course, were not established as a part of Canada's multicultural policy. They were established because of Canada's multicultural *fact*. The first ethnic restaurants in most towns or cities were probably opened to serve a home-cooked meal to that specific ethnic group. Only later did the clientele expand to include Canadians of other origins.

Today, not only do Canadians have their falafels, their pizzas and their nachos, but they have made them distinctly their own.

**Canadian cuisine:
something for every
taste.**



A

New Canada in One Man's Lifetime

Black writer-broadcaster Fil Fraser, speaking from his own experience, says: "In one man's lifetime, Canada has evolved from a deeply though subtly racist society into a country that's multi-racial, multicultural and so astonishingly diverse it ought to be the envy of the world." His article "Black Like Me" was published in one of Canada's major monthly magazines, *Saturday Night*, earlier this year.

Fil Fraser is a 54-year-old Canadian writer and consultant who remembers when "discriminating" Canadian restaurants "gave off a palpable hostility that seeped into your system as you sat at a table, ignored. No one asked you to leave or told you to stay out; you were just not served."

In 1958, Fraser moved from Montreal to the prairie city of Regina, Saskatchewan. The next year a local real estate firm refused to rent an apartment to him. There was a "whites only" rental policy.

Not many years earlier, Fraser would have shrugged off the experience and moved on to the next listing. But his reaction this time was different and he welcomed the opportunity to "right a wrong."

Fraser took his case to court to prove "you can't do that in this country anymore." He was right. It was the first case of discrimination tried since the province of Saskatchewan's Bill of Rights had been proclaimed earlier that year. Fraser won his case.



Fil Fraser's life has continued to illustrate the evolution toward a more open, tolerant society. In 1960, the Canadian Bill of Rights was introduced — "a milestone for Canada," in Fraser's words.

In 1971, following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Canada became officially multicultural. For the first time in its history, says Fraser, Canada faced "the fact that there was an important minority in Canada of neither British nor French descent. . . . Multiculturalism . . . assumed the status of hard currency."

In 1977, the Canadian Human Rights Act was passed by Parliament prohibiting racial and religious discrimination; in 1982, the

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was entrenched in the Constitution, thus giving more protection to the basic rights and freedoms of Canadians. And the trend has continued.

For Fil Fraser, Canada is unique because it embraces and encourages more diversity than most countries. Not only is Canada "officially" a multicultural country, it is "by degrees viscerally" so. Multiculturalism is not only enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, it is also embedded in Canadian institutions, "and is seeping, far more than we realize, into our collective psyche," says Fraser.

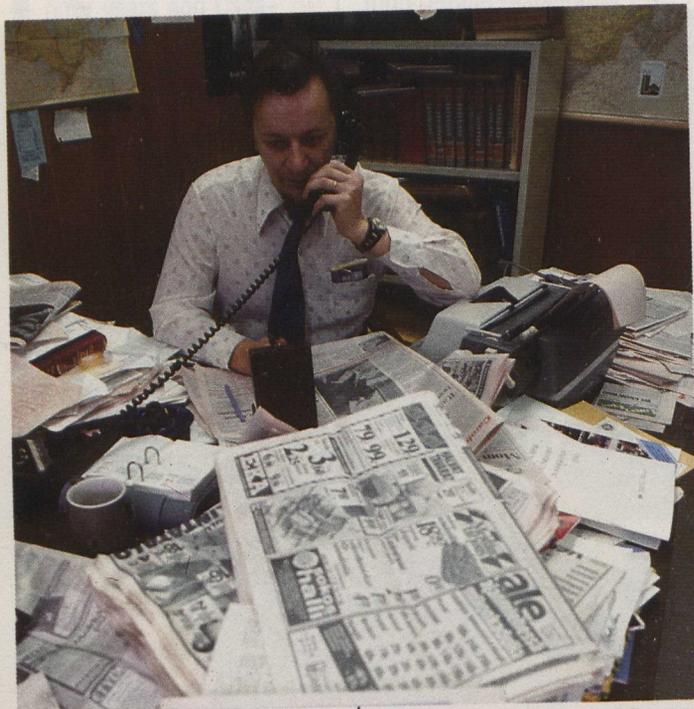
Today, Canadians are discovering the creativity of their social order. In Fraser's words, if Canadians can

Fil Fraser receiving the 1978 Alberta Achievement Award for Film-Making from Provincial Premier Peter Lougheed.

make it possible "for people of every kind to live together in reasonable harmony, we have a message for the world. The problems of this shrinking planet are problems we are solving in Canada."

During the 1950s when Fil Fraser was invited to a "mainstream event" it was because he was "exotic." In the sixties and seventies he was the "token black." But today when people call, Fil Fraser knows that it is really he they want. "Not bad for a kid who grew up . . . thinking someone had put him on the wrong planet."

Canada's Ethnic Press: Unity from Diversity



Diversity ...

In Canada, ethnic newspapers are no new phenomenon. Active for more than 80 years, they have been a major force in integrating newcomers into Canadian society while helping them retain their culture.

In the greater Toronto area, for instance, there are 112 daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly ethnic-language publications. In the country as a whole, there are more than 40 cultures represented in the ethnic press.

Many of these periodicals are large-scale national publications. The *Ukrainian Echo* (*Homin Ukrainy*), for example, a weekly newspaper carrying international, national and local news of interest to the Ukrainian community, has a country-wide circulation of over 13 000. The *Alliancer* (*Zwiazkowiec*), published by

The Canadian mosaic in print.



the Polish Alliance, provides information to 9 000 Polish-Canadians twice-weekly. There are also Italian, German and Chinese business publications that cater to their particular communities.

Most Canadian ethnic periodicals are, however, small, and many editors have other full-time jobs. Stan Zybal, a former editor and student of Canadian multi-lingual press, describes the editor's job as "financial and legal advisor, family counsellor, and leader. Quite often I spend as much time helping readers with their individual problems as I do on editing the paper."

... Towards Unity

Since 1958, the Canada Ethnic Press Federation (CEPF) has helped make Cana-

dians aware of the ethnic press. The CEPF has attempted to ensure that the ethnic press contributes to Canadian unity.

The late Judge W.J. Lindal, a former president of the CEPF, describes the ethnic press as "pro-Canada." "It is not pro-Quebec or pro-Prairies or pro-Maritimes or for any race, religion or area. These publications strengthen Canadian unity and add colour to the variety that exists in that unity."

Dr. Joseph Kirschbaum, twice president of the CEPF, adds that the ethnic press "goes beyond the immigrant communities' internal needs. It helps introduce newcomers, who are sometimes unfamiliar with the benefits of democratic institutions, to a new way of life."

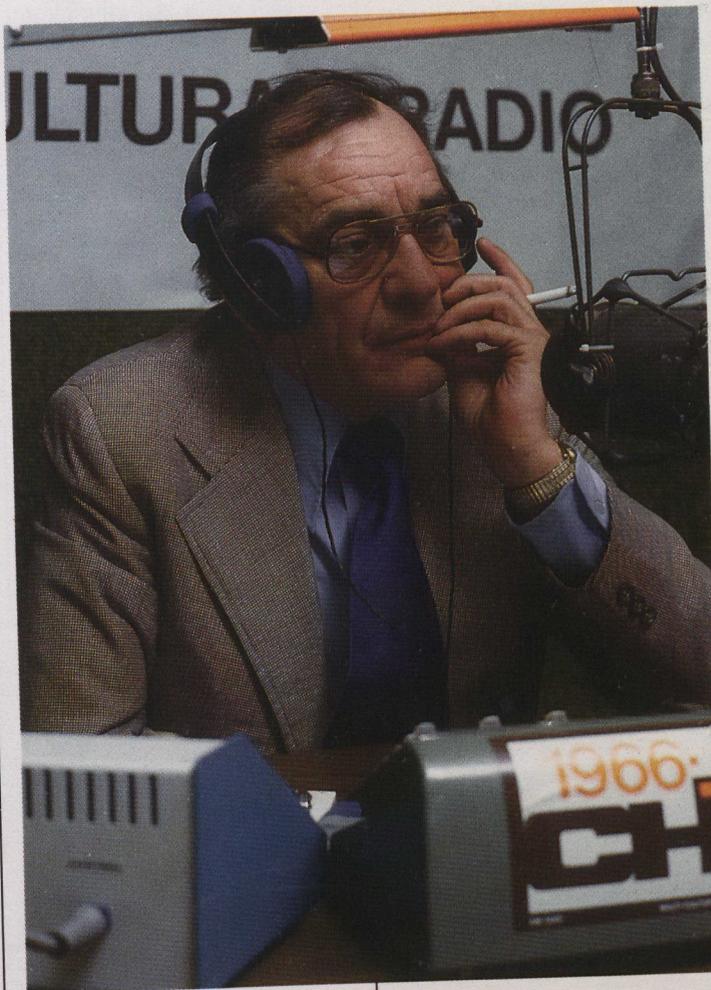
AIRING THE ETHNIC MESSAGE

Radio and television are the most powerful forces for moulding public opinion and for creating and maintaining culture and language. In Canada that means many languages, many cultures. It means multiculturalism.

More than 9 million of Canada's 25 million people speak languages other than English or French — in fact, there are more than 60 different languages spoken in total. Even those who speak English or French may come from a culture quite distinct and separate. Ethnic groups have made it clear they want their broadcasting to serve several purposes. They want programming to help new arrivals adjust to Canada. They want to hear and see programs in their own language. And they want to be seen as part of Canada and to have their point of view expressed to all Canadians.

When the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) was established in 1968, part of its mandate was to ensure that the broadcasting system reflected the largest spectrum possible of Canadian views and backgrounds.

In 1985, following Canada-wide public hearings, the CRTC announced A Broadcasting Policy Reflecting Canada's Linguistic and Cultural Diversity designed to ensure that radio and television stations provide the service viewers want. Canada's population was largely European in background, before 1967. Now 53 per



Canada now has eight radio stations in five cities broadcasting 100 per cent of the time to specific ethnic groups, notably Italian, Ukrainian, German, Greek and Chinese.

cent of immigrants come from the West Indies, Asia or other developing countries. As the Canadian audience mix has changed, broadcasting has followed suit.

The Canadian government, in co-operation with the Bureau of Broadcast Measurement (BBM) and the broadcasting industry, now measures ethnic and racial

viewing habits to ensure that ethnic programming gets a larger share of advertising dollars and better representation in the media.

The Canadian government itself provides additional government advertising to full-time ethnic stations. In addition, it provides funds for specific projects such as the production of a television series featuring personal stories by writers from different ethnic backgrounds: Caribbean-Canadian Roger McTair, Japanese-Canadian playwright Rich Shiomi and others.

Overall, Canadian ethnic broadcasting is remarkably wide-ranging:

- Eight radio stations in five cities from Montreal to Vancouver are authorized to broadcast 100 per cent of their weekly schedules to specific ethnic groups, notably Italian, Ukrainian, German, Greek and Chinese.
- There is a full-time ethnic television station in Toronto.
- A regional ethnic pay-TV network broadcasts in Canada's most westerly province, British Columbia.
- Two ethnic satellite-to-cable network services are licensed.
- Eight television stations and 60 radio stations include some ethnic programs in their broadcast schedules.

In addition, most community cable channels include programs produced by ethnic groups. Cable systems distribute ethnic closed-circuit audio services on the cable FM band. There are special programs on cable TV in Vancouver and Montreal. The total number of broadcast hours per week exceeds 2 000.

The CRTC recently held a public hearing on the establishment of a national ethnic specialty network service to reach as wide a range of ethnic groups as possible. Toronto's multilingual and multicultural TV station thus applied to be Canada's third national television service. If accepted, this station will provide daily multicultural programming across Canada.

T

The Ethnic Experience in Canadian Literature

In recent years, ethnic literature has proliferated in Canada. No longer regarded as outside the literary mainstream, works by Canadian authors of non-French and non-British descent are making their mark on Canadian literature. Evidence of this acceptance abounds — in the recognition in English Canada of Jewish writers and in the increasing thematic significance of ethnicity in the works of major Canadian authors.

Since about 1970, the increased diversity of new immigrants has given new impetus and variety to ethnic literature.

Despite the relatively small number of Jews in Canada, Jewish writing is perhaps the most impressive of Canada's ethnic literatures. Irving Layton, Mordecai

Richler, A.M. Klein and Miriam Waddington, just to name a few, have so skilfully articulated the Jewish experience in Canada that their work has earned Jewish writing a major place in modern Canadian literature.

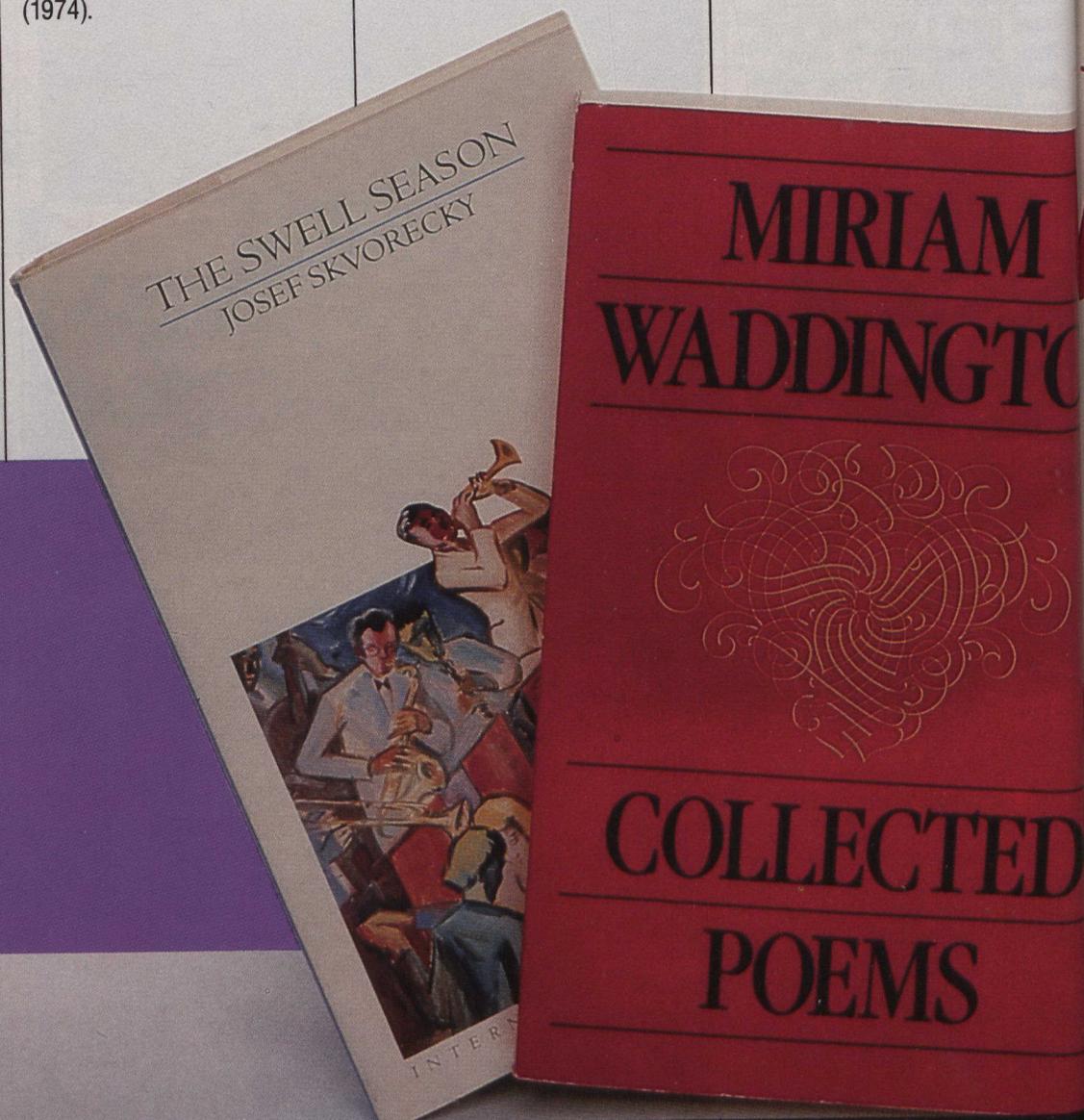
A number of other small European groups in Canada have also produced substantial bodies of literature. Hungarian-Canadian writer George Jonas, for example, has achieved mainstream success with his works *Vengeance* (1984) and *Cities* (1974).

Polish-Canadian poet Wacław Iwaniuk, whose achievements include *Ciemny Czas* (1968), later translated into *Dark Times* (1979), and most recently *Evenings on Lake Ontario* (1981), has also attained critical acclaim.

Czech-Canadian Josef Skvorecky was already a known literary figure before he immigrated to Canada in 1968. He has published a number of works in Canada that have been translated into

English such as his novella, *The Bass Saxophone* (1977), and *The Story of an Engineer of Human Souls* (1984). Although Skvorecky's work has political overtones, it is preoccupied with the universal themes of the individual's fate in history and the importance of art.

During the seventies and eighties, Italian-Canadian literary activity has burgeoned substantially. Unlike other European groups who were



displaced by the war and subsequent political events, Italians are not political expatriots. Most have come to Canada for a better material life, and their native country usually remains accessible to them.

Consequently, Italian-Canadian writers (who mostly write in English or French) are not preoccupied with European politics or a sense of exile. Rather they explore such topics as the price their parents, often labourers, paid for success in Canada or the difficulty in balancing material and spiritual values. These subjects are discussed in the works of contemporary authors Frank Paci, Giorgio

Di Cicco and Mary Di Michele. Indeed, their writings have been crucial to bringing the work of ethnic writers into the main current of Canadian literature.

Since about 1970, the increased diversity of new immigrants has given new impetus and variety to ethnic literature. The liberalization of immigration law in 1967 was largely responsible for this shift. Now, in addition to the traditional European languages, Canadian ethnic literature includes work in languages previously alien to Canadian culture. As well, a Third World perspective has been brought to the writings, thus extending the landscape of Canadian literature, enriching its forms and broadening its horizons.

Depicting the sharp contrasts between South Asian and Canadian life are contemporary South Asian-Canadians, such as Urdu poets Shaheen and Irgana Azia; Pakistani short-story writer, M.A. Athar Tahir; Indian novelist, Reshart Gool; and Sri Lankan poet, Rilnzi Crusz. Many of these authors publish in the *Toronto South Asian Review* in Punjabi, Urdu and English.

Works from Canadians of West Indian and South American origin also figure in recent Canadian ethnic literature. West Indian immigrant writers Austin Clarke (*The Prime Minister*) and Cyril Dabydeen (*Islands Lovelier than a Vision*), and Chilean-Canadian Ludwig Zeller (*In the Country of the Antipodes*) are perhaps the most distinguished. The South American voice also includes the work

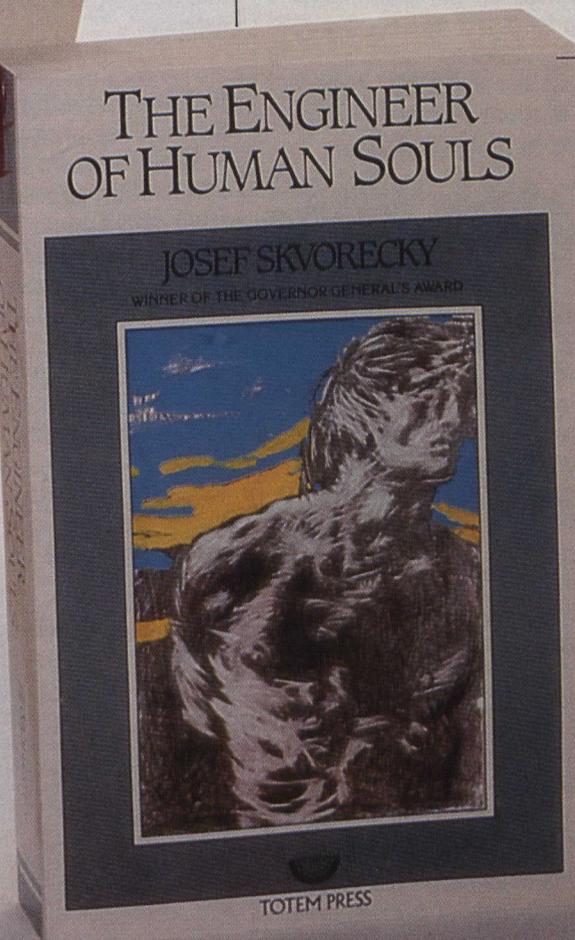
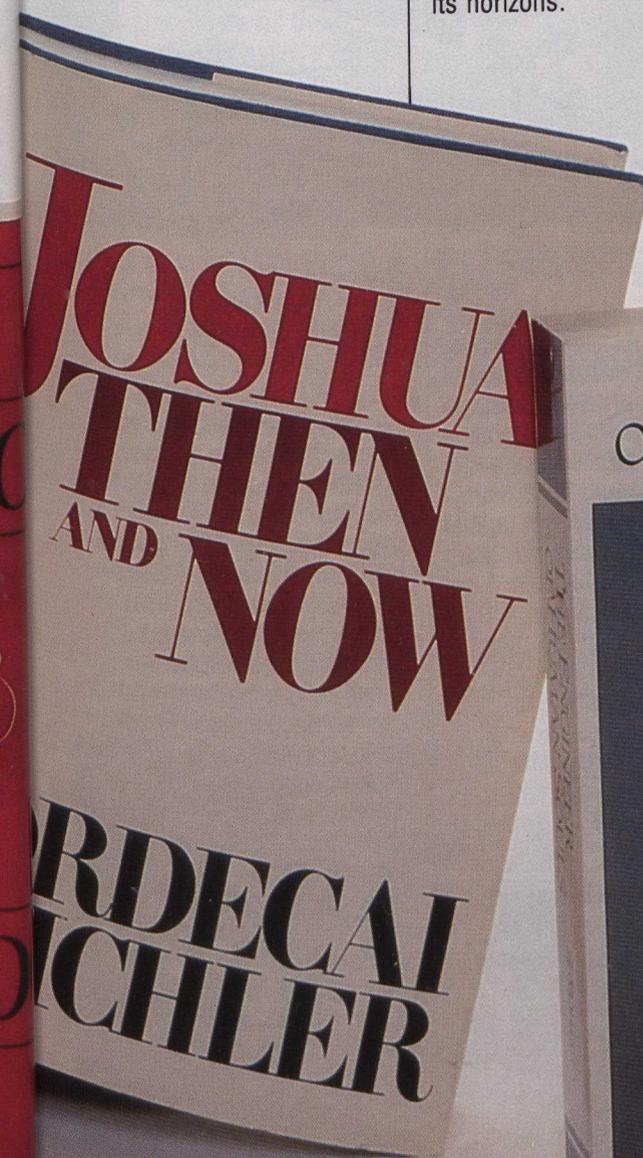
of Argentinian-Canadian Pablo Urbanzi, who came to Canada in 1977 and published the novel *The Nowhere Idea* (1982).

Indeed the profile of Canadian ethnic literature is currently being strengthened both at home and abroad. Today, more and more Canadian ethnic writers are receiving international acclaim.

In the early 1980s, for instance, Jewish-Canadian Irving Layton was nominated for the Nobel Prize and Japanese-Canadian Joy Kagawa won three international awards, including the American Bank Award for *Obasan*.

Czech-Canadian Josef Skvorecky was awarded the Newstadt Prize for *The Bass Saxophone* and the Governor General's Award for literature for *The Story of an Engineer of Human Souls*.

Celebrated primarily for their art, these writers are also making significant contributions to the evolution of multiculturalism in Canada.



REVAMPING CANADIAN DEFENCE

... the world is not always as benign or predictable as we would wish ... the spectre, if not the reality, of violence is ever present and ... those who do not look to their own military forces can become the victims of the forces of others.

— The White Paper on Defence

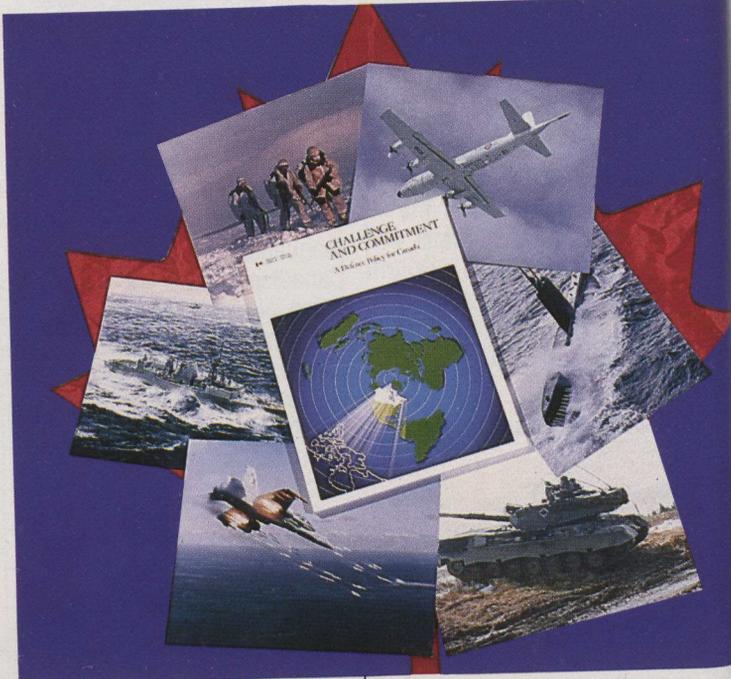
Collective security, arms control and disarmament, and the peaceful resolution of international disputes are the three cornerstones of Canada's first major defence policy paper in 16 years.

"We are not a militaristic people, but we are a nation with a proud and long military history," Defence Minister Perrin Beatty told the Canadian House of Commons after tabling the policy paper June 5. "In two world wars and in Korea we built an honourable reputation for pulling more than our weight when called upon to defend our way of life, our national institutions and our democratic values."

Implementation of the paper over the next 15 years "will provide for the continuing security of Canadians in a changing world, and will equip the Canadian Forces with the capabilities they need to become and to remain effective into the twenty-first century," the minister said.

Key objectives of the policy paper include the following:

- Establishment of "a three-ocean navy to protect our three-ocean country," to replace a marine fleet that ranges in age from 16 to over 30 years. A balanced mix of surface vessels with helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft, and nuclear-powered submarines will enable Canada to assert its sovereignty in the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans, while contributing more effectively to the defence of North America.
- Canada's commitment to the defence of Europe will be consolidated. In recent years, Mr. Beatty said, it had become clear that Canada's land and air forces in Europe were "unsupportable in action and unsustainable once committed." To make more efficient use of available personnel and equipment, Canadian expeditionary forces that had previously been committed to north Norway will now be deployed to West Germany in an emergency. "By concentrating and streamlining combat forces and their associated support, supply and sustainment arrangements in one area," the policy paper states, "we will make the Canadian Forces in Europe more effective and thus enhance our



contribution to collective defence."

A fleet of main battle tanks and other heavy equipment will be pre-positioned in West Germany for operations in Europe's Central Front, and Canada's 4th Brigade Group will also be equipped with new tanks to support its operations in southwestern Germany. A Canadian battalion group may still be assigned to Norway through the Multinational Allied Mobile Force, a small task force which is available to defend any threatened flank within Allied Command Europe.

- Training and equipment for Canadian reservists will be improved through the introduction of a "total force concept" that reduces distinctions between the regular and reserve forces. The strength of the reserve will be increased from 25 000 to 65 000 over a 15-year period.

Security in a changing world: Canada's new defence policy.

The policy will be implemented within the context of a continuing commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North American Air Defence (NORAD) agreement. The effectiveness of Canada's defence forces will be sustained by a minimum 2 per cent annual increase in real defence spending, and a continuous sequence of long-term defence capital projects. At the same time, Canadian forces will continue their vigorous participation in search and rescue, international peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, and emergency assistance activities on the domestic and international scenes.

Historic Accord Strengthens Canadian Federation

A ground-breaking agreement between the Canadian prime minister and the premiers of Canada's 10 provinces has paved the way for an historic constitutional amendment recognizing the province of Quebec as "a distinct society" within Canada.

The amendment also provides for provincial participation in nominating appointees to the Senate, ensures that at least three out of nine Supreme Court justices will be named from Quebec, entrenches current practices in national immigration policy, and guarantees suitable compensation for provinces that opt out of new federal-provincial spending programs in areas of shared jurisdiction.

The Meech Lake Accord, named for the isolated retreat north of Ottawa where Canada's leaders met to hammer out the final agreement, reflects a unique constitutional history that goes back to the earliest days of Canadian Confederation. When the British colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec)

decided to form an independent nation in 1867, they recognized that each province would require a high degree of autonomy in order to preserve its own heritage and pursue its own political course. The result was a rich mix of cultural, legal, and political traditions that have remained intact to this day.

Against this backdrop, the challenge for the prime minister and premiers was to strengthen the Canadian federation without increasing the powers of the federal government. Their task was to reach a consensus that would recognize the language rights of both the French majority and the English minority in Quebec, and of the French minority outside Quebec. As well, the Accord would have to be specific enough to permit joint federal-provincial programs in areas of shared jurisdiction, yet sufficiently flexible and decentralized that individual provinces, using federal funds, could institute their own programs to meet local needs.

The Accord reflects "a country organized and governed in a manner that



corresponds to the diversity of the Canadian people," Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said after signing the Accord along with his provincial colleagues. "This historic agreement ends Quebec's estrangement from the Canadian constitutional family, on terms that are good for Quebec, good for our other regions and good for Canada."

The modern roots of the Accord go back to 1982, when Canada and nine provinces agreed to patriate the Constitution from Britain and enacted the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This important initiative severed Canada's last formal links with its colonial past. But Quebec's absence among the signatories, in Mr. Mulroney's words, "was like building a house without putting all the foundation in place."

In 1982, Quebec's representatives were uncertain whether the French language — spoken by the majority within the province, but by a minority in the rest of Canada — could be protected within a constitutional framework. The 1987 amendment explicitly recognizes the

Strengthening Canadian unity and cultural diversity: the prime minister and provincial premiers reach a new constitutional agreement, the Meech Lake Accord.

co-existence of French and English language groups as "a fundamental characteristic of Canada," and commits federal and provincial governments to preserving both languages.

The prime minister and premiers also adopted a clause on cost-shared programs that reflects the detailed division of responsibilities in the 1982 Constitution Act. It enables the federal government to undertake national initiatives in areas of shared jurisdiction, like child care, while allowing provinces to opt out and establish their own programs to meet local needs and concerns. Federal funding will be provided "if the province carries on a program or initiative that is compatible with the national objectives." This is in keeping with the highly decentralized way in which Canada is governed.



Canadian Artists on Tour

Royal Winnipeg Ballet En Route to Asia: "... go now and be challenged"

Canada's Royal Winnipeg Ballet is about to embark on a two-month tour of Asia, in a reflection of a continuous quest for excellence and thirst for new challenges.

Founded in 1939, and granted its royal title in 1953 by Queen Elizabeth II, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet (RWB) spends about 20 weeks on the road each year, performing a wide-ranging repertoire of full-length classics and ensemble ballets. For Artistic Director Arnold Spohr, who will retire at the end of this season after an illustrious, 30-year career, the company's meteoric rise can be chalked up to a "pioneering spirit" and a supreme commitment to quality.

"We always had a spirit of working hard, doing our own thing, and then going out to meet challenges outside our comfortable environment," Mr. Spohr told *Canada Reports*. "We always wanted to tackle new countries, new places, and show them what we were doing — and that's what we did...."

"My whole idea was to be an excellent company with a very high standard. By getting terrific teachers involved with the company, I would learn from the best; then, if we worked hard enough, we could become one of the best."

Without a doubt, much of the Royal Winnipeg's success can be credited to Mr. Spohr's own background as a teacher, and to his determination to reach out to a wider world. In the 1960s, convinced that the company could learn from the leading lights of professional ballet, he persuaded board members to endorse a rare guest performance by dancers from the Soviet Union. Later, he helped recruit top instructors to the RWB's professional school, ensuring that a new generation of performers would receive training based on the Volkova development of the Vaganova (Leningrad) School. Today, 80 per cent of the company's 26 dancers — including Principal Dancers Evelyn Hart, David Peregrine, and John Kaminski — are graduates of the school.

Mr. Spohr sees the Asian tour as an opportunity to share the spirit that makes the Royal Winnipeg Ballet unique. But typically, he also welcomes the chance to learn more about new cultures. "By seeing the world, by being in other places, you develop and get an extra dimension to your personality and to your artistry," he says. "Anybody who travels absorbs traditions from around the world, and tradition is very important in dance because all the world is related."

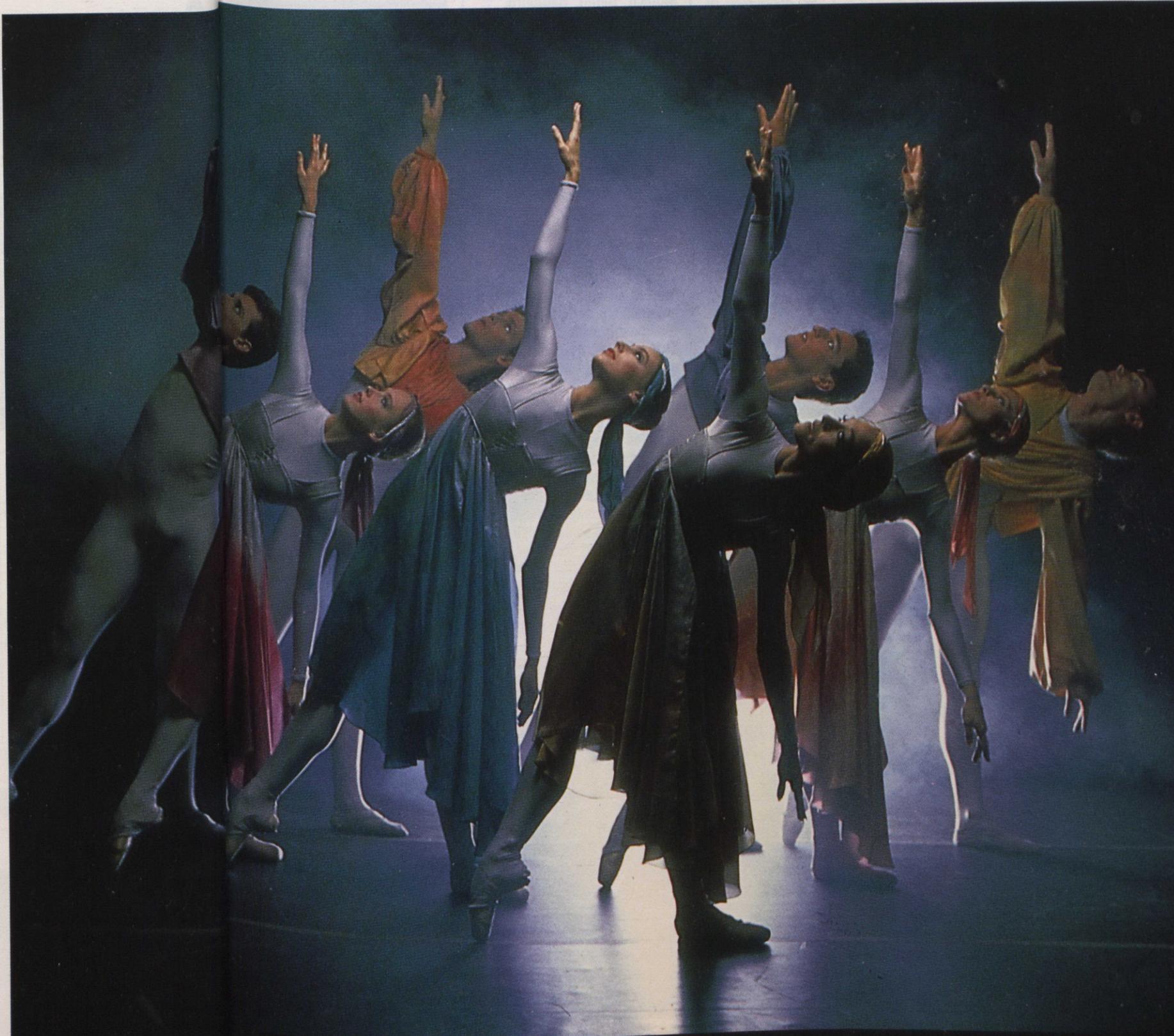
Based on a recent visit to China and Japan, Mr. Spohr is anxious to become more familiar with Oriental ballet and folkloric dance. "I was mesmerized by the music," he recalls. "It filled my being... this was where the beginning of life was, and there was such a wis-

dom and humility. There's a quiet courtesy, one to another, that we can all learn from."

The company's touring schedule begins with six appearances in Taipei, January 26 to 30, followed by visits to nine other cities ending March 10. Audiences in Singapore and Hong Kong will see a performance of *Our Waltzes* by Vicente Nabadra, *Pas de Deux Nuages* by Jiri Kylian, *Five Tangoes* by Hans van Manen, and *The Hands* by Paddy Stone. In Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Kyoto, Beijing, and Shanghai, the program will include *Allegro Brillante* by the late George Balanchine, the *Giselle Pas de Deux* by Peter Wright, *Belong Pas de Deux* by Norbert Vesak, *Four Last Songs* by Rudi van Dantzig, and *Rodeo* by Agnes de Mille. The company will present both programs in Tokyo and Osaka.

After receiving dozens of prestigious awards and medals from around the world, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Arnold Spohr might be expected to sit back for a moment of respite. But Mr. Spohr sees the Asian tour as the next in a series of milestones that will keep the company alive and vibrant.

"We want to go now and be challenged by this experience," he says, "because the true challenge is to achieve, develop, and keep on reaching from plateau to plateau until you die. Otherwise, you *do* die.... If you have success upon success, then you're living; if not, you have problems...."



The Royal Winnipeg Ballet performs *Steps*, a trilogy of short dances commenting on contemporary social phenomena.

European Encore for Montreal Symphony

The arrival of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra (MSO) at Barcelona's Palau de la Musica, November 2, will be the beginning of an important, eight-nation tour for one of Canada's most celebrated performing arts institutions.

Led by its internationally acclaimed music director, Charles Dutoit, the MSO has earned rave reviews over the past 10 years for its performances in North America, Europe, and the Orient. In 1984, the *Hamburg Morning Post* heralded an MSO appearance as a "triumph of technical refinement," while the *Morning Tribune* in Lausanne, Switzerland, profiled Maestro Dutoit as "the man with whom triumph travels."

International tours have always been an important part of the symphony's mission. "You can be as good as you want," explains the MSO's Claudette Dionne.

"But it's only when you're matched up beside the very best, and getting the attention of prestigious reviewers and sophisticated audiences, that your name starts to circulate."

Not that the MSO or Mr. Dutoit have been unaccustomed to fame. Since its formation in 1934, the MSO has worked with the greatest international soloists — including Ashkenazy, Menuhin, Oistrakh, Pollini, Rubinstein, Perlman, Rampal, and Zukerman, among many others. In the 1960s, the MSO became the first Canadian orchestra to visit Europe.

Mr. Dutoit, meanwhile, had appeared with most of the world's top orchestras by the time he arrived in Montreal in 1977. Considered the world's leading interpreter of French impressionist music, he still conducts an average of 150 concerts per year with the Berlin, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, and London orchestras, as well as the Israel Philharmonic and several major North American ensembles.

The 1987 tour will take the MSO to over a dozen cities in just under a month. The program is based largely on the works of Strauss, Bartok, Rachmaninoff, Moussorgsky-Ravel, Stravinsky, and Canadian

composers Morel and Schafer, with occasional performances of Brahms, Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, and Berlioz. The orchestra will perform in Barcelona, Madrid and Lisbon the first week of November, before moving on to Belfast, London, Zurich, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Paris, East Berlin and Leipzig.

The MSO's biggest claim to international fame is its records . . . Since bursting onto the recording scene in 1982, the orchestra has received a total of 18 awards and honours for its efforts.

Ms. Dionne sees the tour as an opportunity to maintain the MSO's warm relationship with some of Europe's leading cultural centres, while building a rapport with newer, emerging audiences. "There are places you go for prospecting," she explains, "then the rest of the tour is concentrated on solid, well-established, very important musical cities." She is especially pleased that the orchestra will be visiting Spain and East Germany, and performing for a BBC recording in Belfast.

But despite the rigorous touring schedule, the MSO's

biggest claim to international fame is its records — and no wonder. Since bursting onto the recording scene in 1982, the orchestra has received a total of 18 awards and honours for its efforts. Its first album, the complete ballet of Ravel's *Daphnis et Chloe*, sold over 30 000 copies and received five major international awards, including two from the prestigious Grand Prix du Disque in Paris.

The secret to the MSO's success might be summed up in Dutoit's own approach to his art. Well known as a stern taskmaster in rehearsal, he strives for a unique stylistic approach to each composition in a performance.

"I hate the brown, international sound," explains Dutoit. "It's what we call in French *passe-partout* — something that fits everything. I am much more concerned about the specific colour of every piece I play." At the age of 51, with this approach, Mr. Dutoit has become one of the world's best-loved conductors, and one of Montreal's most popular public figures.

A "triumph of technical refinement": the Montreal Symphony Orchestra with resident conductor, Charles Dutoit.



Art and Technology Converge in Sao Paulo and Venice

International audiences will be treated to two outstanding and unique exhibitions of Canadian art at the Sao Paulo Biennale this fall, and the Venice Biennale next summer.

For the first time, the Canadian commissioners for the Biennales have been selected on a competitive basis. Based on Sao Paulo's general theme, *Utopia Versus*

Reality, Canada's Northern Noise exhibit is organized by Bruce Ferguson, the curator, and the Winnipeg Art Gallery. It will reflect the nature of technology and its impact on Canadians.

John Tupper of the Winnipeg Art Gallery says the display will feature a number of dynamic works that should be of great interest to a sophisticated world audience. He says the mix of visual art, film, projection, and electronic sculpture represents the "appropriate Canadian response to resolution of the conflict Canadians have between American and European approaches to technology." Kim Adams of Toronto, Ontario; Roland Brener of Victoria, British Columbia (participating in

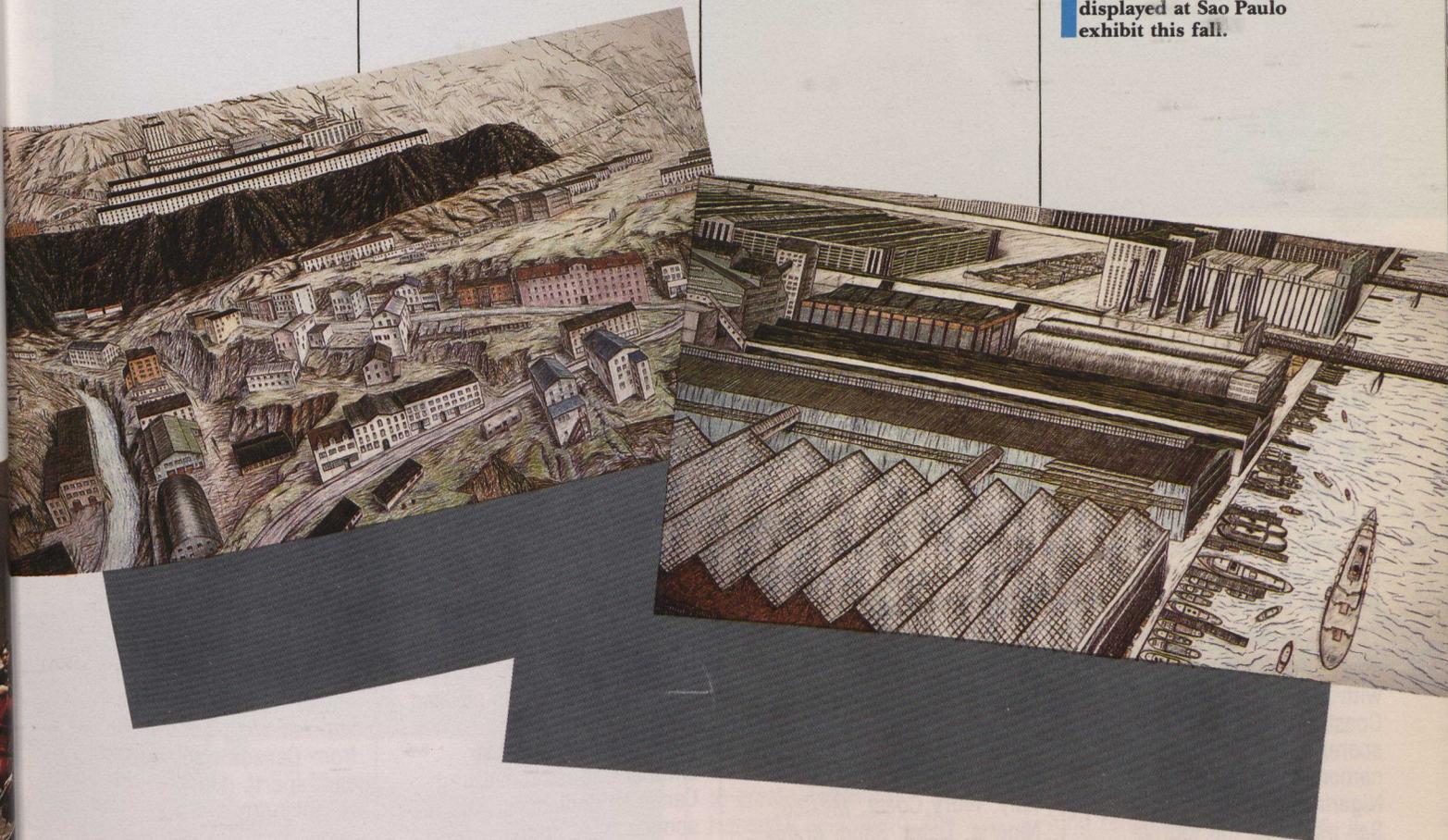
both Sao Paulo and Venice); Eleanor Bond of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Geneviève Cadieux of Montreal, Quebec; Wyn Gelaynse of London, Ontario; and Barbara Steinman of Montreal have been chosen to represent Canada in Sao Paulo from October to December 1987.

France Gascon, curator at the Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal, is Canadian commissioner for the 1988 Venice Biennale, which runs from June to September. She has chosen Michel Goulet of Montreal and Roland Brener to represent Canada because of the interest their work has already raised in artistic circles. Both artists have made their mark by working with "*objets trouvés*." Brener constructs motorized

machines that are activated by the audience (triggered by an electronic eye), while Goulet rearranges common elements like bedframes and chairs to present new and unexpected messages.

The Biennales are an outstanding opportunity for Canadian artists to gain serious international exposure. The events will make Canadian art accessible to museum directors and curators, art critics, collectors, dealers and other opinion leaders in the art world, as well as the general public.

Drawings by Canadian artist Eleanor Bond displayed at Sao Paulo exhibit this fall.



KICK OFF FOR CANADIAN SOCCER



Yuri Nikiforov of the Soviet Union was the hero of the day July 25, scoring both goals in his team's 2-1 victory over Nigeria in the final round of the Under-16 World Cup Soccer Championships.

The second goal clinched a penalty-kick round that followed 80 minutes of regulation play and 20 tense minutes of overtime.

Nikiforov went on to share the Golden Shoe award with Moussa Traore of Ivory Coast, the other top goal-scorer in the 16-nation tournament. Philip Osondu of Nigeria received the Golden Ball award as the tournament's top player.

The championship, held July 12 to 25 in Toronto; Montreal; Saint John, New Brunswick; and St. John's,

Newfoundland was the first international soccer tournament ever to take place in Canada. Participating countries included Australia,

Until recently, soccer has not excited the majority of Canadians whose sport diet has steadily consisted of hockey, baseball and football. Today, however, the sport is played by more Canadian youngsters than hockey, baseball and football put together.

Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Italy, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Until recently, soccer has not excited the majority of Canadians whose sport diet

has steadily consisted of hockey, baseball, and football. Today, however, the sport is played by more Canadian youngsters than hockey, baseball and football put together, and the cream of this young crop has provided Canadian soccer with the much-needed boost it requires.

While the Canadian team was defeated in the first round of the 31-game tournament, the Canadian Soccer Association (CSA) is pleased with the publicity the games received, and with the enthusiastic response from Canadian audiences. The response "was nothing short of spectacular, and we're hoping that will translate into more public support for our domestic programs," says CSA Executive Director Kevan Pipe.

The success of the World Cup Under-16 tournament has heightened Canadian interest in soccer.

According to Pipe, the primary benefit of a tournament like the Under-16s is "along the lines of promotion, and the type of attention you focus on your sport over an extended period of time." After seeing 118 000 ecstatic fans in four cities attend the championships, and receiving good coverage from Canada's cable television sports network, the CSA is looking forward to wider public participation in soccer events.

M arathon Raises Millions for Spinal Cord Research

In the summer of 1973, at the age of 16, an outstanding young athlete from western Canada was involved in a car accident that left him with a severed spine, and paralysed from the waist down. Fourteen years later, Rick Hansen has bounced back to receive Canada's highest civilian honour, after completing a round-the-world wheelchair marathon that brought him to 33 countries on four continents and raised millions of dollars for spinal cord research.

By the time of his accident, Hansen was well on his way to an unforgettable sporting career. In 1973, he

was his high school's most valuable player in basketball and received all-star awards in volleyball, pole vault, softball, baseball and badminton. Despite the new challenges he faced, Hansen's Man in Motion Tour reflected the same drive and determination that led him to excel in able-bodied sports. Hansen will be named a Companion of the Order of Canada, the nation's highest civilian award, for his efforts to raise public awareness of the potential of the disabled.

Hansen braved inclement weather, severe neck and back pain, and chronic tendonitis to wheel 80 to 110 km per day for his cause. Tens of thousands of fans around the world cheered him on. At every stop along the way,

The end is just the beginning: Rick Hansen, Man in Motion, on tour for spinal cord research.



Hansen emphasized the overall goals that had guided his Man in Motion Tour from the beginning.

"There have been days when I've been hurting really badly," Hansen said in Hong Kong in April 1986, but "I believe in what I'm doing ... as long as I can lift my arms and put them down again, I'll continue."

"We're trying to show that, just because you're disabled, it doesn't mean you can't reach your goals — you can," he told New York Mayor Ed Koch four months later. "The main objective is to create awareness." With Hansen's inspiration, the Canadian government has

... home again.

instituted an annual disabled awareness week, beginning in 1988.

Born in Port Alberni, British Columbia, in 1957, Hansen is a four-time winner of the World Wheelchair Championships, has captured dozens of medals in international marathons and wheelchair games, and was a finalist in the 1 500-m wheelchair competition at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. The proceeds from the Man in Motion Tour will support spinal cord research and fund rehabilitation programs for people with spinal cord injuries.

On the road...



Olympic Oval —

A Site for All Seasons

Nestled on the campus of the University of Calgary, the Olympic Oval is a sparkling jewel in Calgary's Olympic crown.

Outside, the geometric glass roof of North America's first fully enclosed 400-m speed-skating oval glistens in the autumn sun. Inside, the skate blades of Canada's national speed-skating squad bite into the oval's mirror-smooth ice. All else is silent inside the cool, massive building.

But come February 1988, the spectacular concrete and glass oval will come alive with the sounds of excited spectators cheering on the world's best speed skaters as they race for Olympic gold.

Built over 27 months at a cost of \$40 million, the Olympic Oval is one of the main contributions of the Government of Canada towards the Games.

For Canada's speed skaters it marks the first time they have been able to train indoors on a 400-m oval in their own country. Gone are the days of expensive training sojourns to other countries.

Canadian and international visitors alike are overwhelmed by the oval's size and beauty. Roughly the length of two football fields,

the oval covers an area of 26 000 m² (279 870 sq. ft.). Its blue and purple colour scheme and abundance of overhead glass give the building a warm feeling.

Current plans for post-Games use call for the ice on all three surfaces to be in place for seven months of the year. For the remainder of the year the oval will take on a decidedly summer look. Artificial turf will allow for a variety of uses — the most likely being a football field and two soccer pitches — and a 435-m jogging track around the perimeter of the speed-skating track will be available year-round.

Still, the ice makes the Olympic Oval such a remarkable facility. At its heart is a state-of-the-art refrigeration plant. "The object is to have perfect ice for each sport," says John Tewnton, co-ordinator of Olympic projects. "Our refrigeration plant enables us to create fast ice for speed skating, soft ice for figure skating and hard ice for ice hockey."

The Olympic Oval is a fully enclosed, 400-m facility. Clear-spanned concrete arches give spectators an unobstructed view of world speed skaters competing for Olympic medals.

The Spirit of the Flame



Six million Canadians have applied to be among the 7 000 who will relay the Olympic flame for 88 days across Canada to the opening ceremonies of the Winter Games on February 13, 1988.

The spirit of the XV Olympic Winter Games is almost upon us.

Beginning November 17, 1987, the Olympic Torch Relay leaves the east coast from St. John's, Newfoundland, for an 88-day journey to the west coast. From historic Signal Hill, where Marconi sent the first trans-Atlantic radio signal in 1901, the first of more than 6 000 torch bearers will begin the 18 000-km (11 000-mile) journey westward.

Passing through every provincial and territorial capital in the country — and reaching as far north as Inuvik in the Northwest Territories — torch bearers will proudly hold the 1.5-kg torch aloft as they run 1-km sections of the torch relay route.

Earlier in November, Calgary's Olympic Torch will be lit in a sacred ceremony in ancient Olympia. The flame, symbolic of the Olympic spirit, will then be flown across the Atlantic to St. John's for day one of the torch relay.

Although first conceived for the 1936 Olympic Summer Games in Berlin, the Olympic Torch Relay has become one of the most symbolic and spectacular of Olympic traditions. With the carrying of the sacred flame from Olympia to Calgary, the spirit of the ancient Olympics is united with that of the 1988 Winter Games.



Cross Canada Currents

No Butts, Please: Canada Launches Tough Anti-Smoking Campaign

A ban on smoking in federal government offices, an aggressive anti-smoking campaign aimed at teenagers, and a compensation plan for tobacco growers who decide to leave the industry are the main elements of a campaign that could make Canada one of the first countries in the world to kick the tobacco habit.

The government has also introduced legislation that would end all tobacco advertising in Canada — from billboards and radio ads, to cigarette lighters and souvenir umbrellas — by January 1, 1989. And Air Canada was the first major North American airline to successfully introduce smoke-free domestic flights, and recently extended the service to transborder runs.

Meanwhile, in the western Canadian city of Calgary, organizers of the 1988 Winter Olympics have decided to hold the world's first tobacco-free games, instituting a smoking ban in the athletes' village, at all competitive and official events, and on vehicles travelling to and from the Olympic site.

The federal government, Canada's largest employer, will become tobacco-free in two stages. By October 1, all federal offices will join the dozen or so buildings that already restrict smoking to specially designated areas. As of January 1, 1989, smoking will be totally banned in all federal workplaces. The first step of the program is comparable to initiatives in

New Zealand and Australia that designate special smoking areas.

The goal of the anti-smoking campaign, aimed at young Canadians aged 10 to 19 years, is to produce "a new generation of non-smokers" by the year 2000. Elements of the campaign include a smoking prevention program for pre-adolescents, an eight-part public relations kit to guide local and provincial prevention activities, and a newsletter that highlights new initiatives by participating governments and health associations.



Tobacco growers, meanwhile, will receive up to \$15 000 each to leave the industry, as part of a \$33.5 million tobacco diversification program. The program was undertaken in response to an 18 per cent drop in per capita cigarette consumption between 1965 and 1985, coupled by falling world tobacco prices.

Red Light for International Drug Trafficking

Control of illicit drug trafficking is a key component of a new Canadian strategy for the prevention, treatment, research, and control of drug abuse.



The \$210-million, five-year program includes wider measures to control international drug shipments at the source, by encouraging crop substitution and improving the ability of local law enforcement agencies to deal with organized crime.

In the House of Commons May 28, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark noted that "illicit trafficking is an international industry, and it is clear that Canada cannot solve our drug abuse and trafficking problem in isolation."

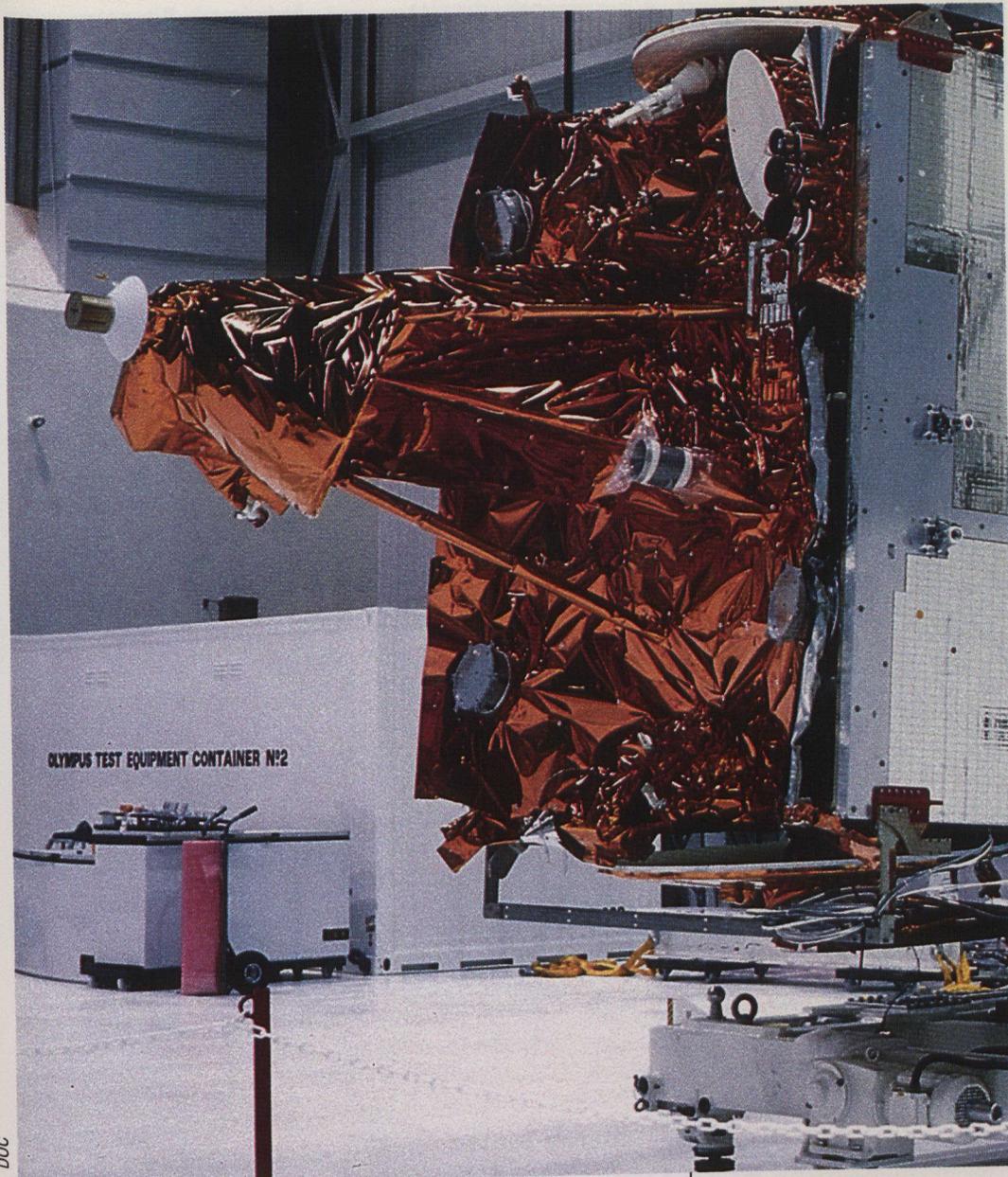
Mr. Clark said that in 1985 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Customs and Excise Division of Revenue Canada seized 62 kg of heroin, 109 kg of cocaine and 19 000 kg of hashish, which had been shipped to Canada by "well-organized trafficking networks based overseas." As well, Canada has served as an inadvertent "transit point" for international drug

Joe Clark: "We have a role to play as responsible citizens of the world."

trafficking, and psychoactive substances produced in Canada have sometimes found their way to the world drug market.

"Clearly, we must act to stem this traffic, not only because Canadians are its victims, but also because we have a role to play as responsible citizens of the world," Mr. Clark stated.

Chief Supt. R.T. Stamler, head of the RCMP's drug directorate, said Canada has contributed to anti-trafficking programs under the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and has also funded bilateral initiatives in Pakistan and Thailand. But experience so far with crop substitution has shown that a broader approach is needed.



DOC

"The problems are widespread," he explained, "in the sense that the people who are producing the drugs can't survive just by substituting the crop. It means changing their whole social and economic situation, in order to survive in a competitive world."

The new strategy also recognizes the need to strengthen law enforcement agencies in drug-producing countries.

Satellite Space Simulation

The \$500-million Olympus satellite, a powerful, civilian communications satellite funded by eight countries through the Euro-

pean Space Agency, recently arrived at an Ottawa-area laboratory for pre-launch testing.

The David Florida Laboratory at Shirley's Bay, Ontario, is one of the few centres in the world that can simulate the stresses and temperature extremes that the British-built satellite will encounter after it is launched early in 1989 from Kourou, French Guyana.

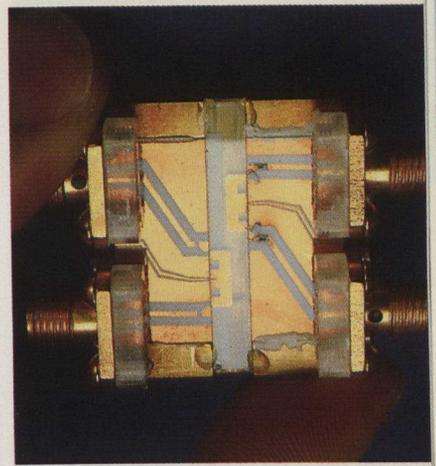
Suspended in a 10-m-deep vacuum pit, the 2.5-tonne satellite will be exposed to temperatures from 150° to -196°C. It will also undergo vibration tests to simulate the rigours of a launch.

The Olympus: a \$500-million civilian communications satellite being tested near Ottawa.

Canada has been involved with Olympus since 1980, and is contributing about \$80 million to the program.

Striking Out at Lightning

Canadian Marconi Co. of Montreal, using state-of-the-art integrated optics technology developed in co-operation with the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada, is designing an early warning sensor to help aircraft avoid lightning strikes.



Early warning sensor device for lightning strikes on aircraft.

While lightning strikes on aircraft occur at a rate of about 3 000 per year and are not generally considered dangerous, they can destroy sensitive electronic equipment. The new sensor, known as a guided-wave interferometer, will measure the electrical fields generated within clouds, and detect other activity that would be invisible to radar, thus making it easier for pilots to avoid charged areas.

The device, a self-contained unit about the size of a matchbox, is expected to operate at 10 to 100 times the speed of today's electronic circuits. "Data processing will be virtually instantaneous, limited more by the associated electronics than by the optics," says Dr. Jacek Chrostowski, an engineer with NRC's Division of Electrical Engineering. As well, the device is impervious to electromagnetic interference, resists corrosion, and can function in a harsh environment where conventional electronic equipment would fail.

Aid for the Environment

Canada has developed a comprehensive new planning framework for all international aid projects that incorporates the findings of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Native Lifestyles on Show in Britain

An 11-m canoe, an authentic Cree Indian tent, and a model of a 1950s Inuit igloo are among the highlights of an 18-month exhibition that opens December 2 at the Museum of Mankind in London, England.

The exhibition describes the lifestyles of aboriginal people in Canada's northern regions, emphasizing the continuing importance of hunting, gathering and fishing in a subsistence economy. While aboriginal lifestyles have changed dramatically in northern Canada over the past 30 years, the exhibition demonstrates the strength and continuity of Indian and Inuit cultures, and the abiding relationship between aboriginal people and the land.

The international partnership that made the exhibition possible is almost as unique as the presentation itself. The idea of introducing Indian and Inuit lifestyles to a European audience first emerged in early 1986, at a meeting between Jonathan King, chief curator of the British Museum, and Georges Erasmus, Canadian co-chairman of Indigenous Survival International (ISI). Mr. King recognized that the Museum of Mankind, which houses the British Museum's ethnographic collections, had yet to mount a major exhibition on aboriginal life in the northern part of North America. Mr. Erasmus, whose organization promotes a traditional subsistence economy based on modern wildlife conservation principles, was only too happy to help out.

The result is a spectacular display that reflects the commitment and ingenuity of partners on both sides of the Atlantic. ISI's Dave Monture describes the show as "a major conservation exhibit and public education project that will show [aboriginal] people the way they are, and address the realities of the northern economy. It will be a first for many Europeans, who don't normally have an opportunity to learn about Canada and northern people." The exhibit will demonstrate how aboriginal use of the wildlife resources of Canada's north is consistent with a deep respect for animal populations — a central tenet of Indian and Inuit religion and spirituality.

At the entrance to the exhibition, visitors will see an 11-m Attikamek canoe and two *inuksuit*, stone figures traditionally used by Inuit hunters during a caribou drive. An introductory display on the climate, languages, people, and prehistory of Canada's north will include 21 miniature Dorset carvings, as well as an information panel explaining the Dorset and Thule Inuit cultures and depicting migration routes and main sites.

A series of historical displays will trace the changes in aboriginal life that took place as a result of colonization and the European fur trade. Highlights of the historical display include samples of Huron Indian embroidery, Cree Indian jackets and moccasins, Inuit harpoons and bows, and a nineteenth century Inuit parka, as well as a 5-m Baffin Island kayak.



The contrast between old and new is dramatized by full-scale reconstructions of two Inuit dwellings — a 1950s igloo and a prefabricated 1980s bungalow. The snow house is shown in actual use in late winter or spring, with a sled and dog team in the background. The bungalow features a range of modern appliances, from a refrigerator and modern stove to a personal computer with Inuktitut syllabics, and is built to the current specifications of the Northwest Territories Housing Program. But the furs, carving tools, and clothing on the porch convey the elements of Inuit culture and tradition that have survived to the present day.

While the exhibition itself is expected to attract a wide audience, it has also become the focal point of a number of related activities. To coincide with the exhibition, ISI is planning a major art

Native lifestyles emphasize the importance of hunting, gathering and fishing while respecting the abiding relationship between people and the environment.

exhibit and an indigenous theatre and film festival emphasizing wildlife themes.

As well, the Canadian government is funding the preparation and distribution of 100 000 educational kits, including maps, charts, videotapes, and a teaching guide, for distribution to schools in the United Kingdom. Funding was made available to ISI for the museum project from a variety of sources including Canada's federal government and the governments of Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.



Monique Landry: Preparing the ground for a new era of attention and greater concern for the environment.

The commission, chaired by the Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland, called for new efforts by national governments to link economic development and environmental protection, and highlighted the depletion of the world's natural resources as a potentially devastating problem.

In her response to the Brundtland Commission, Canada's External Relations Minister Monique Landry emphasized the importance of promoting development "that doesn't assume resources are cost-free and endless," and "that doesn't force the poor to destroy tomorrow's resources just to stay alive today." The new program emphasizes a preventive approach to environmental management, in which potential problems are identified and addressed through a complete impact assessment at the earliest stages of a development project.

As well, Canada will continue to back developing nations in their efforts to establish appropriate environmental monitoring agencies and to collect reliable data on available natural resources.

The Canadian government has already provided bilateral support for the development of national conservation strategies in Nepal and Pakistan, and for the operation of the Environmental Management and Development Institute in Indonesia. It will contribute almost \$300 000 to a two-year environmental development education program for Canadian schools, to "prepare the ground for a new era of attention and greater concern for our environment," Mrs. Landry said.

Engineering Centennial Celebrations

Canada's transcontinental railway, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and a light but powerful bush plane developed by de Havilland Aircraft Ltd. have received top honours as the most exceptional feats of Canadian engineering over the past 100 years.

The nation-wide contest was a highlight of centennial celebrations to mark the founding in 1887 of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the nation's first professional engineering association. Entries were selected for their national significance, as well as their international impact. The list of 10 outstanding projects also included:

- the Alouette telecommunications satellite;
- a popular and versatile snowmobile manufactured by Bombardier Ltd.;
- a state-of-the-art telecommunications system developed by Bell Canada;
- a 735-kilovolt electric power line built by Hydro Quebec;
- a unique process that yields petroleum from "oil sands" in the western province of Alberta;
- the Candu nuclear reactor; and

■ a major petrochemical complex in southern Ontario constructed by Polysar Ltd.

Other events to mark the engineering centennial included a technology and engineering exposition featuring 170 holograms from 40 countries, a major exhibit highlighting the engineering and architectural achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, and a major, four-day professional symposium, all in Montreal.

As well, Canada Post issued a commemorative stamp for the centennial on May 19, and the Montreal-based Engineering Centennial Board published the first book-length history of Canadian engineering in co-operation with the National Museum of Science and Technology.

Focus on the "Greenhouse Effect"

National Research Council (NRC) scientists have been working with their American and British counterparts this summer to study the effect of heat, moisture and carbon dioxide on crop growth, and to test the effectiveness of different airborne measuring techniques.

Flying a Canadian Twin Otter aircraft over Kansas, U.S.A., grasslands, and using sensing equipment developed with the help of Agriculture Canada, the NASA-sponsored study team gathered extensive data that will be compared with measurements collected on the ground and by satellite.

The information will help researchers predict how quickly crops will grow under different weather and climatic conditions, and will contribute to the study of the "greenhouse effect," the name scientists give to the probable long-term warming of the earth's climate due to large-scale emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Alzheimer's Disease: Searching for Clues

A study team based at the National Institute for Health Sciences Research (NIHSR) in Quebec City has developed a new approach to find the cause of Alzheimer's Disease, a debilitating and often fatal illness that afflicts an estimated 300 000 Canadians over the age of 65 and as many as 2 million North Americans.

The gradual deterioration of memory, judgment, and other mental abilities in some older adults has been recognized as a dreaded disease for centuries. But it wasn't until the early twentieth century that Alois Alzheimer published a clearly articulated, scientific description of the illness and its symptoms. Only in recent years has medical science developed the diagnostic tools to identify the biological effects of Alzheimer's and to begin the search for its cause.

The key to the NIHSR study, co-ordinated by Dr. Denis Gauvreau of the University of Quebec, is the use of a population database covering five generations between the years 1842 and 1971. While the researchers will explore a variety of possible causes, the database enables them to track genetic factors that might contribute to the development of Alzheimer's. At the very least, the team hopes to establish a "genetic predisposition" to the disease in certain families within the sample.

The second stage of the project will explore possible environmental and occupational causes, and will also determine the socio-economic and geographic distribution of Alzheimer's within the sample population. The final stage will address well-known biological and molecular aspects of the disease in order to identify specific signposts that precede its onset.



The "Loonie" Takes Off

Canada's 120th birthday on July 1 marked the introduction of the first Canadian one-dollar coin, the "Loonie." Like the 5- and 25-cent pieces, the design of this new coin is inspired by Canada's fauna. It depicts the Common Loon, a familiar bird throughout the Canadian wilderness and known for its eerie call — a far-carrying, laughing cry.

Made of nickel electroplated with bronze, the coin is light, durable and attractive.

Invitation to Foreign Students

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has announced a \$1.3-million grant to Trent University of Peterborough, Ontario, to provide full and partial scholarships to 80 international students.

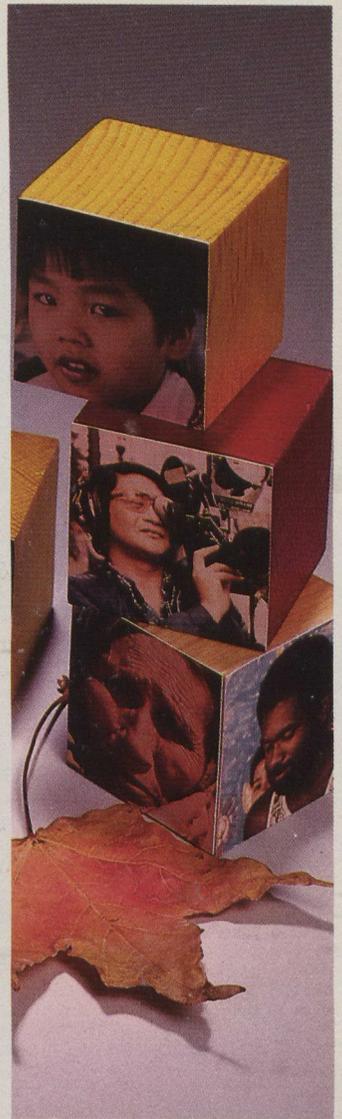
With matching support from the Ontario government, various charitable foundations, and the university's own scholarship fund, the total value of the four-

year program will be \$2.6 million. Trent's International Program, established in 1983, includes almost 400 students from 55 countries.

Applicants for the CIDA scholarships will be selected on the basis of academic ability (minimum B — average), financial need, and commitment to return to their home country after completing their education. Trent is hoping to ensure that 60 per cent of the successful applicants are women, "with a view to redressing the

imbalance between the opportunities for women compared to men in the developing world."

Funding for the scholarships will begin in time for the 1988-89 school year. Qualified students should send letters of application, along with a transcript of their marks, to the Director, Trent International Program, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9J 7B8.



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A

Quarter Century in Space

In 1962, Canada became the world's third nation, behind the Soviet Union and the United States, with a satellite in orbit. Alouette 1 provided a wealth of information on the ionosphere and laid the foundation not only for Canada's later communications satellites but also for a widely respected space science program that has expanded to include research into the ozone layer, cosmic rays, aurora, magnetic fields and stars in distant galaxies.

Since then, Canada has achieved a significant number of "firsts" in space, including the launch of Anik A1 in 1972 to establish the world's first domestic communications satellite system. In 1981, Canadarm, the robot arm developed for the U.S. space shuttle, made its debut flight and has gone on to perform ever-more-demanding tasks

on subsequent flights, earning international acclaim for Canadian technological prowess.

A major milestone in the Canadian space program was reached in October 1984, when Canada's first astronaut in space, Marc Garneau, hurtled into orbit aboard the space shuttle Challenger and successfully carried out 10 Canadian experiments in the areas of space science, life sciences and space technology.

One of the cornerstones of the Canadian Space Program has been international partnership. Canada has cooperated closely on projects with the U.S. for 25 years and with the European Space Agency for 10 years. Other partners have included

France, Brazil, Japan, Sweden and the U.S.S.R.

As the manned space program opens up a wealth of new opportunities, Canada maintains its traditional strength in the design, construction and operation of satellite systems for telecommunications and remote sensing. Canadian-designed satellite systems not only provide TV, radio, telephone and data transmission services to homes and offices throughout Canada but are exported around the world. Remote sensing satellites, like eyes in the sky, take detailed photographs of the earth's geological formations, farmlands, lakes and rivers, forests, and oil spills. These photographs have a variety of uses, including resource management, oil and mineral exploration, weather forecasting, crop inventory and ocean mapping.

Indeed, many aspects of people's daily lives have been affected by advances in space technology, from satellite weather forecasts to long distance telephone conversations. Canada's space industry helps to link a large and diverse country stretching over 5 000 km from coast to coast, creating new jobs and services and helping shape the technological society of the future.

Whether using satellites in space for remote sensing, communications, search and rescue or navigation; training a team of astronauts for future missions in space; investigating space phenomena like the Northern Lights; or probing the deeper mysteries of the universe; Canada has won worldwide recognition for its space-faring competence.

