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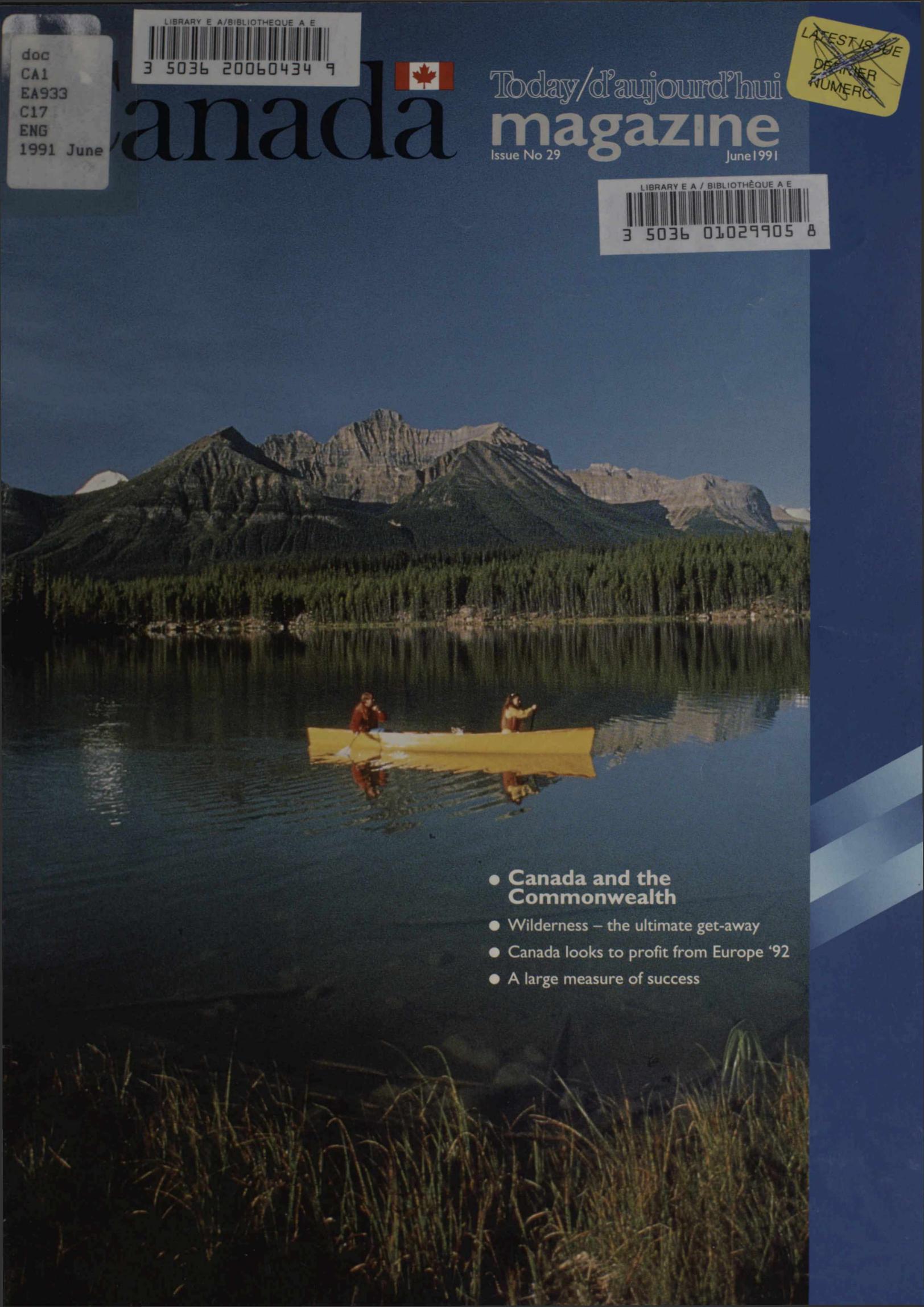
Canada



Today/d'aujourd'hui
magazine
Issue No 29
June 1991

~~LATEST ISSUE~~
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- **Canada and the Commonwealth**
- Wilderness – the ultimate get-away
- Canada looks to profit from Europe '92
- A large measure of success

In this issue

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- 3 **Forward with a common purpose - the Commonwealth re-evaluates itself**
- 4 **Europe sans frontières for Canadian business**
- 6 **Cheers! Britons give Canadian drinks a large measure of success**
- 8 **Well versed – a glowing chapter for our writers**

12 Mosaic

- Cartoon secures its proper place
- Marine artist receives international acclaim
- Canada promotes Apartheid study
- British Ice Hockey Award winner
- Macdonald in Belfast
- Six year Arctic clean-up
- Queen tours exhibition
- Student athletes steel themselves for Sheffield

14 Call of the wild – the ultimate get-away holiday on Canada's wilderness trails

Editorial

Many Canadian businesses, as a study in *Canada Today/d'aujourd'hui* shows, feel Britain provides an ideal base in Europe as the Single Market, due next year, fast approaches.

For professional reasons, I share that view. Britain provides a welcome for all Canadians – in effect, a natural second home.

So, warm memories of the United Kingdom will remain with me and my wife, Adrian, when we return to Canada in the summer at the end of our three year appointment in London. Indeed, while we return to Canada we hope to continue those close relations, both social and professional, that we have established during our term here.

Canada, and its supporters in Britain – the business people, lawyers, bankers, academics, and others that as an informal group we call 'Team Canada' – will be well placed to match up to the challenges and opportunities of Europe in the coming years.

In three years in London I have been impressed by many facets:

- our continued good relations with the British Government, and the generous co-operation we have enjoyed from British officials;
- the exchange links between various services, civil and military. During the Gulf War the Canadians serving with British units remained on attachment with them during the conflict;
- the initiative of those in Britain who established the Canadian Memorial Foundation to remember 900 000 Canadians who served in this country in two World Wars;
- two way investment and trading co-operation;
- the enthusiasm and erudition in Canadian studies at universities across the United Kingdom and the continuing interest of students in learning more from our Canadian experience;

- progress in the Commonwealth on some of the intractable problems of the world, not least the divisions of South Africa. We were honoured to play some part in the changes taking place for the greater good of humanity;
- and, of course, the people of Britain who have extended such warmth in their reception of Adrian and me. We thank them for that kindness, it will stay with us.

We could not have carried out our role at the High Commission without the knowledge and support of the High Commission staff. While thank-yous will be expressed individually in the weeks to come, we wanted to take advantage of this message to express our appreciation to all those at the High Commission, that ever-changing team, who assisted us during our time in London.

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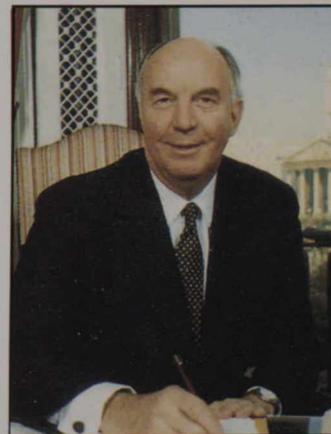
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Front cover
Herbert Lake, Banff National
Park, Alberta



Donald S. Macdonald

Canadian High Commissioner

The Commonwealth: A window on every world region

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures
OTTAWA

27 1991



The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Brian Mulroney, with Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Commonwealth Secretary-General

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will travel to London for a meeting of the Commonwealth High-Level Appraisal Group on June 11-12, which will review priorities for the future of the Commonwealth.

The High Level Appraisal Group was established at the Kuala Lumpur Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1989 to look ahead to the role of the Commonwealth in the 1990s and beyond, and to examine whether its institutions, including the Secretariat, are adequately equipped for the task. The High Level Appraisal Group was also asked to examine modalities for strengthening democratic institutions through election observer missions and related assistance, and to consider the question of Commonwealth membership in light of new applications for membership.

The High Level Appraisal Group will be meeting for the first time at Head of Government level in London in June, following preparatory work done by the Committee of Senior Officials which has met three times, most recently in Kuala Lumpur. The London meeting will be chaired by Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia and comprise leaders of Australia, Bahamas, Britain, Canada, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Singapore, and Zambia. The High Level Appraisal Group is to report to the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting which will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe from October 16 to 22, 1991.

The appraisal of the Commonwealth which is being carried out by the High Level Group did not stem from doubt about its past contribution or continuing relevance. The motivation was rather

to take stock and ensure that in the rapidly shifting international landscape the Commonwealth focused on those tasks where it has unique or special aptitude rather than duplicate the activities of other multilateral bodies.

The main working document for the London meeting of the High Level Group will be a draft declaration setting out a charter to replace the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles adopted almost twenty years ago at the Singapore Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. The London meeting will not make public the results of its work but transmit a draft declaration to Harare for adoption by the full membership of the Commonwealth.

The principal Canadian objective at the London meeting will be to safeguard the unique qualities of the Commonwealth for example, as a forum for informal, frank exchange and planning on joint action among government leaders. At the same time, Canada will seek to give greater prominence to the role of the Commonwealth on advancing democratic institutions and good government, as well as the equality of women and human rights. Canada will also wish to promote the role of non-official associations and institutions as well as to enhance sport relations as a means of strengthening the Commonwealth and to examine a strategy projecting a clearer and more positive public appreciation of the Commonwealth's usefulness.

In his Commonwealth Day message, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Canadians could take pride in the vital role the country plays in the Commonwealth.

'The Commonwealth is defined by its success in meeting the changing needs and challenges of its members. It is a force for peace, progress, dialogue and understanding on an international level.'

'The Commonwealth's strength rests in its capacity to forge a common purpose out of its diversity. Our membership provides a window on virtually every region in the world, and gives us a firsthand look at the problems and aspirations of over one quarter of the world's population.'

Through the Commonwealth, Canadians have been at the forefront in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. They are also working to raise living standards through practical assistance to developing countries, are committed to the task of advancing human rights, democratic institutions, and equality of women in all member countries.

Canada also offers expertise to the Commonwealth. Robert Stanfield and Roy McMurtry are, respectively, chairman of the Commonwealth Foundation and chairman of the working party on strengthening Commonwealth sport to build amateur sport links for physical health and personal development.

Mr Mulroney said: 'Canada's role in the Commonwealth will continue to grow in the 1990s and beyond. More than ever, it is important that people of different faiths, races and cultures address issues through partnership and understanding fostered by the Commonwealth'.

Firms Confident for 1992

IAN ARMSTRONG

Optimistic! That's the signal from Canadian companies in Britain on their prospects for the Single European Market to be introduced in 1992.

Nearly 150 companies, based inside and outside of London, were polled by the commercial and economic division of the Canadian High Commission, at the end of 1990.

The results show that despite the present downturn in Britain, Canadian subsidiaries in the country remain bullish about the future.

For the companies that were polled, Britain remains by far the easiest country in Europe to penetrate.

Almost 70 percent of the subsidiaries cited the United Kingdom in this category. However, their attention is not only concentrated here and most of the companies are anticipating better economic prospects with the Single European Market in 1992.

Two-thirds of the respondents said that the European Community initiative would enhance their market share prospects in the twelve countries of the Community.

Britain will probably act as a jumping off point for these Canadian companies as they prepare themselves to exploit the advantages of a single market. More than two-thirds of them view the United Kingdom as a stepping stone for the continent. In light of these predictions, half the companies are planning to expand their UK operations to take advantage of the European market.

The survey was particularly interested in the

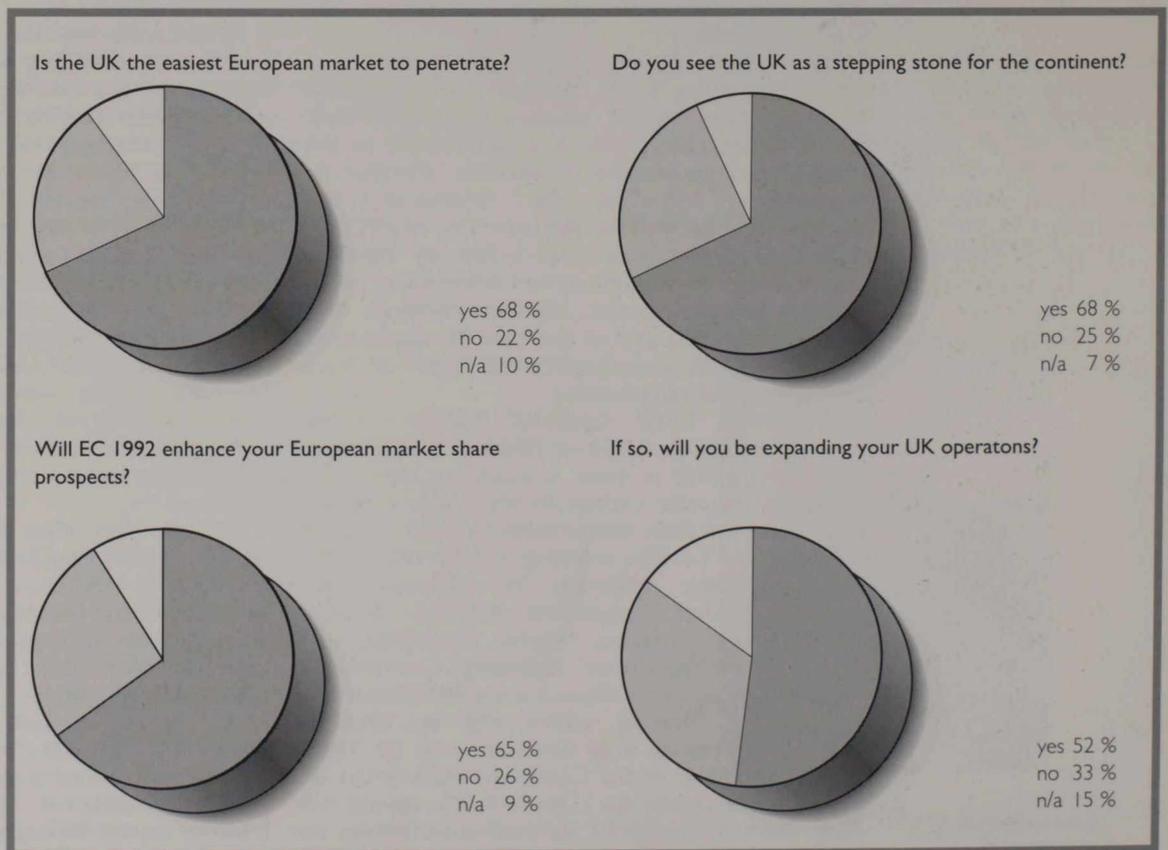
attitude of the Canadian subsidiaries which have been established in Britain since 1988. It revealed that these affiliates share the confidence of their more experienced colleagues. Not only do they have an equal amount of expectation in the future prospects of the European single market and of the use of the United Kingdom as a stepping stone to Europe, but a greater number of them – 60 per cent of the recently established companies – will be expanding their operations here in Britain to take advantage of this economic potential.

Poised

Thus, the Canadian subsidiaries in Britain are facing the EC 1992 initiative with confidence. As the date approaches when all trade barriers within the community will fall, these companies are poised to take advantage of all the many benefits that this situation will present.

At this time, with this in mind, External Affairs and International Trade Canada is undertaking an intensive study of other non-community industrialised countries. It will seek to determine how their private sectors are responding to the Single European Market. The report will also examine specific government programs in these countries which deal with Europe. The study will provide Canadian business and government with concrete information for those who wish to take advantage of the 1992 initiative.

For those Canadian companies already established in Europe, it will indicate how their non-community competitors are preparing for 1992.



EUROPE 1992



Standards, Trade and the Europe of 1992

“ 1992 will create both risks and opportunities -- risks through more competition from stronger European firms; and opportunities as the European economy expands. You need to know about it. You need to keep on top of it. **”**

Hon. John C. Crosbie
Minister for
International Trade

Get Prepared

What is 'Europe '92'?

It is a policy which will establish a single international market within the European Community. By 1992, it will remove all barriers to trade amongst the twelve member states of the EC. It means the end of nearly all international barriers to the free movement of goods, people, capital and services throughout Western Europe. By January 1, 1993, the E.C. will have become the world's largest trading unit with 325 million consumers and a G.D.P. greater than that of the United States.

What are the implications for Canada?

Trade with Europe accounts for 18 percent of Canada's annual exports, making it second only to the U.S. as a major Canadian export market.

While the impact of the Single Market on world trade patterns is not yet clear, it is expected that the E.C. will be increasingly self reliant and that Canadian firms will have to work harder to sell their goods and services in Europe. Canadian companies with plants and offices already based in Europe are therefore well positioned to pursue the opportunities arising in 1992.

How is Canada preparing?

To assist those Canadian companies which want to take advantage of the opportunities available through Europe 1992, the Government of Canada has developed a comprehensive national strategy called '1992 Challenge'.

Part of this strategy will be to assess the implications of the Single Market for Canada. Another part will facilitate the awareness of opportunities and challenges arising from its completion, and a formal segment will develop appropriate and effective responses to capitalise on 1992 opportunities.

The Standards Council of Canada will work closely with other government departments to provide businesses with access to the necessary information on European standards, certification and testing requirements.

The illustrated leaflet is available from the Canadian High Commission, Commercial / Economic Division.

'A large measure of success'

Here are some Canadian beers and other beverages you really should try when next you visit your local off-licence, bar or store...



Launched in Britain as recently as February 1988, Labatt's Canadian Lager is already one of the ten best-selling standard draught lagers in the country. Available nationally in thousands of pubs, supermarkets and off-licence chains, it has become closely associated with UK life. Profiled on television and at sports events the brewery will provide backing for the Canadian team at the World Student Games in Sheffield this summer. Labatt's sponsors a two-car team in the British

Touring Car Championships and is behind a major 'Please don't drink and drive' initiative. It also sponsors one of the UK's most famous sporting heroes, Nigel Mansell and his William's Formula One Team.

True to its origins, Labatt's has, for the past three years, promoted July 1st, Canada Day. This year the company hopes that millions of Britons will toast Canada's national holiday with a glass of Labatt's Canadian lager.

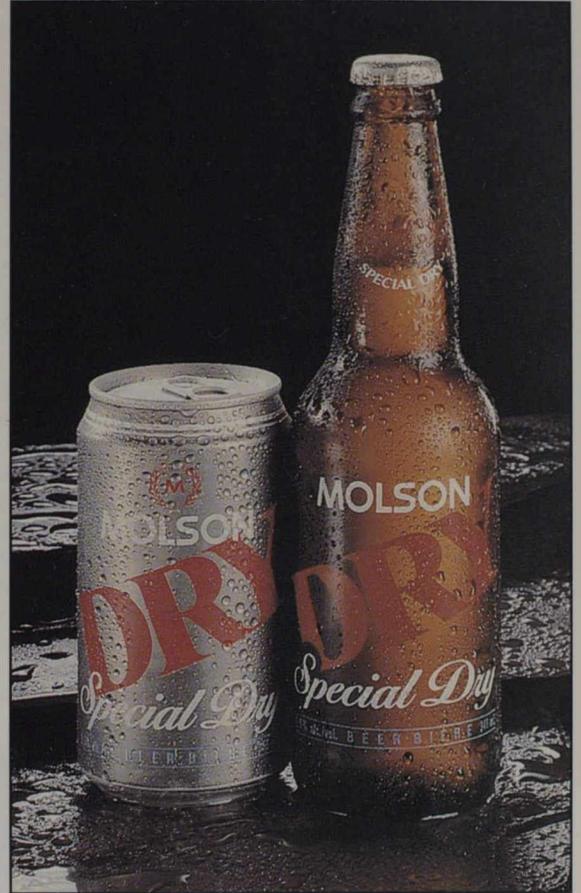
Equally popular and launched here about the same time, was the premium lager, Molson Canadian. In December 1988 Molson Canadian was voted the best out of 26 lagers from sixteen countries in a blind tasting organised by a selection of independent judges and drinks authorities for the London Evening Standard. Since then, annual turnover has increased sixfold and last year the company took the bold step of introducing another of its highly successful products, Molson Special Dry. As one of the first companies to launch a dry beer in this country it reports a resounding success. This concept in lager is new to Britain but unprecedented demand has already been experienced as a result of a national advertising campaign which began on television last month.

First brewed in a backyard in Eastern Canada in 1867, the lesser known beer called Moosehead has always been popular in its region of provenance. Now, since Whitbread launched it in 1985, Moosehead has been available to UK consumers. It has developed a sound outlet base among younger, discerning drinkers within the more stylish bars and pubs.

The growth of the premium beer market has meant a massive influx of imported brands and yet Moosehead continues to increase its popularity on the basis of its distinctive flavour and extra body resulting from the unusual brewing formulation. This involves top fermentation yeast which produces ale characteristics but lager maturation offering the refreshment of lager beers. Moosehead continues its growth internationally and is now available at many pubs and off-licences throughout Britain.

It is quite an achievement to sell whiskey to the country which created Scotch. None the less, Canadian Club, a firm favourite in its home market has, over the years won the brand a strong following among discerning whiskey drinkers in the UK. Created back in 1858 by Hiram Walker, an enterprising grain-merchant from Michigan who set up his own distillery in Southern Ontario, Canadian Club is one of Canada's best known drinks selling in the UK. Its distinctive light smooth taste identifies it as an authentic Canadian whiskey, while its uniquely versatile qualities have contributed to its popularity amongst a broad range of consumer preferences. Available in the majority of pubs, restaurants, clubs and most supermarkets and off-licences, Canadian Club's popularity remains unchallenged in this country with half a million bottles sold last year.

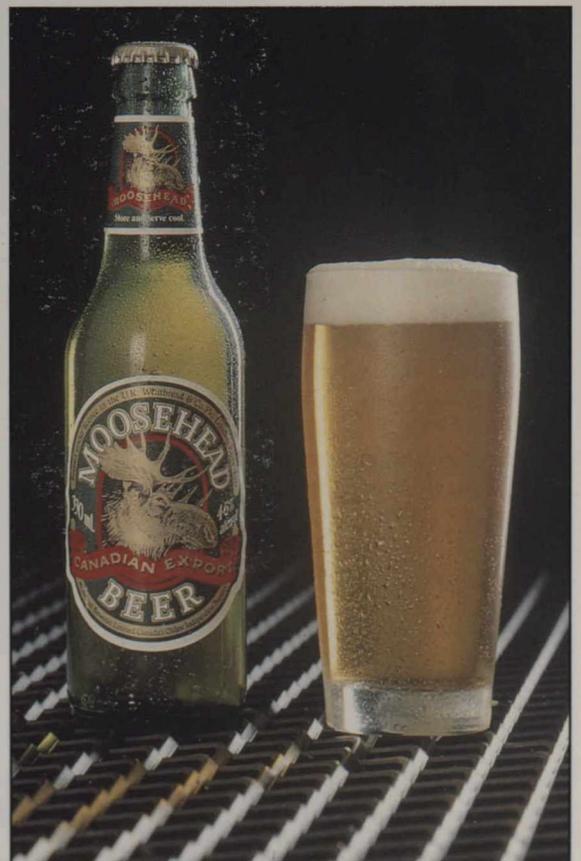
With a history that stretches back over 130 years, a resumé of Canadian drinks would not be



complete without mention of Seagram's V.O. Since the first small distillery was established in 1857, the Seagram family have built one of the largest drinks empires in the world.

The secret of success in Seagram's V.O. lies in its quality achieved through enormous investment in modern equipment and a production technique which sets it apart from other whiskeys in the manner of distillation. Seagram uses five different types of stills to achieve the subtle flavour required by its master blenders. The blending process is also unique, incorporating up to 120 different component whiskeys, each with its own individual characteristics and aged in wood for a minimum of six years. V.O. bottles are easily recognised by the special ribbon. In the early days, Seagram felt that as the company's leading brand, V.O. needed a distinguishing mark. Because of Seagram's success with thorough-bred race horses, it was decided that the distinctive feature should be a ribbon in the family's racing colours of black and yellow.

Finally a new product has entered the market, Clearly Canadian. You won't get drunk on this one, that's for sure. The product is essentially a mineral water originating from British Columbia. It is then carbonated and given a hint of different fruits associated with Canada. Among the flavours available are loganberry, peach and cherry. Clearly Canadian is enjoying tremendous success in Britain and is available through Sainsbury's supermarkets and other selected outlets. ❁



'Canada is experiencing'

A New Chapter for Canadian Authors in Britain

The British press has always recognised major writers like Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro, Robertson Davies and Brian Moore. The success story is their glowing praise for a list of newcomers.

DR. CAROL ANN HOWELLS

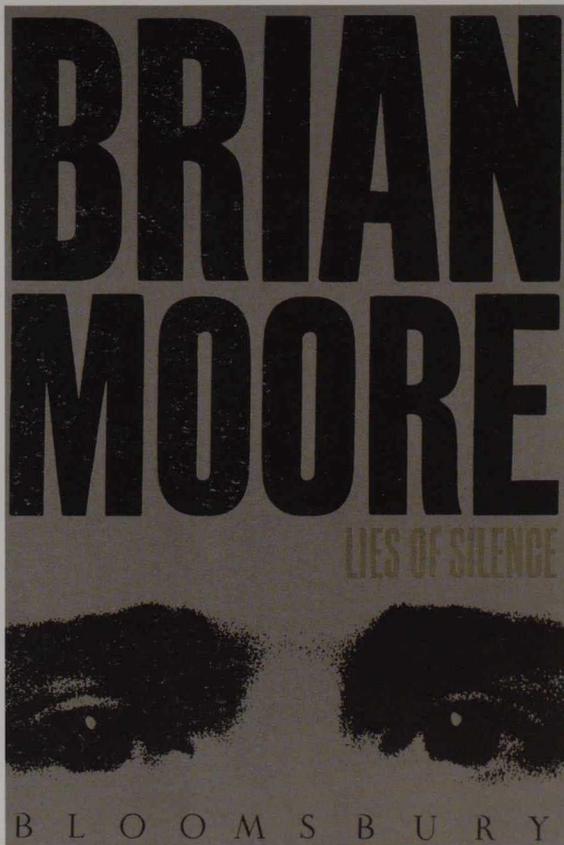
I heralded the new visibility of Canadian writers on the British literary scene in *Canada Today/d'aujourd'hui* four years ago. A look again in 1991 highlights some significant changes in the reception of Canadian fiction in Britain and some exciting recent initiatives in publishing.

In 1987 the focus was on a few well-known names: Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro, Robertson Davies, Mavis Gallant, whose fiction was already popular in Britain as well as in Canada. The appearance of Atwood and Davies on the important UK Booker Prize list in 1986 was hailed with a

cautious optimism, for everything was still in the balance. The signs were good: Canadian novels seemed to translate well from one culture context to another, many of them had a strongly international flavour, and British publishers and readers were proving quite generously receptive to non-British novelists.

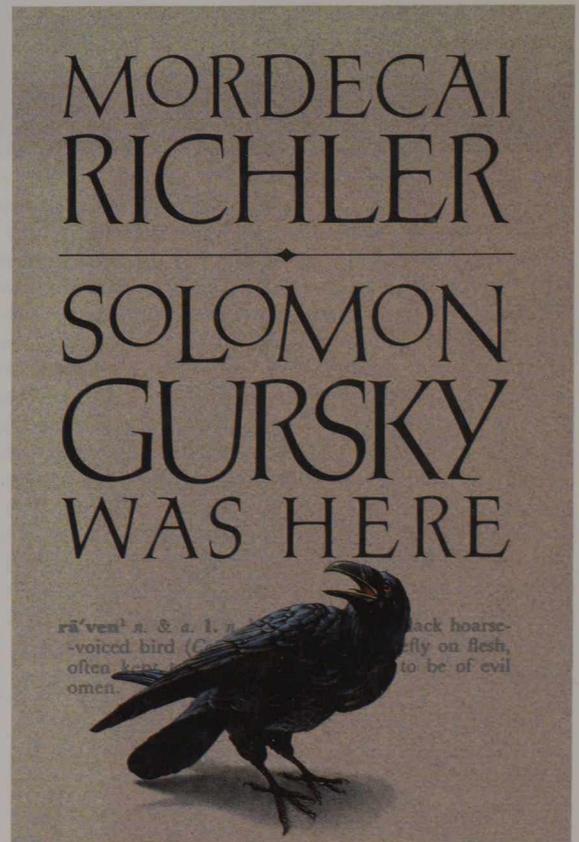
Of that group of older writers I remarked, 'They will be heard here with increasing authority'. It was a safe prediction. Atwood has recently been in Oxford to give the prestigious Clarendon Lectures entitled 'Strange Things: 4 Lectures on Canadian Literature', following her prize-worthy *Cat's Eye* and the film version of her award-winning novel *The Handmaid's Tale*. Robertson Davies will be a guest of honour at the Aldeburgh Festival and invited to read at the Purcell Room in June. He has another novel due to be published here in the autumn. Munro's *Friend of my Youth* was read on BBC Woman's Hour when it was published at the end of last year and *The Times* critic has described her as 'one of the best short story writers alive'. Again two senior Canadian novelists were short listed for the Booker Prize in 1990: Brian Moore with *Lies of Silence* and Mordecai Richler with *Solomon Gursky Was Here*.

Lies of Silence and *Solomon Gursky Was Here* were both short listed for the 1990 Booker Prize.



'Moore is such a fine craftsman that for once the word unputdownable is deserved'

Sunday Telegraph Apr 90



'A major work of rich complexity'

Sunday Telegraph May 90

ing a literary mini-boom'

The Sunday Times Nov'90

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THE DIRECTORS OF
SINCLAIR-STEVENSON LTD

invite you to celebrate

the launch of McClelland & Stewart in the UK

in the presence of

The Honorable Donald S. Macdonald,
High Commissioner for Canada

at Canada House, Trafalgar Square, SW1

on Monday 11th February 1991

RSVP (responses only)
Cultural Affairs
Canada House
Tel: 071-629 9492 ext. 2232

Drinks
6.30-8.00 pm

S

What could not have been predicted is the host of exciting new writers who have been enthusiastically taken up by British publishers over the last four years. Since 1987 there have been more than 25 of the famous Canada House Thursday evening Booklaunches to celebrate the UK publication of Canadian novels and short story collections. In the spring calendar for 1991 alone there were 4 booklaunches, 2 of them for first novels which were being published simultaneously in Britain, Canada and the US. There are several extraordinary new departures here. Not only is it true that for the first time ever most British publishing houses now feature Canadian writers on their lists but they also welcome new Canadian work as a good risk, not waiting for its reception to be tested on the North American market but publishing within a few months of its appearance. What this means is that contemporary Canadian writing has a high profile among British publishers and readers.

It is also worth noting the generous support that the Canadian Government's Department of External Affairs and International Trade gives to encouraging the work of Canadian writers in this country, by paying travel expenses for some writers to come to Britain for promotion tours. Publishing is an industry where visibility is crucially important, and it is certainly an attractive prospect to British publishers to know that there is a good chance that a Canadian writer could be on the scene for a full publicity programme at the time when a book is published.

One of the interesting consequences of the increased popularity of Canadian writing has been a new trade initiative. For the first time (another first!) a British publisher Sinclair-Stevenson is now distributing selected titles from the McClelland & Stewart list in the UK, so that Canadian books are directly available to the British market. McClelland & Stewart is Canada's oldest independent publishing house and this project has begun with 7 titles, including 4 novels. What is promising is the wide range of material being offered - from the history of the Irish immigrants in 19th century Canada, a book on Canadian Impressionism, a documentary account of The Sharpeville Six, to a novel set in Latin America in the late 1970s. The image of Canada projected here is that of a cosmopolitan multicultural society speaking for liberal causes. Let us also hope that the list will be widened to include New Canadian Library classics unavailable here like Hugh MacLennan, Rudy Wiebe and Ethel Wilson and translations of Quebec fiction by Marie-Claire Blais and Gabrielle Roy, in order to meet the demands of an expanding academic market in this country.

The current McClelland & Stewart list signals an interesting shift of emphasis in Canada's national self image - or so it appears from the British point of view. A distinctively multicultural awareness seems to characterise contemporary Canadian society and this diversity is well represented in its fiction. There has been a decisive movement away from traditional representations of Canada as rural or even bicultural, let alone dominantly Anglo-Saxon. Instead Canadians are reinventing their

Canadian identity in response to changing circumstances, demographic and political factors, so that Canadian identity functions not as a static historical concept but as a dynamic construction.

Of course a nation's identity and international recognition of this is a question of image making. It is also related to a country's confidence in its own cultural myths about itself. There is no magic formula for nationhood. Canada's evolving national narrative has always highlighted the challenges of diversity, focussing on individual difference through regionalism, bilingualism, and now multiculturalism, which includes growing recognition of its Native peoples. It is this image of a country of multiple coexisting identities that is being projected so persuasively through the works of a new generation of Canadian writers.

If we look at the profile of Canadian novels recently published here, we see a striking illustration of Atwood's paradoxical formula which describes Canada as 'home ground / foreign territory'. What she says of Canadians is true of any New World society: 'We are all immigrants to this place, even if we were born here.' The important difference is that Canadians recognise that their relationship to their country is an enabling rather than a disabling circumstance, for it opens up new spaces to accommodate change and the exploration of unmapped possibilities. Small wonder that so many of these novels are about travelling and crossing borderlines, moving into spaces previously forbidden, laying claim to unfamiliar territory.

'Van Herk's evocations of Canada's vast landscapes are a triumph of suggestive prose'

The Independent Oct 88, No Fixed Address by Aritha Van Herk

Aritha Van Herk's prairie novel *No Fixed Address* (Virago) offers a paradigm of travel fiction and a parody of male exploration narratives as her heroine, a young travelling saleswoman in Ladies Comfort underwear, drives restlessly around Alberta in her vintage black Mercedes and finally freaks out at the end into the fantastic territory of death up in the Yukon at the last frontier. The characters in Carol Shields's *Mary Swann* (Fourth Estate) are travellers through space and time, and



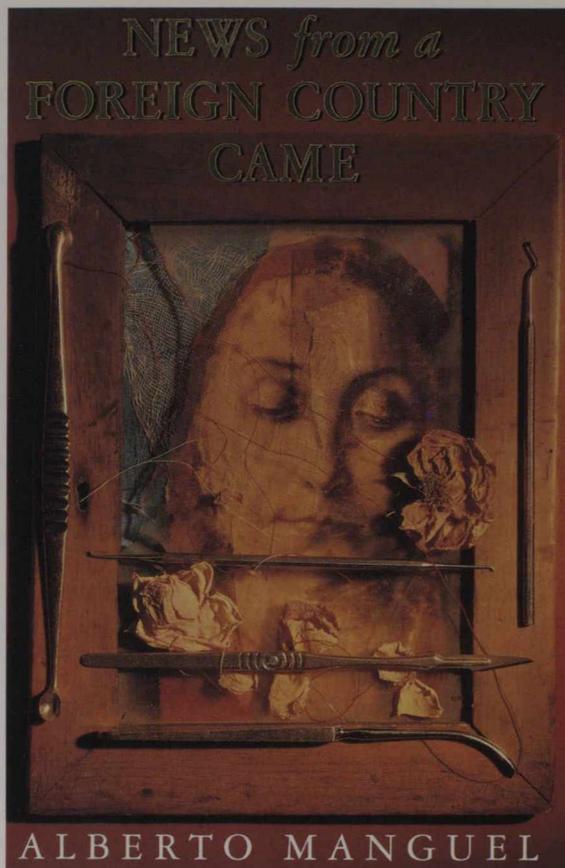
Carol Shields

'Her writing buzzes with insouciant humour, intrigue and perception'

Sunday Times
Mary Swann by Carol Shields



Alberto Manguel



‘A gripping and profoundly disturbing first novel’

Time Out Mar 91

so are Alberto Manguel's in *News from a Foreign Country Came* (Collins) where Toronto, Boston and Brisbane or Canada, Algeria, France and Argentina are all present, shifting in and out of the focus like a series of liquid transparencies in memory.

Even Atwood's *Cat's Eye* (Virago) with its very Canadian scenario of Toronto and Vancouver engages in time travel as the narrator tries to orient herself on her return to Toronto by looking down at the sidewalk 'like a tracker', seeking clues to a path in the wilderness. Leslie Hall Pinder's *On Double Tracks* (Bloomsbury) goes further into this imaginative wilderness territory in a novel which focuses on Indian land rights, legends and psychic landscapes.

‘The characters are entrancing and believable, the detail precise, and the style superb’

The Listener Jan 91

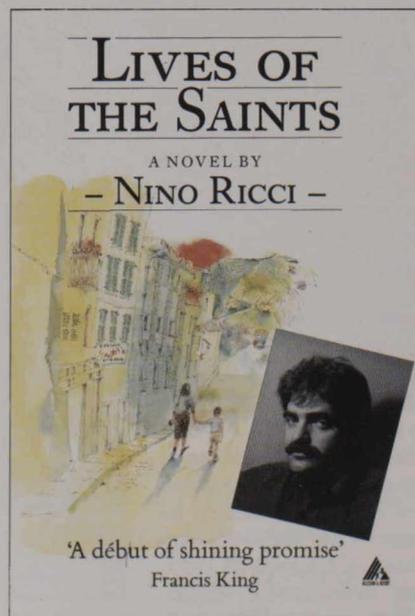
The Fat Woman Next Door is Pregnant by Michel Tremblay

While Michel Tremblay's second novel to be published here in English translation, *The Fat Woman Next Door is Pregnant* (Serpent's Tail) would seem to be anchored in Montreal domesticity, it too shifts beyond that frame into fantasy. (His first novel *Making Room*, French title *Le Coeur Decouvert* was published here last year). Jane Urquhart's novel *Changing Heaven* (Hodder & Stoughton) and Neil Bissoondath's short stories *On the Eve of Uncertain Tommorrow* (Bloomsbury) encode their shifts of position into their very titles.

‘Well written and wise, lovely phrases flit through the stories’

Sunday Times Nov 90

On the Eve of Uncertain Tommorrow by Neil Bissoondath



Four recently published novels are not set in Canada at all. Kate Pullinger's *When the Monster Dies* (published in England by Johnathan Cape before being taken up by Random House in Canada) is set in South London; Josef Skvorecky's *The Miracle Game* (Faber) is a very European fiction which takes place in Prague; Bombay is the setting for Rohinton Mistry's *Such a Long Journey* (Faber); and Nino Ricci's *Lives of the Saints* (Alison & Busby) is set in a small Italian Village.

So, how to define Canadian? And what is the appeal of this fiction for British readers? Of course the appeal lies in its very heterogeneity and in its energetic establishment of a variety of positions from which to speak about human experience. Everybody reads novels because they tell stories with which we can identify, either as realistic representations or as imaginative encounters with the unfamiliar. The best fictions are a mixture of both, so that there is often no clear distinction between what is real and what is fictional. All of these novels expose the limits of

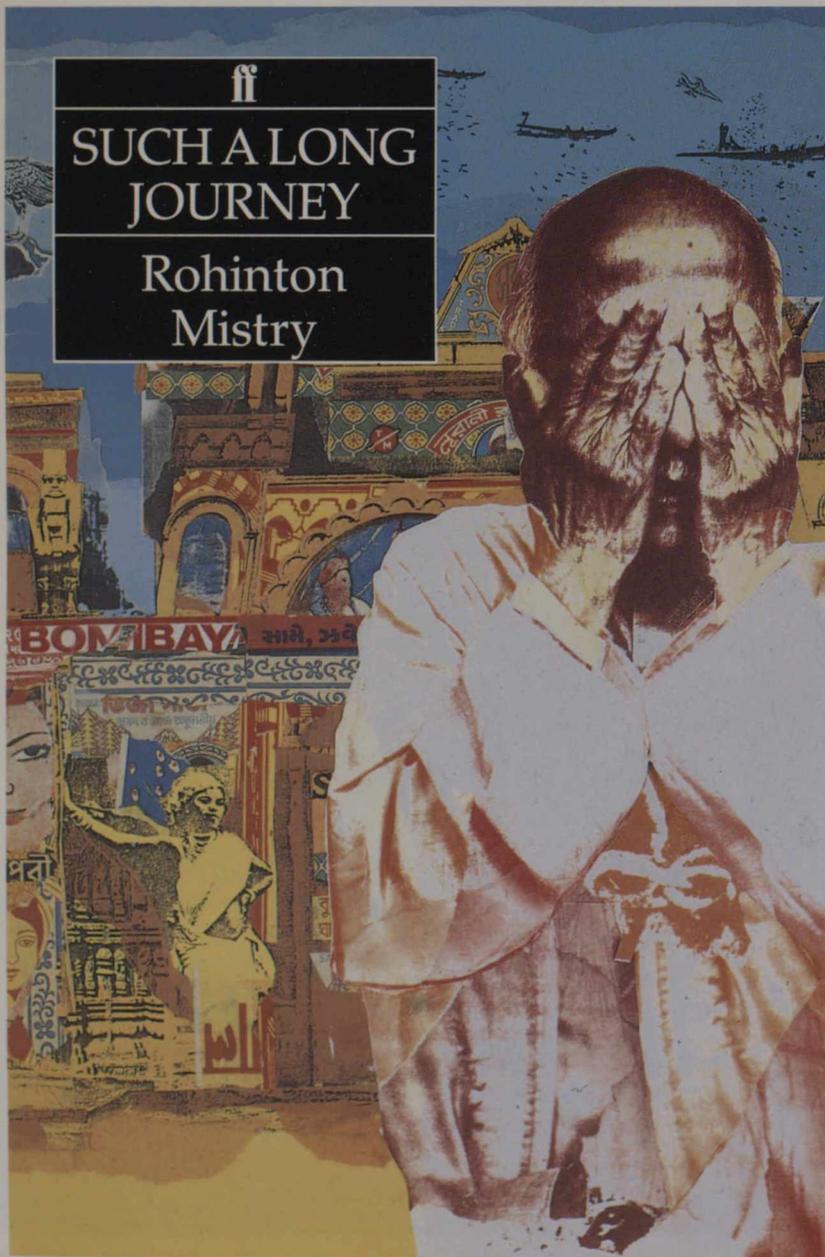
realism as we are led into those indeterminate areas on the borderlines of fantasy. When we begin one of these contemporary novels there is no knowing just where or when we will end up, and that makes reading an excitingly risky business, a rather adventurous kind of relaxation. Canadian novels are bringing new versions of the perennial challenge of fiction across the Atlantic in ever increasing numbers.

The visibility of these novels has already stimulated interest in other Canadian material, fictional and non-fictional. There are now two important collections of Canadian short stories published here by Faber (edited by Michael Ondaatje) and by Oxford University Press. There are two histories of Canadian literature available, and there is also the new 662 page *Oxford Companion to Canadian Theatre*. Rosemary Sullivan's

new biography of Elizabeth Smart (whose classic novel *By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept* has been reissued) will be a feature publication in the autumn.

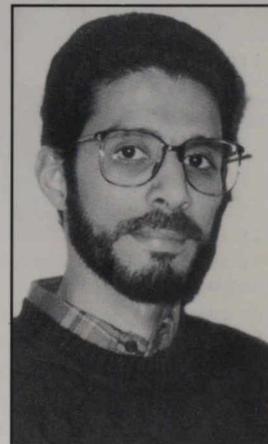
Canadian fiction represents images of difference and diversity as it speaks to British readers out of a culture which combines its European inheritances with distinctively other Native North American and non-European traditions. It is a challenge to monolithic structures of authority which is particularly attractive in this postmodern age. That challenge is Canada's gift to Britain and Europe. It is that same challenge which constitutes Canada's passport to international literary recognition.

Dr Coral Ann Howells, Reader in Canadian Literature,
University of Reading



‘This book must be a contender for a major literary prize’

Publishing News Feb 91
Such a Long Journey
by Rohinton Mistry



Cartoon Secures its proper place



'I can see the resemblance,' the High Commissioner, the Hon Donald S. Macdonald, seems to be saying to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Lord Strathcona unveiled a Spy cartoon depicting his great grandfather, the first Lord Strathcona, at the Residence. The near 100 year old caricature, with an accompanying description, was given by a former High Commissioner's secretary, Miss Laverna Dollimore, and is now hung in the High Commissioner's office.

The first Lord Strathcona was Canada's third High Commissioner in London (1896-1914), a self-made businessman - banker, farmer, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and dedicated rail man. His personal fortune kept afloat the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and he drove in the last spike that gave a coast to coast rail service.

At the Court of St James, Lord Strathcona was unpaid, his office in London becoming known as the 'lighthouse' as he worked into the night. He decided to retire in 1910 but then refused to relinquish the post when he disapproved of his chosen successor.

Marine Artist Receives International Acclaim

The largest collection of original nautical paintings and prints by historical marine artist, J. Franklin Wright, was exhibited at Canada House, London.

It attracted interest amongst collectors. The High Com-

missioner, the Hon. Donald S. Macdonald, had one of his two originals by the artist on display.

Madison Avenue Partners, of Toronto, who handle the sale and distribution of his works, presented the High Commissioner with an artist remarque of J. Franklin Wright's historical art book, superbly bound in leather.

J. Franklin Wright who lives in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia,

spends months of painstaking research to ensure the accuracy of detail. Wright, one of the most sought-after artists in Canada, continues to become more popular with each painting and edition released. He has exhibited with the Royal Society of Marine Artists, and the International Society of Marine Painters.

Canada gives \$95 000 for Commonwealth Post Apartheid Study

Canada is supporting a Commonwealth expert working group studying the future human resource requirements of post apartheid South Africa.

Canadian High Commissioner, Donald S. Macdonald, presented a cheque for \$95 000 (£41 794) to the Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku, in London on March 7.

The Chairman of the working group is a Canadian, John Harker.

Nice one, Nick

Nicky Chinn aged 18, an ice hockey player with the Cardiff Devils has won this years British Ice Hockey award. As 'Young British Player of the Year' he will spend two weeks in Calgary in September with the Flames.

This is the sixth year the competition has been jointly sponsored by Ice Hockey News Review, the Government of Alberta and Canadian Airlines International. Chinn has said that if the opportunity to stay in Canada arises he will certainly take it.

Macdonald in Belfast

The Canadian High Commissioner, Donald Macdonald visited Northern Ireland 28-30 April. He met participants in the *Marie Wilson Voyage for Hope* project in Enniskillen, and opened an exhibit on Lord Dufferin at the Ulster-American Folk Park in Omagh.

He spoke at a business lunch on the opportunities for commercial links between Canada and Northern Ireland and also met the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Peter Brooke.

Six year Arctic clean-up

An initiative to protect the Arctic's fragile environment and preserve the health of northern people has been unveiled by the Canadian federal government.

Called the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES), a C\$100-million (circa £50-million)



The Bluenose and Henry Ford Racing - 1922

component of Canada's national green plan, it sets out four specific programs to be implemented over the next six years.

A \$35 million program will identify, reduce and wherever possible, eliminate chemical contaminants, like PCBs and DDT, that have found their way by air and water from Europe and other regions into the food of northern people.

A \$30 million clean up of hazardous and unsightly waste like chemicals, fuel, buildings and other equipment that have been abandoned over the years will take place.

The management and protection of northern waters will be improved at a cost of \$25 million by establishing a comprehensive water monitoring network to assess the impact of pollution on Arctic rivers, lakes and seas.

Queen tours art exhibition

Major parallel exhibitions of Canadian landscape and contemporary art at the Barbican Gallery, London, were honoured by a visit by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, on May 7.

The Queen who has travelled extensively across Canada over the years, is familiar with the subjects and the works, with which she is thought to have a particular affection.

She was accompanied by the High Commissioner, the Hon Donald S Macdonald, and Mrs Macdonald, the Lord Mayor of London Locum Tenens, Alderman Sir Christopher Leaver, City of London members and officials, and arts specialists involved in the exhibitions. Sponsors Mr Conrad Black, of the Daily Telegraph, and Mr Zachary Clark, of Air Canada, were presented to the Queen. The exhibition gathered high quality landscape paintings from museums and galleries across Canada for the first major showing in Britain since the 1930s. Reaction by the British art critics varied from favour to high acclaim.

Complementary to the Barbican exhibition, was a show at Canada House Gallery entitled 'Our Home and Native Land'.



Her Majesty the Queen visiting the exhibition of Canadian landscape paintings at the Barbican Art Gallery in the company of Michael Tooby, the curator.

Photo: Peter Holland, Guildhall

This exquisite collection comprised the works of Sheffield-born artists who later migrated to Canada. Notable among them were Fred Varley and Arthur Lismer, both of whom joined the famous 'Group of Seven' landscape painters after they arrived in Canada.

A further highlight of the spring season of Canadian art in London was an appearance by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra following a performance in Glasgow. Performed at the Barbican Centre in the presence of the Duke of Kent, the concert heralded the start of a European tour taking in Paris and eight German cities. Again, the performance by the orchestra and soloists won praise from the critics.

Go Canada Go

This is the famous refrain which will be heard resounding from the stands of the Don Valley Stadium in Sheffield this summer. As Canada finalises its team selection for the XVI Universiade, from the 14th to 25th July, never has there been a greater commitment to the games on

both sides of the Atlantic.

The World University Games has grown from an event with 45 countries and 1 400 competitors 30 years ago, to 121 countries and 6 000 competitors in Zagreb in 1987. Sheffield's goal is to exceed this number and at the moment they are definitely on target.

The Canadian contingent to the Games will be the third largest after Britain and the United States. Nearly 300 athletes and 60 support staff from the Canadian inter-university Athletic Union will descend on Sheffield this July.



The CIAU is the national governing body for student sports in Canada and is composed of the majority of degree-granting universities. Each year national university championships are conducted among its 45 member

universities in 10 sports, including athletics, cross country, basketball, field hockey, ice hockey, soccer, swimming, volleyball and wrestling.

At the international level, the CIAU is the official representative of the Canadian universities to the *Federation Internationale du Sport Universitaire* (FISU), the governing body for world university sport which includes single sport competition and the biennial Summer and Winter Universiade.

As team selections begin Canada is expected to have a strong contingent. Several of the sports, including women's basketball and field hockey, will be represented by the national team. The men's gymnastics team and the fencing teams will be composed of members of Canada's World Championship teams. Canada will also feature top athletes in athletics, men's field hockey, rhythmic gymnastics, swimming, volleyball and water polo.

The excitement is mounting in Sheffield where Canada will also be bidding to hold the 1997 Universiade in Ottawa.

Call of the wild



A volley of shots rang out, piercing the stillness of a September afternoon. Consternation, anxiety, then relief as we remembered the ancient Athabaskan Indian legend of Red Dog Mountain – the big cliff we had just passed. For centuries, native boatmen have fired first arrows and later guns at the mountain to scare off the malevolent spirit who used to seize and drown moosehide canoes. The Indian hunters from Fort Norman whom we had seen four days ago back at the Caribou Flats must be right behind us.

A tourist's diary, Keele River.

Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, Ontario

Since European settlers first arrived in Canada during the seventeenth century, the Indians and other native peoples have played an important part in opening up the country's trade and communications routes. Their knowledge of the trails and canoe routes into the interior was invaluable as they helped to establish the all important fur trade.

Today this same knowledge of the land allows native Canadians to advance another trade: tourism. Their unique blend of cultures and special sensitivity to wildlife is ideal for the organisation of outdoor activities and wilderness adventure holidays.

For those enjoying these pursuits, it creates an authentic experience of the wild... the opportunity to drive and handle dog sled teams in Canada's far north or observe the largest stand of totem poles in the abandoned village of Ninstints on the Queen Charlotte Islands... a relaxing evening around a campfire listening to local Indian storytellers recount the legends of the Tlingit, Tagish and other west coast cultures... canoeing, fishing and watching the migrating caribou herds under instruction of a native guide... these are the forms of activities which will suit the amateur anthropologist and environmentalist, as well as outdoor enthusiasts searching for a new 'unpackaged' holiday experience. These are the activities native Canadians organise for visitors from overseas with an intimacy with nature.

How would you, for instance, like an *Overnight Trip by Dog Team*, (48 hours) over a high mountain pass to an alpine lake? Camp out overnight, surrounded by stunning mountains and dazzling snow peaks...this is another world from the urban

rat race. Or, a two-week stay at a trapper's log cabin where you can cook your own meals or use the facilities of a nearby wilderness lodge? Activities include snowshoeing, skidooing, ice fishing, skiing and many other winter sports. It is even possible to join a trapline run by a dog team. This is a holiday with every possible variety of adventure. But for the truly intrepid you can take to the Yukon wild for three months learning how to maintain your dog team at your remote cabin or camp. You can live alone at times if you wish and alternatively join in with the daily life of a trapper family. This is a total education in winter wilderness living offered by Sky High Wilderness Ranches of Whitehorse, Yukon.

If the history of native cultures is more your interest, then a visit to Brantford, 104 kilometres southwest of Toronto, is on the agenda. The city took its name from a Mohawk Indian captain, Joseph Brant, who brought the Six Nations Indian Confederacy here from Upper New York State after the War of Independence. This area has many associations with the Six Nations and you should not miss the Six Nations Council House at Ohsweken, with its library and vast collection of information on native Canadians, also, the Woodland Cultural Centre which aims to preserve and promote the culture and heritage of native people from the Eastern Woodlands. Held each August in an outdoor amphitheatre in a forest setting is an important theatrical performance with an all-native cast. Commemorating their history and culture the Six Nations Native Pageant also features Iroquois dancing, arts, crafts and native foods.

16th Century Huron

At Midland, also in Ontario, you will find a full-scale replica of a typical 16th century Huron community, consisting of longhouses and other structures surrounded by wooden palisades. Further sites with a Huron connection are Martyrs' Shrine and Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons, a detailed reconstruction of the first European community in Ontario with guides and costumed craftsmen who explain the life of the Huron people and the missionaries.

Nearby at Woodview is Petroglyphs Provincial Park. Here you can see images carved on crystalline limestone rock 500 to 1000 years ago by Algonquian speaking Indians. The petroglyphs, rediscovered in 1954, are contained in a rectangular area 70 feet by 40 feet, enclosed in a unique protective building.

Museums and sites of historical interest abound in Ontario and all are within half a days drive from Toronto, the main gateway city.

If native Canadians in a French atmosphere is more to your liking, then head for Quebec. For the second year running the Montagnais of Lac Saint-Jean and the Cree of Abitibi are helping organise, and participating in Harricana, a long-distance snowmobile rally which is held from February 24 to March 7 this year. But if adventure expeditions including transportation, food and lodging in the Amerindian fashion, have their appeal, the



Call of the wild



Inukshuk, Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories. These strange formations were built by Inuit travellers to guide them through the arctic wilderness.

Totem pole, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.



continued

Stoney Creek is a favourite haunt for Mountain Bighorn sheep as well as other wildlife. It is also the place where the local Stoney Indians were among the first native Canadians to offer guided trail rides of their reservation and surrounding countryside. From here riders pack up the duffle and head to Flint's Park Camp, located amongst open grassy ridges topped with rugged mountain peaks. Some excellent fishing and hiking can be found here. The final camp is scenic Mystic Valley. It is a tradition to end the trail ride with a real western dinner, where guides really impress you with their culinary skills!

Undoubtedly the most instantly recognisable native culture in Canada is represented by the vast collection of totem poles found in British Columbia. These were first noticed by Captain Cook over 200 years ago during his voyages in the Pacific. Nowhere were they more impressive than on the off-shore islands of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. One particular site occupied by the Haida Indians, Anthony Island, has now been included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Though it is not known how long the island and its village, Ninstints, has been the home of the Kunghit Haida, archeological deposits indicate it has been occupied for about 2000 years. Skungwai, Haida for 'red cod island', once supported approximately 300 people who occupied the village during winter. During the rest of the year, the tribe roamed throughout the area to fish, hunt and gather subsistence materials. Due to disease, the population dwindled to about 25 in the 1800s, and the village was later abandoned. Today Ninstints stands as a unique example of the richness of the coastal Indian cultural heritage. The decaying remains of Ninstints, which are now

being conserved, include 32 totem poles and mortuary columns and the structural remains of 10 longhouses. There are six other heritage sites on the island, including two cave sites.

Vanished Culture

Anthony Island was placed on the World Heritage List because Ninstints village is the most impressive and remarkable coastal Indian site in the Pacific Northwest. It represents a vanished culture of great richness and significance, however, you do not have to go all the way to Anthony Island to see it. A visit to Stanley Park in Vancouver, followed by a more serious study of the enormous collection of Northwest Coast artifacts at the Museum of Anthropology will convey the depth and significance of this culture to the region. If you have time, it is worth comparing this collection with that of the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria on Vancouver Island.

More information on holidays mentioned in this article can be obtained from our Tourism Office at

Canada House, Trafalgar Square,
London SW1Y 5BJ
(071 629 9492)

U.K Operators featuring the 'Native' experience are:

Accessible Isolation Holidays (0730 812535)
Arctic Experience (0737 362321)
EcoSafaris (UK) Ltd (071 244 7783)
Escape Activities (0754 2382)
Experience the Mountains Ltd (081 685 1568)
Society Expeditions (071 436 6684)
Twickers World Ltd (081 892 7606)
Hickie Borman Holidays (081 393 0127)
Suntrek (0793 881882)
Ramblers Holidays (0707 331133)