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1990 June

Canada



Today d'aujourd'hui magazine

Issue No 26

June 1990

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- Canadian forests are forever
- Fair play in sport:
Restoring a proper balance
- Canada's economy gears up
for the 1990s
- Toronto: A modern city of
superlatives

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Published by

Canadian High Commission
Public Affairs Section
Canada House
Trafalgar Square
London SW1Y 5BJ

Design

Christopher Stanbury

Production

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Printing

Penshurst Press Limited

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Subscriptions

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ISSN 0226-6685

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Front Cover:

Canadian forests are used for many purposes including recreation.

Photo:Environment Canada

Editorial

By any measure, one billion trees is a large forest. But it is not the size of the Canadian forest – far from it. It is merely the number of *new* trees that Canada will plant *in a single year*.

The planting of one billion new trees – the forest industry's target for 1990 – is not part of a massive, new crash programme. Instead, it is just a landmark along the way of a sustained policy of reforestation which has been in effect in Canada for the better part of a century.

Forests have always been important to Canada, so it makes sense – economically as well as environmentally – for Canadians to conserve them. In this issue, we look at some of the ways this is being achieved.

We also take a look at another subject that more recently – and more contentiously – has come to the forefront of Canadian life, and that is the need to restore a sense of fairness to the top levels of international sport.

Canadians were shocked by the drug scandals of the 1988 summer Olympics, which culminated in the disqualification of sprinter Ben Johnson. The shock was particularly acute since for a number of years leading up to the Olympics, the Canadian government had been actively trying to put the spirit of sportsmanship back into the country's competitive games.

Still on the subject of sport, we also examine the steps being taken – largely on Canada's initiative – to help revive the Commonwealth Games, which have recently been facing a range of political, structural and financial problems.

Elsewhere in this issue, we look at the burgeoning city of Toronto to examine some of the

reasons it has become a leading contender to host such international events as the 1996 Olympic Games and Expo 2000 – and why it has become a favourite among tourists and travellers who are looking for something altogether different.

We also take a look at the way the Canadian economy is gearing up for the 1990s, making adjustments to take into account the rapid changes being brought about by globalisation.

And we preview the upcoming exhibition at the Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square, where the works of two distinctive Canadian artists – William Kurelek and Jahan Maka – will soon be going on display.



Donald S. Macdonald

Canadian High Commissioner

Conserving Canada's 'Precious green mantle'

MOUNTING WORLD CONCERN ABOUT THE FATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS HAS MADE CANADA INCREASINGLY CONSCIOUS OF ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITIES IN PRESERVING THE FORESTS AND WOODLANDS THAT COME UNDER ITS CONTROL. RENEWING THIS NATURAL RESOURCE MAKES OBVIOUS SENSE FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW – AND FROM AN ECONOMIC ONE, TOO.

One billion new trees: that is what Canada will plant this year which is double the number planted in 1985. Moreover, in the last decade, expenditures on silviculture – which includes site preparation, regeneration, fertilisation, weeding and pruning – have quadrupled. While forests may be at risk in some parts of the world, in Canada they are not. Forest conservation there is taken very seriously.

One third of the world's land surface is covered by forests, and ten per cent of those forests – some

1.3 million square miles – are in Canada. With such a vast natural resource, there is a danger that it might be taken for granted. But in Canada there is widespread support for the concept of 'sustainable development' – the keynote of the Brundtland World Commission Report on Environment and Development.

In fact, Canada was one of the first countries to endorse the Commission's recommendations and to adopt the principle of sustainable development as formal government policy.

Early this year – as a reflection of the high place that Canada's forests have on the political agenda there – the Canadian government established a new department of forestry with the passage of the Forestry Act (1990). This is a significant step which acknowledges the importance of both the economic and environmental aspects of forestry. Additionally it is the first time any Canadian act of parliament has incorporated the principle of sustainable development.

Canadians, says Frank Oberle, the country's new Forestry Minister, are aware that their forests are 'a precious green mantle of vital importance to the entire planetary life support system.' The planting of one billion new trees this year is just one indication of Canada's commitment to its 'green mantle'.



**FORESTS
FOREVER**



Ten per cent of the world's forests – some 1.3 million square miles – are in Canada.

Photo: Dave Reels

Planting seven seedlings a second

Forests have been important to Canada at least since the beginning of the 19th century when they provided the British navy with squared timbers and tall masts for its ships. Today, forest products remain the country's biggest export earner benefiting the Canadian trade balance by some £10 billion. And the livelihood of about 800 000 Canadians is in some way dependent on forestry and the forest industry.

Close to 90 per cent of Canadian forests are owned by the provinces, and policies and practices associated with these forests are their responsibility. The forest industry is significant in all ten provinces as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Alberta are major producers, but the undisputed leader — with nearly 45 per cent of the industry's output — is British Columbia.

That province exports as much softwood lumber per year as the Soviet Union, United States and Scandinavia combined. Yet visitors to British Columbia will look in vain for signs of irresponsible forest devastation; the provincial government's extensive reforestation programme ensures that the natural environment is well protected.

This is no fresh initiative. It is 65 years since the British Columbian Forestry Service (BCFS) started its planting programme with experimental trials at the Shelbourne Nursery in Victoria. By 1938 one million seedlings had been planted, and by 1954 the cumulative total had reached one hundred million. Forest farming — silviculture — had become well established.

In the early 1980s BCFS was planting one hundred million seedlings a year, and the private sector was adding a similar number. By 1989 two billion seedlings had been planted in the province since the inception of the programme, and the plan now is to increase the cumulative total to three billion in 1992. This year alone the number will top 300 million — more than seven seedlings every second.

Uninhabited wilderness

Of course, there is much more to forest management than planting seedlings. The Government of British Columbia has stewardship responsibilities for all the provincial forests, which make up 85 per cent of the province's total area. About one quarter of this forest land is available and suitable for timber felling. The remainder — unroaded, uninhabited wilderness — is far larger than the area that has ever been harvested.

Every year the government determines the amount of timber to be harvested in the province. The allowable annual cut is constantly being reviewed and can vary considerably from one year to the next. To ensure sustainable development, the amount of productive forest available for felling is limited to around one per cent per

‘Forests are a precious green mantle of vital importance to the entire planetary life support system.’

— Frank Oberle, Forestry Minister

annum — a smaller proportion than in most other timber-producing countries.

The Chief Forester then allocates timber licences to the forestry companies, whose performance is carefully monitored to ensure that they keep within their quotas and carry out the reforesting of the sites they harvest. There are stiff penalties for those that fail to keep within the guidelines.

However, the forest is under threat not only from man but also from natural phenomena. Some 78 000 hectares of British Columbia's forests are destroyed by fire every year — in 1986 it was as high as 235 000 hectares — and so £25 million is spent annually on surveillance, detection, fire fighting and fire prevention. Even more trees are killed off by insects, especially the mountain pine beetle and the spruce budworm. Again, steps are taken to restrict the damage caused.

‘Today we are implementing one of the foremost systems in the world to determine the best way to harvest

and then prepare and reforest the harvested sites,’ says John Cuthbert, Chief Forester of British Columbia.

Other provinces are also making tremendous strides in forestry. In fact, all provinces are committed to the principle of sustained yield forest management which ensures that the annual harvest will not exceed the annual growth of wood fibre. The new Quebec Forest Act, which came into force in 1987, enshrines multiple use along with sustainable yield as its two main elements. Quebec has an intensive planting programme.

Ontario and New Brunswick have also placed considerable emphasis on stand tending — fertilisation, weeding and pruning — with five year averages of 90 000 and 50 000 hectares per year respectively, to accompany very active planting programmes. Additionally Alberta is engaged in comprehensive research programmes in the use of appropriate seed stock and the development of trees with superior genetic characteristics.

Federal initiatives secure forests' future

Although Canada's new ministry of forestry was established only this year, it is, in reality, close to 100 years old. It is an offshoot of the Canadian Forestry Service — set up in 1899 — which has been separated from the Department of Agriculture to become a government department in its own right.

The new ministry — called Forestry Canada — has 1300 employees, six regional forestry centres, two national research institutes and seven regional sub offices at its disposal. It also co-operates extensively with provincial governments, universities and the private sector to develop and protect the forests.

Its Forest Resource Development Agreements with provincial governments represent a major initiative to ensure that sufficient crops of new trees replace those that are cut. These agreements



Photo: Environment Canada

ABOVE:
The quality of seedlings is of prime importance in the state-of-the-art government, industrial & other privately owned nurseries. Research in forest genetics is improving Canada's future forests.

BELOW:
Many students are employed in the spring planting programme. One billion seedlings will be planted this year.

RIGHT:
Canada is a world leader in the development of advanced fire-fighting technology & equipment; especially water bombing aircraft & computerised systems to prevent, direct & suppress forest fires. Here the water has been dyed as a marker to assist the pilot on his next pass.



Photo: Department of External Affairs, Canada



Canada's forest industry

- Canada's mostly coniferous forests are the second largest in the world, exceeded in size only by those in the USSR.
- The Canadian forest industry accounts for one-quarter of all internationally traded forest products.
- Its annual shipments are now worth more than £20 billion. Most of its exports go to the US, but the UK is also an important market, buying some £700 million of Canadian forest products in 1989.
- The Canadian industry invests more than £2.5 billion each year in new plant and equipment, including some £500 million which is spent on pollution control and environmental protection.
- The industry directly employs about 300 000 people in Canada, but another 500 000 people indirectly rely on it for their jobs.
- About 350 communities in Canada depend on the industry as their prime – or only – source of economic support.

have set up a fund worth £600 million, of which 80 per cent is used for silviculture, planting, thinning or fertilising depending on the needs of a particular area.

The native white spruce and black spruce are the most common species to be planted followed by the Jack pine and the lodgepole pine, the seeds of which are normally sown directly onto the ground. In recent years other species have been introduced, notably the Japanese larch, the European larch and the Norwegian pine.

High-tech solutions aid forest conservation

Forestry Canada and its partners have pioneered innovative tissue culture techniques, cold storage gene banks and the use of the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* to replace chemical pesticides. Its

scientists have also made full use of information technology to help forestry managers balance the competing elements that affect their planning decisions.

One such technology is the Forest Fire Management System which integrates real-time forest fire data with information about terrain and vegetation, access routes and equipment availability. Another is the second generation Multispectral Electro-optical Imaging Scanner, an airborne electronic camera that collects data for forest inventories and damage surveys. Digital data can then be transformed into colour-enhanced computer imagery detailed enough to show individual trees.

Forestry Canada scientists are also applying the latest technologies to the Forest Insect and Disease Survey – a complete inventory of pests and diseases present in Canada's forests which was started in 1936. Using computer models they are able to predict insect build-ups and epidemics, along with management alternatives.

'Science has shown that enlightened forest management embodies enormous potential for major contributions to environmental solutions,' says Forestry Minister Frank Oberle. 'Our knowledge of the world's ecosystem suggests that a healthy forest can do much to ameliorate – and even heal – the ravages of such global spectres as the greenhouse effect.'

'As part of our global responsibility, we are examining the role of Canada's forests as a planetary carbon bank.'

At the same time, Canada is ensuring that its expertise is shared with other countries which are in the process of developing their forests. In April of this year, for example, the country signed a Memorandum of Understanding covering a £5-million project to help China better manage its scarce forest resources.

The project, based in the northeast of China, will transfer Canadian technologies and forest management techniques that range from tree planting to proper cutting and processing. Approximately 30 Canadian experts will visit China, and 40 Chinese foresters will be trained in Canada – seeing at first hand how Canada protects and sustains its 'precious green mantle'. ❀

Premier centre for Canadian studies in the UK

By GED MARTIN –
Director, Centre of Canadian
Studies, Edinburgh

Canadian studies programmes have been operating in Britain for 15 years. This article looks at the work of the oldest Centre, established at the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh University's Centre of Canadian Studies – inaugurated in 1975 – is a small unit with just two full-time academic staff members (a

Director and one Lecturer) plus a secretary. However, it also welcomes a stream of distinguished visitors, most recently former Cabinet Minister Flora MacDonald, who was a Visiting Fellow in 1989, and a succession of Alberta Visiting Fellows from that province's universities.

The Centre was set up as a result of co-operation between Edinburgh University and the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom. The Foundation provided the original endowment for the Centre's Lectureship, and it contributes an annual grant which meets about three-quarters of other salary costs.

The Centre's founder, the geographer Wreford Watson, was a poet of some note, having won the Governor-General's medal for verse published as James Wreford.

Multidisciplinary courses on Canada

Today, the Centre offers two multidisciplinary courses on Canada, *Canadian Studies 1* and *Canadian Studies 2*, as well as specialist courses in the disciplines – history and geography – of the two full-time staff members.

Canadian Studies 1 is particularly popular, in part because it is taken as an 'outside' course or 'elective'. A combination of detailed organisation – students are issued with a 20-page course outline – and a spirit of informality in teaching helps to produce lively and enjoyable tutorial discussions.

The mix seems to work. Enrolments have steadily risen and the Centre's student-to-staff ratio is the highest in the Social Sciences Faculty. Projecting average levels of enrolments, the Edinburgh Centre is teaching about 1,000 students each decade.

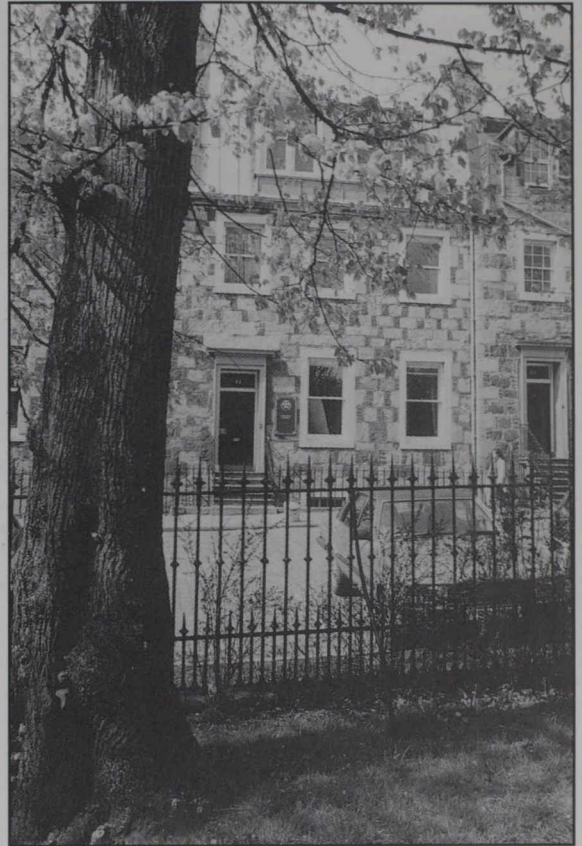
In addition, the Edinburgh Centre is a focus for research on Canada. Its Committee consists of 36 academics with research and teaching interests in Canadian Studies (a directory of their interests will be published in the near future). Edinburgh graduates are encouraged to visit Canada for further study – for instance through the Memorial-Edinburgh Studentship, provided each year by the Faculty of Graduate Studies at Memorial University.

There are also links with Carleton and Trent Universities, and informal contacts right across Canada, many of them forged by the 'Experience Canada' study tour, funded by Northern Telecom, which between 1985 and 1989 enabled 50 Edinburgh students to see Canada at first hand. At the same time, many Canadian students visit Edinburgh, and there are graduate theses in progress in English literature and in sociology.

Major conference programme

The Edinburgh Centre also has a major conference programme. In recent years, it has hosted two meetings for outside organisations: the Tenth Anniversary Conference of the British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS) in 1985, and the Seventh Atlantic Canada Studies Conference in 1988. Sponsored by Northern Telecom, in 1984 and 1985 the Centre organised two satellite-linked conferences with Canadian universities, Carlton and Queen's on the theme 'Technology and Social Change'.

Other major gatherings have marked the 150th anniversary of Canada's 1837 rebellions and been dedicated to such topics as The 19th century Canadian city, social control in 20th century



Canada and constitutional protection of human rights. Small though it is, the Centre is widely known. In Britain, the BBC turns to Edinburgh when it needs someone to explain the issues behind fur-trapping to the millions who listen to Jimmy Young on Radio 2, or to attempt a three-minute exposition of Meech Lake on the World Service.

The Edinburgh Centre attracts attention in Canada too. When students in *Canadian Studies 2* debated whether Prince Edward Island should get a bridge to the mainland, the CBC in Charlottetown rang to ask what they thought. And an Edinburgh seminar dedicated to Hamilton, Ontario, sparked a feature article in the local daily newspaper.

Innovation has long been the hallmark of the Edinburgh Centre. Some of its initiatives have been aimed at fostering good fellowship, while others – such as its series of public lectures on Canadian topics in French – have been intended to draw attention to Canada's bicultural identity. The *British Journal of Canadian Studies*, official publication of BACS, was launched in Edinburgh in 1986 and continues to be produced by the Centre.

What of the future? Edinburgh's Centre is now widely recognised as one of the symbols of Canada's academic standing in the world at large. As higher education continues to develop in the 1990s, it is likely that programmes like Canadian studies will be among the growth areas. The Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh is well placed to take a leadership role in this development, and stands ready to do so. ❀

Edinburgh University's Centre of Canadian Studies is charmingly located in an eighteenth century house in George Square.

Toronto: City of superlatives



Photo: Ontario Tourism

Ontario Place has an array of summer attractions including the floating museum, HMCS Haida, a marina, an open air concert hall and a Cinesphere – a geodesic-domed cinema – with one of the world's largest curved screens. In the background can be seen the CN Tower and the SkyDome.

'Colonel Simcoe returned from Toronto and speaks in praise of the harbour and a fine spot covered with Oak which he intends to fix upon as a site for a Town,' wrote Mrs Simcoe in her diary in 1793.

If Colonel Simcoe were to return to the spot nearly two centuries later he would doubtless rub his eyes with astonishment.

Toronto today is an unashamedly modern city with many fine buildings soaring upwards to the sky. One of them, the 1815-foot CN Tower is the world's tallest freestanding structure – almost twice the height of the Eiffel Tower. From its observation deck 1465 feet above the ground, you can see for 100 miles.

Three hundred yards away is another landmark of which Torontonians are particularly proud. SkyDome is the largest, all-purpose entertainment complex in the world, and the first major sports stadium to be equipped with a fully retractable roof. The \$427-million complex was completed last June and can accommodate 53 000 people for major sports events and up to 70 000 for concerts and entertainment spectacles.

SkyDome covers eight acres and is big enough to contain a 31-storey building. Among its other facilities are a 350-room hotel, a swimming pool, gymnasium and squash courts. It has already hosted a number of major sports events and makes Toronto a strong contender for the 1996 Olympic Games.

Museums of the past, present and future

The city is also a major cultural centre – one of its attractions being the world's largest public collection of works by British sculptor Henry Moore. The Henry Moore Centre forms part of the Art Gallery of Ontario, regarded as one of the finest art museums in the New World. It has more than 15 000 works ranging from Old Masters to the avant-garde.

As for the best collection of Sherlock Holmes material in the world, it, too, is in Toronto – at the Metropolitan Library.

Toronto is also home to Canada's largest public museum – the Royal Ontario Museum – which has important collections that trace the history of civilisation back to its roots. The museum's Chinese collection is internationally famous and includes three, 13th-century temple wall paintings and a monumental Ming tomb.

Next door to the Royal Ontario Museum is the McLaughlin Planetarium – a 'must' for anyone interested in space. Part of its building is occupied by the Astrocentre which opened in 1986 and attempts to put into perspective our galaxy and some of its cosmic inhabitants. It includes spectacular, blown-up images of the planets, sun, stars and galaxies.

If you think museums are boring, pay a visit to the Ontario Science Centre and you may well change your tune. The centre has been described



Photo: Ontario Tourism

Toronto City Hall

as part museum and part funfair, and it is one place where visitors are encouraged to touch the exhibits. The accent is definitely on participation. Here you can play a fire-fighting computer game, simulate a moon landing, or experience an electrostatic generator that makes your hair stand on end.

The exterior of the centre is equally striking with buildings that are built down the side of a ravine and linked with glass-enclosed ramps and escalators.

Modern architecture

Exciting modern architecture has been a feature of Toronto since the construction of City Hall with its twin curved towers in 1965.

In front of City Hall is Nathan Phillips Square, a vast plaza which serves as a focal point for the local community, with band concerts and art exhibitions. Shoppers are well catered for by another modern complex, the Eaton Centre between Queen and Dundas Streets, which boasts 302 shops and 17 cinemas on four levels.

In recent years much thought has been given to the development of Toronto's greatest physical asset – its lakeside setting. Harbourfront, which stretches 1 miles along the shore, is a unique outdoor/indoor recreational complex linked by a lakeside walkway. Here you will find parks, galleries, art studios, restaurants, children's playgrounds, an antiques market and much more besides, while a short ferry ride away there are the beaches and parkland of Toronto Islands.

Along the lakeshore itself are three manmade islands with an array of summer attractions including a floating museum (HMCS Haida), a marina, an open air concert hall and Cinesphere –

a geodesic-domed cinema with one of the world's largest, curved film screens. Ontario Place, as the area is called, covers 96 acres and many of its designers worked on Expo 67 in Montreal.

Visitor's dream

When dusk falls, the curtain goes up on Toronto's vibrant nightlife. The range of restaurants is truly enormous thanks to the ethnic diversity of the city's population. The city also has theatres to suit every taste. The doyen of these is the Royal Alexandra Theatre, restored to its former baroque grandeur by businessman Ed Mirvish, who bought and restored London's Old Vic. 'Even if the play is a flop, an evening at the Royal Alex is still one of North America's outstanding theatrical experiences,' claims one local guide book.

Another important entertainment venue is the O'Keefe Centre with its 3167-seat auditorium. The largest concert hall in North America when it opened, it is now the Toronto base for the Canadian Opera Company and the National Ballet of Canada. The city's finest concert hall, the Roy Thomson Hall, was opened in 1982, and apart from featuring concerts by international celebrities serves as the headquarters of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

From the practical point of view, Toronto is a visitor's dream. It is easy to get to since its international airport is served by 32 airlines; it is easy to get around thanks to a public transport system that is modern, clean, safe and cheap; and unlike many other fast-growing cities it is a pleasure to live in and to look around. Toronto is a city of superlatives in the best sense of the word.

All of this makes Toronto a strong contender not only for the 1996 Olympics but also for Expo 2000.



Photo: Ontario Tourism

RIGHT:
The world famous Eaton Centre is one of the largest shopping complexes in the country, containing 302 shops and 17 cinemas.

Canada's vibrant economy gears up for the 1990s

The Canadian government has been steadily reducing its spending to bring down the federal deficit, and The Bank of Canada has been using tight monetary policies to ward off inflation. Nevertheless, the Canadian economy continues to thrive – the result of a strong private sector, which is now growing at one of the fastest rates in the industrialised world on an increasingly diversified base.

Canada's economy is thriving. Between 1984 and 1988 the country boasted the highest average growth rate within the OECD – 4.7 per cent; and despite a slowdown to 2.6 per cent last year, the economy remains in good shape with an annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent predicted for the early 1990s.

One reason for the country's success has been the federal government's determination to achieve sustained non-inflationary growth. When it came to power in 1984, the economy was weak and the federal deficit had soared to \$32.6 billion.

The government has tackled the deficit by raising taxes, curbing spending and imposing cuts in public-sector staffing. In 1985 eight out of every 100 working Canadians were government employees; now the number is down to seven out of every 100, and the public payroll is back at its 1973 level.

As a result, the federal deficit as a percentage of GDP has been almost halved since 1985, and the growth of the public debt has been brought roughly in line with the growth in the economy. The operating balance is now in surplus and

annual growth in public expenditure has averaged 3.6 per cent over the past five years.

In spite of the government's tight fiscal policy, more than one million new jobs have been added to the economy since 1984 – the result of continuing strength in the private sector. This expansion in the number of jobs has been accompanied by an increase in labour productivity of 2.2 per cent per year and a rise in real, after-tax incomes of 2.5 per cent per year.

As in other countries, inflationary pressures started building up last year, but the Bank of Canada has been taking strong measures to contain them. Interest rates have been increased as a precautionary measure, and the Canadian dollar is now stronger than it has been for a decade.

Vibrant private sector

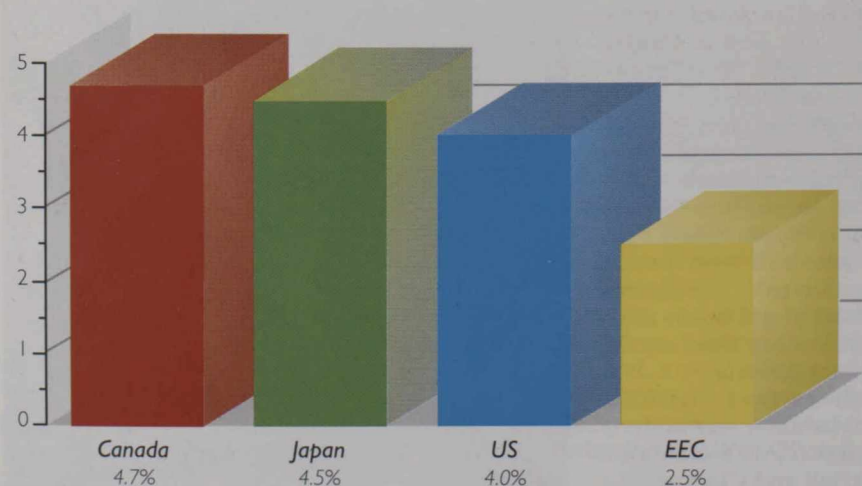
The key to Canada's economic success has been its vibrant private sector, which the government has sought to stimulate in a number of ways. Key industries – such as transport, energy and financial services – have been deregulated, and 17 federal Crown corporations have been privatised.

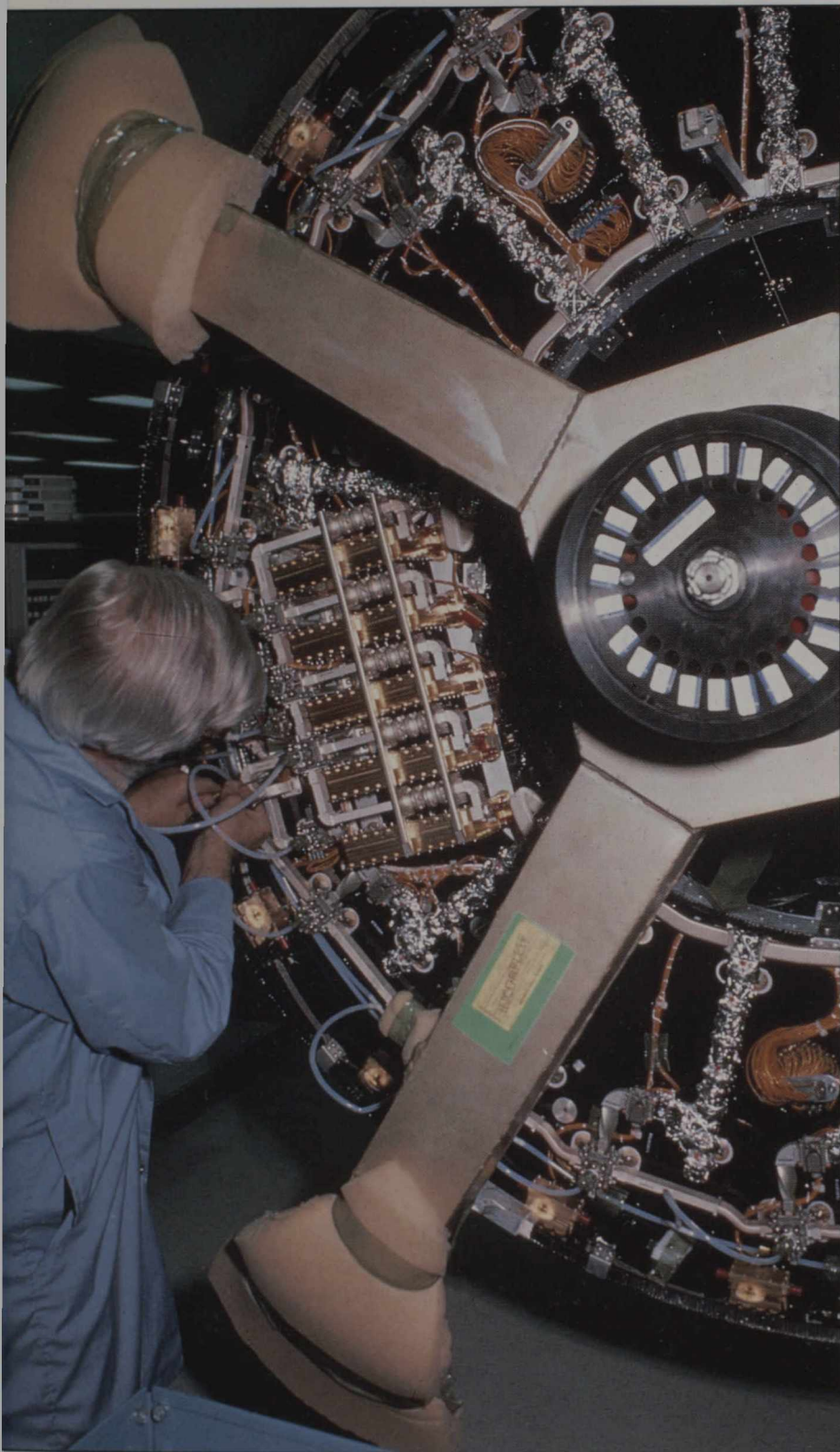
Efforts have also been made to encourage foreign investment. The protective Foreign Investment Review Act and the National Energy Policy were dismantled in 1985. The replacement Investment Canada Act envisaged an active investment development programme that gave responsibility for investment promotion to three government departments – Investment Canada, External Affairs and International Trade Canada, and Industry, Science and Technology Canada.

The policy of freeing up the economy has paid off. 'We have attracted record direct foreign investment inflows into Canada since 1985,' says John Crosbie, Canada's Minister for International Trade. 'From a net outflow in that year we reversed our position to a \$1.6 billion net inflow in 1986 and \$4.8 billion in 1987.'

It is not just the simple influx of funds that has benefited the economy but also the technical knowhow and new ideas that corporate investors

GDP/GNP Growth (%)
1984-88
(source OECD)





Assembling satellite components at Spar Electronics – one of the fastest expanding sectors of the Canadian economy lies in the satellite and telecommunications fields.

bring with them. Foreign investors are giving additional impetus to the increasingly sophisticated structure of the Canadian economy.

Natural resources have become a less important part of Canada's trade mix over the past 25 years, and now fewer than 13 per cent of the workforce is employed in primary industries. The services sector, by contrast, has expanded enormously and now employs 70 per cent of working Canadians.

Canadian budget continues to reduce federal deficit

Earlier this year, Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson presented the federal budget to the House of Commons in Ottawa. The budget's main thrust was to continue efforts which the government has made since 1985 to reduce the size of the federal deficit. The strength of the action taken to date is evident:

- The deficit has been reduced from its peak of \$32.6 billion to \$22.6 billion in 1989-90. Relative to GDP, the deficit has declined from 7.3 per cent in 1984-85 to 3.5 per cent in 1989-90, a decline of 50 per cent.
- Programme expenditures – total expenditures less debt interest payments – dropped from 19.5 per cent of GDP in 1984-85 to 16.0 per cent in 1989-90.
- From growth of almost 24 per cent in 1984-85, growth in public debt has been brought roughly in line with the growth of the GDP.
- In 1984-85, the operating balance was in deficit: programme expenditures were about \$16 billion higher than revenues. Reflecting mainly the action to restrain programme spending since 1984, the operating balance is now in surplus with programme spending \$9 billion less than revenues. Relative to GDP, this swing of \$25 billion in operating balance is equivalent to a 5 per cent improvement, 70 per cent of which is due to expenditure restraint.

Promoting free trade

Canada has long been a strong advocate of free trade. Perhaps the most important manifestation of this policy in recent years has been the signing of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement regarded by many as a model for future bilateral and multilateral trade arrangements.

The agreement is likely to bring several benefits: higher productivity and reductions in production costs as a consequence of greater economies of scale; greater confidence within Canadian businesses as new markets open up; and increased investment in Canada by domestic and foreign investors to exploit the potential of a North-American market of 270 million people.

'Negotiating improved access to the United States is meant to give Canadian businesses a head start in taking on competition from around the globe,' says Crosbie.

Having settled market-access issues with its largest trading partner, Canada is now negotiating with other major partners, such as Japan and the European Community, through the Uruguay Round of GATT. In many of those markets, companies such as Bombardier, Olympia & York and Northern Telecom have demonstrated Canada's ability to seize opportunities when they are presented – or created.

Photo: Department of External Affairs, Canada

Fair play in sport

'Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard for all rules and sadistic pleasure in violence: in other words, it is war minus the shooting.' – George Orwell.



Photo: Karpan Vaughn, Athlete Information Bureau

'Success is measured in endorsement dollars,' she says.

Ironically, at the time of the Seoul Olympics moves were already well underway in Canada to foster the principles of fair play in sport. These reached a peak in 1986 when the federal Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport formally established a Commission for Fair Play with the specific purpose of recapturing the concept of sportsmanship.

Reviving the Olympic spirit

Fair play is not a new concept. Its principles were alive and strong at the first Olympiad in the 5th century BC and they remain integral to the Olympic spirit today. 'The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part,' said Baron Pierre de Coubertin when the Olympic movement was revived in 1896.

Geoff Gowan, President of the Coaching Association of Canada and Vice Chairman of the Commission for Fair Play, would like to see a return to the values expressed by Coubertin. 'Unfair play appears to be condoned simply because it isn't condemned,' he says.

He and the other 19 members of the Commission are drawn from the fields of sport, medicine, education and business. They, the staff of the organisation, as well as corporate sponsors, are promoting the concept of fair play by means of public meetings, national advertising campaigns, educational materials, newsletters, posters and brochures.

The Commission's message can be summarised under five headings: respect for the rules; respect for officials and acceptance of decisions; respect for the opponent; concern for access to equal and fair opportunity; and maintenance of dignity under all circumstances. It is aimed at participants, parents, teachers and coaches.

'We can't claim to help change the attitudes of high-performance athletes at this point,' says Tom Nease, chairman of the Commission. 'We have to influence the sports organisations.'

Few Canadians would subscribe to George Orwell's point of view. That's why a growing number of instances of cheating, doping, violence and unfair play in international sport is causing such concern. 'There's a lot of cheating going on,' says Canada's Olympic-bronze-medal winner Dave Steen. 'It's a real problem.'

The drug scandals of the 1988 Summer Olympics were particularly shocking to Canadians. In Seoul five of Canada's athletes were disqualified for taking performance-enhancing drugs in a bid to win at all costs. The most celebrated case was that of sprinter Ben Johnson who was stripped of his gold medal after setting a new world record.

The Ben Johnson controversy brought into the open the extent to which sports ethics have been eroded. Diane Jones-Konihowski, Canada's national pentathlon champion between 1972 and 1978, lays much of the blame for this on commercial pressures even at the amateur level.



THE OLYMPICS
AND
PLAYING FAIR

What is 'Fair Play'?

- A genuine desire to compete on equal terms.
- Being extremely scrupulous about the methods used to obtain victory.
- Rejecting the idea that the end justified the means.
- Treating both the officials and opponents with respect.
- Respecting the written rules of the game as well as the unwritten rules of sportsmanship.



Photo: Jim Merrithew, Athlete Information Bureau


Fair play in action

Nevertheless, a number of top athletes are giving the campaign their full backing. One of the Commission's most effective initiatives has been the appointment of Ambassadors for Fair Play from among the sports fraternity to act as role models for young people.

They include Sylvie Bernier, who won the three-metre diving event at the Los Angeles Olympics; Gaetan Boucher, holder of four Olympic medals in speedskating; Mike Bossy, former professional hockey player; and decathlete Dave Steen.

'I've always been very conscious of the fact that kids look up to professional athletes,' says hockey star Mike Bossy. 'If you're going to have that kind of influence on kids, you have to act and speak responsibly.'

The Commission's efforts appear to be having the desired effect. A number of National Sports Organisations have implemented rule changes to discourage violence and dangerous play, particularly in those sports most prone to outbursts of aggression. Coaches and officials are being made aware of the issues, and examples of good sportsmanship are being recognised.

The Canadian Olympic Association and the Coaching Association are following the Commission's lead in stressing the importance of fair play. While it may not be possible to effect a complete change in attitudes overnight, the seeds of the fair play movement have been planted and Canadian sport is likely to emerge healthier and more enjoyable as a result. 


Working party starts process of reviving Commonwealth Games

The Commonwealth Games have been under threat for some time. But now a Canadian initiative to revive and strengthen them is getting underway.

This follows acceptance of a proposal – put forward by Canada at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Kuala Lumpur last year – to set up a Committee of Experts, or Working Party as it is now called, to resolve some of the Games' political and financial problems.

The Working Party will be holding its first meeting in London in June of this year. Its chairman is Roy McMurtry, former Canadian High Commissioner to the UK. The Working Party will prepare an interim report for publication in the autumn; it will then submit a series of final recommendations to the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in the autumn of 1991.

One of the Working Group's first responsibilities will be to identify the main problems affecting the Games and to suggest how they can best be resolved. Among the other topics contained in the original Canadian proposal, which the Working Party will also consider, are:

- a Sports Trust, to generate and manage funds for Commonwealth sports development;
- the operation and structure of the Commonwealth Games Federation;
- the sport-development needs of the developing members of the Commonwealth;
- a Hosting Assistance Programme to make it more feasible for developing countries to bid successfully for the Games. 

International

Canadians to teach democracy to Czechs

More than 200 Canadians will soon be going to Czechoslovakia to teach English – and the basics of democracy – to university students there under a new programme sponsored by the Czechoslovak education ministry. Education for Democracy, a newly formed, Toronto-based group which will administer the programme, has already sent the first group of ten teachers to Prague. It is expected that two Canadian teachers will be assigned to each of Czechoslovakia's 102 university faculties for two to six months.

People

Pilgrimage raises funds for MS research

Laurie Dennett's Pilgrimage for Multiple Sclerosis came to a triumphant end in Rome recently. She received an enthusiastic welcome from the Italian Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Canadian Embassy, which reflected the warmth and hospitality she had been offered throughout her three-month

walk from London. Ms Dennett's pilgrimage – which began with a launch at Canada House in Trafalgar Square – raised some £85 000 in Canada to support the MS cause. Her twice-weekly radio broadcasts and weekly newspaper columns also brought MS to the attention of hundreds of thousands of people.

Tourism

Concorde to serve London-Toronto route

British Airways will be launching its first scheduled Concorde service between the UK and Canada on June 14. The supersonic flights will cruise the 3595 miles between London's Heathrow and Toronto's international airport at Mach 2.2, cutting more than three hours off the existing subsonic flight times. The service will operate until September 20, on alternate Thursdays only, leaving Heathrow at 11:25am London time and arriving Toronto at 10:55am Toronto time. The return flight will leave at 12:55 and arrive in London at 22:05. The one-way fare will be £1447.



A new Governor General of Canada has been appointed. Seen here at the House of Commons inaugural ceremony is the Honorable Ramon Hnatyshyn. The Saskatchewan-born lawyer who took office in January will serve in succession to the Right Hon Jeanne Sauvé. First elected to the House of Commons in 1974, Hnatyshyn served for 14 years as the representative of Saskatoon West, including five years as a Minister of the Crown.

Photo: Department of External Affairs, Canada

Business

Canadian Marconi wins helicopter contract

Canadian Marconi Co has won a European helicopter contract that has a potential value of more than £6 million. Marconi will help manufacture velocity sensors for some 500 helicopters to be built for the German and French armed forces.

Bombardier to help build Chunnel trains

Two European subsidiaries of Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. have won contracts worth £80 million to build components for 60 locomotives and 540 passenger cars for the trains that will use the Channel Tunnel, running between London and Paris and between Brussels and London.

Short Brothers lands first contracts from Boeing

Short Brothers plc of Northern Ireland, now a subsidiary of Bombardier Inc., has been awarded two contracts valued at £75 million by Boeing Co. to build components for Boeing aircraft. The contracts represent the first major order Short has won since Bombardier acquired the company from the UK government in October last year.

Earlier this year five Britons received awards from the Canadian High Commissioner, the Honorable Donald MacDonald, in 'recognition of their outstanding contribution to the special relationship between Canada and the

United Kingdom'. The High Commissioner's Awards were initiated in 1988, to honour individuals whose personal efforts have made a difference to Canada's relations with Britain. Seen here with the High Commissioner

(3ed from left), are this year's award holders, l to r, Dr Ged Martin, Bill Townsley, Professor David Dilks, John Drummond CBE, and Ian Steers.



Photo: UPPA

Events

Montreal to host largest cities summit

Montreal has been chosen as the site of the third Summit of the World's 25 Largest Cities. The first two summits were held in Tokyo in 1985 and Istanbul in 1988. They are designed to bring together leaders of the world's major cities to help find solutions to some of the problems and challenges that modern megacities will face in the 21st century. The meeting in Montreal will be held in the summer of 1991.

William Kurelek and Jahan Maka



William Kurelek
'I spit on Life'
no date
Adamson Collection

Photo: Adamson Collection

This summer sees the opening of an exhibition of works by two of Canada's leading artists: William Kurelek and Jahan Maka. It will be held at the Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square, starting July 4 and running until September 21.

The works of two distinctive Canadian artists – William Kurelek and Jahan Maka – are to go on show in London this July. Kurelek is regarded as one of Canada's most important landscape artists; while Jahan Maka's work is an unorthodox blend of folk art and symbolism.

William Kurelek (1927-77) was born in Alberta of Ukrainian parentage and moved with his family to Manitoba at the age of seven. His parents were often dismissive of their highly strung and imaginative son, and his childhood was far from happy. However, it was during these years that he developed a fondness for the vast prairie landscapes that were to figure so prominently in his paintings.

Kurelek came to Britain in the mid-1950s where he succumbed to a nervous breakdown and was hospitalised. While there, he met the art therapist Edward Adamson, who encouraged patients like Kurelek to release their creative powers in an effort to speed their recovery. A number of the paintings in the Canada House exhibition are from the Adamson Collection at Ashton, Northamptonshire.

Kurelek returned to Toronto in 1959 where he met Avrom Issacs, who invited him to put on a one man show at his gallery. This was the break that

Kurelek needed. 'The show was an immediate success both in sales, attendance and newspaper criticism, and my financial worries suddenly all vanished,' he later wrote. 'I couldn't believe my eyes, ears or anything.'

From then on Kurelek gained an enthusiastic and devoted following which stimulated his creativity. He took up book illustration for which he won a number of awards, and while many of his contemporaries moved into abstract art, his painting remained representational. In the 1970s



William Kurelek
The King of the Castle
no date
Adamson Collection

Photo: Adamson Collection

William Kurelek and Jahan Maka at the Canada House gallery

B Jahan Maka
 Untitled
 no date

continued from page 15

he travelled the length and breadth of Canada seeking to evoke the monumental grandeur of its landscapes. There is an emotional intensity in much of his work which is tinged with either innocent nostalgia or apocalyptic vision.

During his stay in England, Kurelek became a convert to Roman Catholicism, so there is also a strong religious element in many of his paintings. He believed that his artistic ability was God-given and must therefore be used in God's service. 'Paintings may not have nearly the power to convert people that the printed or spoken word has,' he wrote, 'but each man has his part to play in the human and divine drama - some persons just a few lines, others whole pages.'

B Jahan Maka
 Villagers Stroll Through
 the Park Seeking the Yacht
 Club - 1985
 coloured pencil, chalk,
 thinned paint on mat board,
 45.8 x 81.2
 Collection: Susan Whitney



Photo: Dunlop Art Gallery

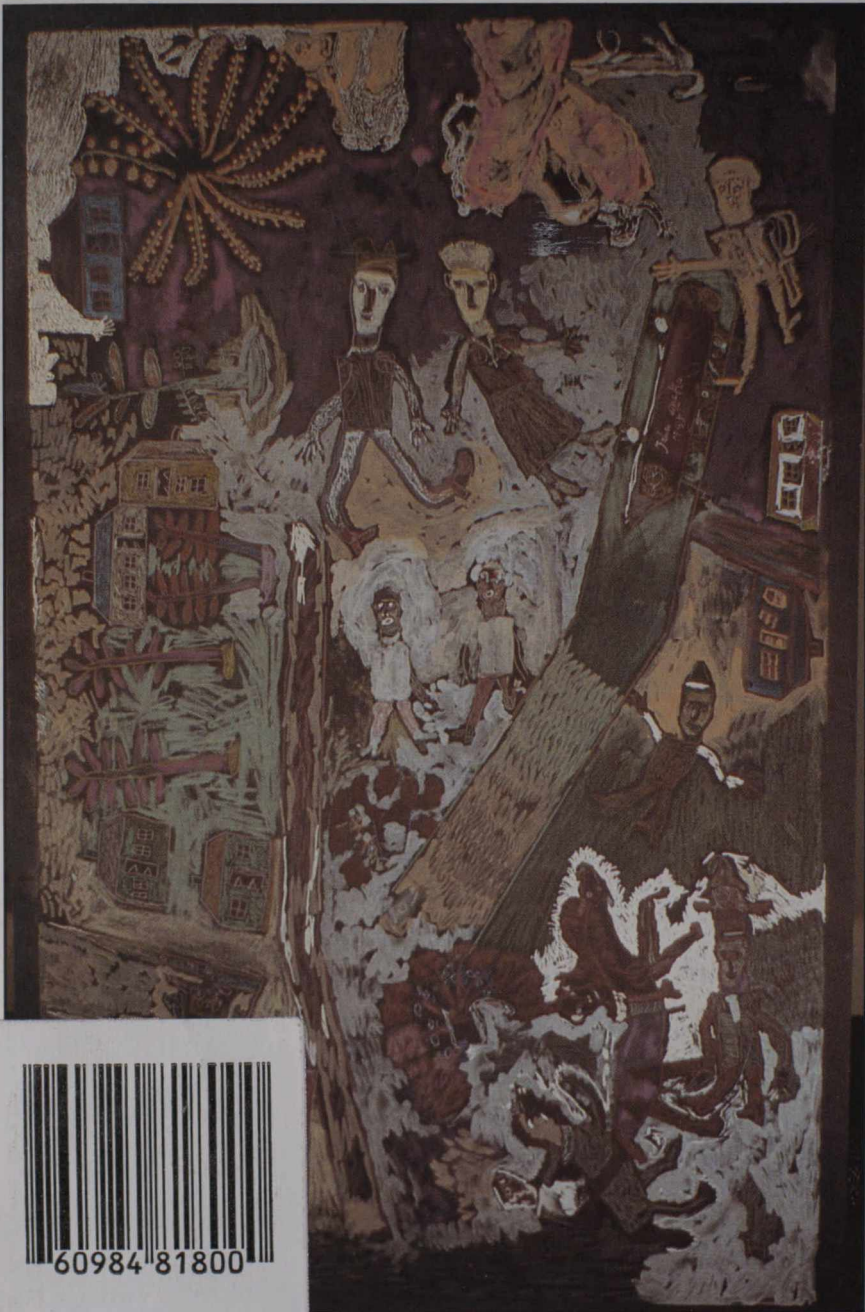


Photo: Dunlop Art Gallery

First prize

Kurelek died of cancer at the age of 50. Jahan Maka, on the other hand, lived to the age of 87 and did not take up art until he was in his late sixties. Born in Lithuania in 1900, he emigrated to Canada in the 1920s and worked as an itinerant labourer for ten years before becoming a miner with the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.

Maka was encouraged to paint by his godson, the painter Tony Allison. His first attempts at painting and drawing were childlike in their simplicity, with figures and animals drawn on plain backgrounds. 'There is little in these early works that anticipates the complex formal and expressive synthesis of symbols that Maka would achieve in his late mature style,' writes art critic Michael Hall.

In 1977 Maka was persuaded to enter an art competition at which his work *Cranberry Portage Day 1975* won first prize. Two solo exhibitions followed and the art world began to take notice, especially when Maka evolved a more complex style in the early 1980s. During this period his backgrounds competed for attention with the figures in the foreground, and he began to build his pictures from multiple perspectives.

During the last three years of his life he produced his most original and moving works using chalk, crayon and paint on large sheets of dark brown and black paper and board. 'In the black pictures,' says Michael Hall, 'the artist achieved a condition of drama that seems to have suited his charged sense of memory and his distilled sense of the way simple anecdotes and complex myths intertwine.'

Though Kurelek and Maka may seem worlds apart in subject matter, technique and inspiration, their best work is imbued with a personal vision which is always intense and sometimes disturbing.

