



The Flying Sails competitions for small sailing boats and surfboarders will be held on three sites, two near Quebec City and one in Gaspé, from mid-June to mid-August.

After Sydney, Nova Scotia (July 7-11), the fleet will split up. Most of the European ships will race home across the Atlantic to Liverpool.

In both Halifax and Quebec City, visitors will be welcome to board the graceful old vessels to view their workmanship and splendour.

The Flying Sails

The Flying Sails competitions are races designed for small sailing boats and surfboarders. From mid-June to mid-August, seven national and international championships will be held at three sites, two near Quebec City and one in Gaspé, about 700 kilometres east of Quebec City. These events will attract some 1 400 participants from across Canada, the United States, the Caribbean, South America and Europe.

The Labatt Canada Challenge race

The Labatt Canada Challenge race is the first major multiple-leg race for single-design sailboats ever held in Canada. It

will bring together ten sailing teams, each representing a Canadian province, to compete over 1 600 kilometres of water from Toronto to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

By means of a handicap system and a flexible calendar, amateurs from all parts of Canada will be able to compare their skills with those of the official teams.

Quebec-St. Malo race

At noon on August 29, the ultimate tribute to Jacques Cartier will begin: a trans-Atlantic sailing race from Quebec City to St. Malo, France. Called the "Transat TAG," the race will include monocoques, catamarans and trimarans which will be crewed by the world's top sailors.

This Transat TAG is the first trans-Atlantic team race to be held in an America-to-Europe direction. Fifty of the most modern single- and multiple-hulled boats will compete in the more than 4 830 kilometre course, of which 966 kilometres are in part of the St. Lawrence.

Canadians win law contest

Four Canadian students from Halifax's Dalhousie Law School visited Washington recently to compete in the Olympics of international law, the Jessup Cup competition. Two of them, Phillip Saunders from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and Joel Bakan of Vancouver, B.C., won the equivalent of gold medals and captured the cup for Canada. The other two, Hugh Williamson of Halifax and Kenneth Mills of Calgary, had also won a succession of victories that brought the Canadians to the final contest.

The four emerged as Canadian champions after defeating teams from law schools across Canada and, in the final round, the University of Toronto.

The "international division" of the competition excluded the United States, but included national champions from 22 other countries, such as Britain, West Germany, Australia, Japan and India. The Canadians became champions of the international division first and then moved on to meet the champions of the "national" division. It is made up of 117 law schools in the United States, including such prestigious institutions as Harvard, Yale and Stanford University.

Hi-tech centre planned

The federal government plans to contribute \$1.5 million over the next two years to help establish a privately run centre to inform industry, universities and the provinces about new developments in advanced manufacturing technologies.

The proposed National Manufacturing Technology Information centre was announced recently by Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston and Industry Minister Ed Lumley.

The main function of the centre will be to provide information, but it will also set up workshops, seminars and cooperative projects to help companies introduce new technologies.

The National Research Council and the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will release more details about the centre in June, when they will start accepting proposals on how and where to build the centre. It is to be operated by the private sector, but the government plans to contribute to its operating costs for the first two years.

Jacques Cartier, 1491-1557

Born in St. Malo, France in December 1491, Jacques Cartier left home at an early age to begin a nautical career that took him far from the shores of France. He started as a cabin boy, worked his way up to captain, and eventually became a famous explorer.

Cartier was commissioned by the King, François I of France, to search for riches and for an ocean route to Asia.

On his first voyage to the New World in 1534, he explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, discovered Canada and took possession of it in the name of King François I. In 1535 he was given command of the *Grande Hermine*, the *Petite Hermine* and the *Hemerillon*, and explored the St. Lawrence up to the Lachine Rapids near Montreal. He wintered by the St. Charles River, near Quebec City.

Cartier returned to France the following year and embarked on his third and final voyage to Canada in 1541, during which time he attempted to start a colony. In later life he retired to his Limoëlou manor house near St. Malo, where he died in 1557 at the age of 66.