

China

Farming the Seas

The Sino-Canadian Mariculture Research and Training Centre was officially opened in Qingdao, China, by the President of Canada's International Development Research Centre, Ivan Head, and the Chairman of the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission, Song Jian. The event marked almost a decade of close collaboration between Chinese and Canadian scientists. Senior Canadian scientists were to work with their Chinese colleagues over the next three years to introduce modern Canadian scientific knowledge into the large-scale traditional Chinese production techniques of fish farming in the sea. This new centre was also to play a major role in strengthening the research capabilities of other developing countries by training researchers from around the world. Initial international training courses were to focus on the outstanding research successes of the Chinese in cultivating seaweeds, oysters, clams and scallops (*International Development Research Centre News*, August 20).

Satellite Telecommunications

Canada provided \$4.48 million for the development of satellite telecommunications in China in September. Telesat Canada was to advise China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on the systems to acquire in order to improve its domestic satellite communications system to better reach isolated regions of the country. Telesat was also to provide training. Canadian experts were to travel to China and Chinese engineers were to undergo practical training in Canada in order to become familiar with the new equipment China intended to buy (*CIDA News Release*, September 28).

France

Fisheries Dispute

Canada announced on September 21 that it was prepared to proceed with "non-binding mediation" to assist in resolving the fish quota dispute with France. The mediation would have provided for the appointment of a mediator to help the two countries reach an acceptable solution on interim fish quotas for French vessels off Canada's Atlantic Coast. Mediation to assist direct talks between the two countries was provided for in an agreement reached on April 30, 1988, but was not put into effect immediately. Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark noted that settlement of the fish quota dispute had not been reached "because France has broken off negotiations and has refused to roll back French catches significantly in the disputed zone off the South coast of Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon." The Minister said that the fundamental Canadian position remained unchanged and Canada continued to seek the settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute. He added that if an agreement on fish quotas was reached, French vessels would be allowed to fish for them during the period when the maritime boundary dispute off St. Pierre-Miquelon and

Canada's East Coast was being resolved by international jurisdiction (*Government of Canada News Release*, September 21).

Haiti

"Government by murder and machete" continued in Haiti. Outraged by the massacre which left six dead and seventy-seven injured after an attack in mid-September by thugs on the church of Haitian leader Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide while police stood by, the Canadian government announced that all planning for government-to-government aid programs with Haiti was to be terminated (*Ottawa Citizen*, September 15). A spokesman for the Canadian International Development Agency said that about \$12.5 million worth of Canadian aid was expected to flow to Haiti in 1987-88, down by almost 50 percent from the previous year. The new move meant that all Canadian aid to Haiti was to be channeled exclusively through non-governmental agencies and international organizations. By withholding direct aid, Canada had at least a small carrot with which to coax democratic reforms from Avril's government, observed the *Toronto Star* on September 21. It added that "short of mounting an armed invasion," there was little that Canada or any of Haiti's neighbors could do to ensure a democratic regime in the Western hemisphere's poorest nation.

Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril, a career officer close to Haiti's rulers since the Duvalier dictatorships, declared himself President on September 18 after a palace coup that ousted Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy (*The Gazette*, Montreal, September 19). *The Gazette* observed in its editorial on September 20 that it was no longer possible to feel any surge of hope when a Haitian dictator was ousted, for bitter experience had taught that the next one was probably no better and might be worse. It was a measure of Haiti's misery that the overthrow of one general with a grim future by another with a disreputable past should have awakened hopes for better days. But the young soldiers who ousted Lt. Gen. Namphy and replaced him with Lt. Gen. Avril did so for laudable reasons, claimed the *Globe and Mail* editorial on September 20. It added that they were sickened that Namphy did not and could not douse the "flashes of anarchic violence" that threatened to enflame their country. About 1,000 members of Montreal's Haitians community filled René Lévesque Boulevard in Montreal to protest the brutal dictatorships which continued to "tyrannize" their country (*Montreal Daily News*, September 19).

India

Detention of Canadian

The continued detention in India of a Canadian citizen, Balkar Singh, remained an irritant in relations with India. Bob Pennock, (PC, Etobicoke North), expressed concern about the detention of Mr. Singh in India since November 2 and informed the House of Commons that Amnesty International had "urged the Indian Government to either release him or charge him, and bring him to trial under nor-