

ogy, specialization and export marketing," Stuart Smith, Science Council of Canada Chairman, noted that Japanese investment might offer Canada a "counterweight" to present US dominance. Dr. Smith stated that Canada may in future be required to concentrate on marketing for export its knowledge, rather than bulk commodities. While some industries might be lost to competition from developing countries, Canada would be able to use to advantage its "advanced skills." He also pointed out to the symposium that nations such as Japan, with their advanced research into manmade replacements for resource-based materials, were making a continued dependence on an exploitation of natural resources impossible (such as Canada had done in the past). Thus, Canadian industries would be better advised to campaign for an increased acceptance of domestic advanced products in Japan — our knowledge coupled with Japanese investment.

### **LNG Project**

The troubled joint Canada-Japan project for the export of Canadian liquified gas (LNG) to Japan received a reprieve this fall when the five Japanese utilities involved requested that a large Canadian concern such as Petrocan join the project in order to salvage the scheme (see "International Canada" for February and March 1984). Leader for the Japanese group, Chubu Electric Power Co., had stated in April that a decision on whether to scrap the plan would be made by year-end. While several Canadian concerns have indicated an interest in committing themselves to the plan, Petrocan has presented no formal interest. The project, now under the direction of Canada LNG Corp. since the June withdrawal of Dome Petroleum (original majority interest holder), would most likely be cancelled should further significant backing not be forthcoming. Contract renewals have been consistently extended by the Japanese in the hope that the Canadian investors would manage to achieve a workable coalition (*Globe and Mail*, November 7).

### **Automotive Industry**

The issue of securing increased Japanese investment in the Canadian automotive and automotive parts manufacturing sector, subject of many government and industry lobbying efforts in the past, experienced a favorable outcome to ongoing bilateral negotiations in mid-November. Pacific Automotive Co-operation Inc. (PAC) announced November 15 the successful conclusion of an agreement for the purchase by subsidiaries of Nissan Motor Co. Ltd. (a shareholder of PAC) of Canadian-manufactured automotive parts, which would, said the announcement, "materially assist the growth of the Canadian parts industry." Two separate agreements were announced by PAC. One called for a joint venture between Marui Industrial (Japan) and G.S. Wooley (Canada) for the manufacture of acrylic resin products for the North American market (with the technology supplied by Japan). The other involved the production and installation of plastic cooling fans to be installed on Nissan products manufactured in the US. The parties involved were Usui Kokusai Sangyo (Japan) and Progressive Moulded Products Ltd. (Canada), with technical assistance and some materials supplied by Usui (PAC news release, November 15).

PAC spokesman Noboru Takahashi stated that additional negotiations were underway, with PAC acting as intermediary. (The firm was developed by members of Japanese auto and parts manufacturers associations to both assist the growth of the Canadian auto parts sector and to expand Japan-Canada automotive business relationships.) Speaking for the Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association of Canada (APMAC), President Patrick Lavelle hailed the agreements as an indication that Japan had "recognized the value of dealing with the Canadian auto industry." He added that this was "in the best interests of the Canadian industry and the Japanese" (*Globe and Mail*, November 16).

## **KAMPUCHEA**

### **Canadian Position**

Speaking before the Plenary of the UN General Assembly October 30, Deputy Permanent Representative David Lee stated Canada's support for the draft resolution with regard to Kampuchea put forward by the ASEAN nations. While the international community had expended much energy on advancing peace initiatives, said Mr. Lee, "such activities have not led to substantive progress in resolving the issue" of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. To date, efforts had proved unsuccessful in attempting to "force a regionally powerful and recalcitrant nation to change its course." Mr. Lee reiterated Canada's support for the ASEAN draft resolution (first presented 1983) as providing a "realistic basis for future work." While Canada has taken into consideration the "legitimate interests of the parties to the conflict," it remained firm in its "distaste" for the "abhorrent policies" of the former Pol Pot regime of Kampuchea, and strongly opposed its "attempted resuscitation."

At the same time, said Mr. Lee, Canada has and would continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people displaced by the ongoing conflict. Canada remained "a major centre for resettlement of Indochinese refugees," he added. Mr. Lee concluded by advocating the draft resolution as a "balanced" proposal containing "all the essential elements for a permanent settlement." (Canada had co-sponsored the ASEAN resolution.) (UN Canadian Delegation press release, October 19.)

## **LEBANON**

### **Visit of Camille Chamoun**

Former President of Lebanon Camille Chamoun (Finance and Housing Minister in the present government) visited Canada in early October to speak with officials of the Department of External Affairs. Accompanied by his son Dani Chamoun (secretary of Al Ahrar, the Lebanese National Liberal Party), Mr. Chamoun asked for Canada's support in encouraging the UN both to sponsor free elections in Lebanon and to expand its peacekeeping role there