

September 21 that it was not necessary to be anti-American to oppose this deal. If Canadians rejected this trade deal they would not be choosing to move "further away" from the United States. They would simply be choosing not to get any closer, at least on the terms set in this deal. Americans would not, if the positions were reversed, be willing to sign such a "lop-sided" deal. It was recognizing that good fences made good neighbors, *The Gazette* said.

Canada was joining most of the industrialized world in reducing commercial barriers with its major trading partner, observed the *Globe and Mail* on September 20. It added that by this Free Trade Agreement, Canada had won better and broader access to the richest market in the world, an achievement which was envied by every other trading nation. The *Regina Leader-Post* on September 17 expressed concern about job losses and advised that adjustment programs "should focus on workers, not just those who lose jobs to free trade, but those displaced by technological changes." There was room for honest disagreement over the likely effects of free trade on Canada and Canadians, wrote the *Winnipeg Free Press* on August 9. But the editorial charged that the point at issue in Mr. Turner's approach to free trade was "not one of honest disagreement but of simple, deliberate distortion." But the *Toronto Star* stated on August 10 that all too often in the Progressive Conservatives' mad scramble to sign a comprehensive trade deal with Washington, important Canadian conditions had been abandoned and crucial concerns swept under the rug. "The *Globe and Mail* editorial on August 9 stated that Canada had embraced freer trade since 1945, especially with the United States. It asked, "Has Canadian publishing, film, music, art, architecture, television and radio withered in parallel? On the contrary. Have we aped US social programs? No. Has our foreign policy gone meek? Emphatically not."

Australia

Terry Fox Run

Nearly 3,000 people ran, walked, pushed and wheeled in the first Terry Fox Run "downunder," on September 11, at the World EXPO 88 in Brisbane. The Terry Fox Run was selected by the Government of British Columbia as its main EXPO 88 event and British Columbia's premier Bill Vander Zalm, and Canada's Commissioner at EXPO 88 Rick Hansen, were on hand to launch the Run. As a result of Canadian support this year, the Queensland Cancer Fund committed itself to stage the Terry Fox Run annually (*External Affairs News Release*, September 15).

Burma

The Canadian government and all Canadians were greatly concerned, according to the Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, by the reports of numerous deaths of protesters in the aftermath of a military coup and offered his sympathies to the families affected. Mr. Clark stated that the Canadian government condemned the use of violence by the military forces against those protesting existing conditions and seeking a return to democratic

values in Burma. It was reported that all Canadians had left Burma and Mr. Clark advised Canadians not to visit the country in the existing conditions (*External Affairs News Release*, September 19).

The *Globe and Mail* editorial on September 29 observed that "pent up after twenty-six years of intimidation, the fury of the usually placid Burmese on the road to self-liberation is something to behold." It added that anti-government activists were being beaten and executed by the military while demonstrators, in grisly displays of their popular revolution, were torturing and beheading supporters of the dying regime.

Burundi

Referring to the events in Burundi, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark told the Commons on August 30 that "everyone in this House is shocked by the massacres in Burundi." About 5,000 Hutu were claimed killed by the Tutsi in Burundi. Mr. Clark promised that Canada would work through the Francophonie and other organizations to try to change the practices that had so "shocked the world" (*Hansard*, August 30). The *Globe and Mail* editorial on August 25 stated that the Hutu in Burundi had "legitimate grievances against the Tutsi, who refuse to relinquish dominance." It concluded that the Tutsi government led by Pierre Buyoya could successfully fight off the challenges of the Hutu majority for only so long. Many lives would be saved if it realized that demographic fact sooner rather than later, advised the editorial.

On August 31, the Burundi Ambassador in Canada was informed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark of "the grave concern of the government and people of Canada" over the events in Burundi. Mr. Clark also appealed to the government of Burundi to make full disclosure of the facts surrounding these events to the international community. The Canadian government "strongly condemned the abhorrent acts of violence" that had exacted such a high death toll. The statement added that Canada placed a very high priority on respect for human rights, including freedom of speech and of worship, and political or religious beliefs.

The Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Landry, announced that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had granted emergency food aid of \$150,000 for the refugees in Rwanda and another \$100,000 for the purchase of blankets, medicine and other necessities (*External Affairs News Release*, September 2).

Canada provided another \$500,000 for Burundian refugees in Rwanda who had fled their homeland because of ethnic clashes. Mrs. Landry said the money was to provide the estimated 60,000 Burundians, mainly women and children, with food, shelter and medical care (*Chronicle-Herald*, September 13). She also announced that since the influx of refugees began, Canada had provided the Organisation Canadienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement with \$150,000 for emergency food aid. This money was used to purchase food locally in Rwanda (*CIDA News Release*, September 12).