



Fred Chartrand, CP

Mr. Trudeau (right) speaks with Premier of People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (left) at a dinner during the conference.

and views on development in the areas of food, agriculture, trade, commodities, energy and financing.

Informal atmosphere

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, who accompanied Mr. Trudeau to the Summit, said after one session that its most noteworthy aspect was its informal and spontaneous quality. "There was almost no sloganeering or ideology or posturing at the session," he said.

In a general summary of the Summit proceedings read to reporters, Mr. Trudeau and fellow chairman Mr. Lopez Portillo said that the conference participants had given clear recognition to the serious challenge of North-South relations and to the reality of interdependence. They committed themselves to working together to try to build an international economic order in which all states would be able to realize their potential with equal opportunities and according to their own values. They outlined specific possibilities for co-operation in the areas discussed particularly food and agriculture which were considered priorities.

On global negotiations, they specifically "confirmed the desirability of supporting at the United Nations, with a sense of urgency, a consensus to launch global negotiations on a basis to be mutually agreed and in circumstances offering the prospects of meaningful progress".

The summary also noted that the task of the Summit was to "bring our voices to bear at the highest level on the funda-

mental issues, to identify the major problems and to try to evaluate and promote possible solutions. It added that the atmosphere at the conference "was receptive to new ideas and approaches" and that there was "a willingness to listen and understand".

The task now, said the summary, would be to build upon the trust and understanding created at the meeting and to "carry this momentum forward into the future and translate thought into action and progress with the aim of revitalizing the world economy and accelerating the development of developing countries. It is in this light that heads of state and government were clearly determined to attack the problems on an urgent basis in the international institutions existing for this purpose and to continue to give their personal attention to this process".

The Summit participants, in the summary, also recognized the importance of interdependence in the functioning of their economies "reflected in the fact that the economic prosperity of any country or group of countries increasingly depends on the existence of conditions for growth and stability in other nations". They added that their economic problems could "only be solved through joint action among states and that in this sense there was a high degree of mutual self-interest in promoting closer international co-operation".

Different viewpoints clarified

Prime Minister Trudeau noted subsequently that a major value of the Cancun conference was in making different points of

view "more apparent and more known to the various participants". He was, however, somewhat disappointed that leaders had not been able to agree on a proposal for a more specific step forward on global negotiations.

Referring to the proposal for the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank which Canada has favoured, he said that, although it was not likely such an agency would be set up, "the same or some of the work can be done by the World Bank, with a greater priority put in looking for developing and exploring for hydrocarbons in some of the developing world".

In general, Canada considers the Summit an overall success. Leaders were able to have frank, informal and constructive discussions on a number of important substantive issues. Despite divergent philosophies and interests, a spirit of trust and confidence was established which enabled them to agree on priorities, including food and agriculture, for co-operation in the future. Finally, they were able to reach a conclusion on global negotiations acceptable to all.

Grants to Third World students

Canada will provide 24 scholarships this year for Third World students to study at Pearson College of the Pacific near Victoria, British Columbia.

The scholarships will be provided through a combined program of the college and the Canadian International Development Agency. Pearson College offers a unique form of global education, promoting increased understanding and co-operation among students of many nations.

CIDA will provide 24 scholarships to Third World students in 1981-82 to match a further 24 scholarships made available by Pearson College using funds raised from the private sector. The \$600,000 cost of this innovative educational experiment will be shared equally by CIDA and Pearson College.

The CIDA awards will be provided on a regional basis, depending on a sufficient number of qualified students from each of the following regions: Asia and the Pacific, Caribbean, Commonwealth Africa, Francophone Africa and Latin America. The CIDA award recipients will be required by the Pearson College to engage in voluntary service within their own or other developing countries for a period of at least one year upon their return.