

## MEXICO

### **Nuclear Energy Project Cancelled**

Mexico shelved its multi-billion dollar nuclear energy program on June 10 for financial reasons. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) was one of the seven firms from five countries to bid on the deal to build a nuclear reactor in Mexico. The initial sale would have been worth \$2 billion. The *Globe and Mail* reported June 12 that the sealed tenders submitted were scheduled to be opened on the morning of June 11. The offers were returned unopened. Mexico's cancellation meant "about \$5 million in AECL's time down the drain, plus uncounted millions more in efforts by other members of the CANDU reactor sales team," according to the *Globe and Mail*. These efforts included a massive marketing campaign involving government ministers, Canadian embassy personnel, the Export Development Corporation, and Canadian utilities, manufacturers, contractors and consultants. A sale to Mexico would have represented a boost for Canada's nuclear industry, the article said.

## POLAND

### **"Solidarity" in Canada**

A motion corresponding with the sixth month of martial law in Poland was unanimously agreed to in the House of Commons on June 14. The motion stated, "That this House demand that the Polish government remove martial law immediately, release the *Solidarity* members who were interned since the imposition of martial law, and urge the Polish government to resume negotiations with the Church and *Solidarity* representatives, to solve the economic and political problems plaguing Poland today."

Canadian condemnation of martial law in Poland had also included demonstrations, petitions and financial contributions to the Polish people. A spokesman for the Canadian *Solidarity* information office in Toronto, Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, told reporters that twenty-eight committees supporting the outlawed Polish labor movement, had been organized across Canada. In a *Globe and Mail* interview published June 11, Mr. Przetakiewicz, a *Solidarity* member who was in Canada when martial law was imposed in Poland on December 14, 1981, said that he was overwhelmed by the support given by Canadians to *Solidarity*. The Canadian Labor Congress financed the Toronto office.

The newspaper report also said that the Polish Canadian Congress had collected \$2,250,000 in money, medicine and supplies for distribution in Poland.

### **Immigration Measures**

Measures which permit Polish visitors in Canada on special ministerial permits to apply for permanent residence without leaving Canada were announced June 25 by Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy. The measures could affect 1,160 Polish visitors to Canada (*Globe and Mail*, June 26).

## SPAIN

### **Prime Minister's Visit; Fishing Dispute**

Between attendance at the Versailles and NATO summits, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visited Spain from June 7 to 9. Mr. Trudeau's visit, at the invitation of Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, was to "enable the two leaders to explore ways in which relations between Canada and Spain can be enhanced and diversified to reflect the importance that Canada attaches to Spain as a major industrialized democracy" (Prime Minister's Office press release, May 25). It was reported that Mr. Trudeau's visit was also to show Canada's support for Spain's adoption of a democratic form of government and to welcome its preparations to join NATO (*Globe and Mail*, May 12).

One issue discussed between the leaders was the fishing dispute between the two countries, which was considered the only remaining problem in an otherwise harmonious relationship (news conference, Madrid, June 8). The "fish war" had included a ban against Spanish fishermen in Canadian waters and the blocking by Spain of imports of Canadian fish (*Globe and Mail*, June 9). Canada's approach to the dispute had been questioned in the House of Commons June 4. Lloyd Crouse (PC, South Shore) asked Fisheries Minister Romeo LeBlanc if reports that Canada and Spain had reached a fisheries agreement meant that Spain had agreed to enter the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). The minister replied that, "There have been some negotiations and the Spanish government has indicated a readiness to join the NAFO. The matter as to whether we will have final agreement is still open."

The Prime Minister told the press in Madrid June 8 that a tentative agreement was made June 7 which would award quotas to Spanish fishermen of 5,000 tonnes of fish a year in exchange for access to the Spanish market for the sale of Canadian fish. Mr. Trudeau said that "I can only express the hope that both sides will, indeed, want to sign the agreement."

It must be approved by Cabinets in both countries, the *Globe and Mail* reported June 9. The newspaper report also predicted that the Canadian Cabinet would be under "fierce pressure from East Coast fishing interests and provincial governments not to sign."

The issue was raised again in the House of Commons June 9 by James McGrath (PC, St. John's East), who charged the government with "giving away fish in our zones." Fisheries Minister Romeo LeBlanc told the Commons that he would be consulting the Canadian fishing industry and the provinces before making a recommendation to Cabinet.

## THAILAND

### **Visit by External Affairs Minister**

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan visited Thailand from June 19 to 21 at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi, who had visited Ottawa in April 1981. Among subjects discussed were bilateral issues such as development assistance for Thailand, trade relations, and