

Arctic Cooperation

The Canadian government granted its consent to a US request under the Canada-United States Arctic Cooperation Agreement to have the US Coast Guard icebreaker *Polar Star* navigate through the waters of the Northwest Passage. The Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker *John A. MacDonald* was to accompany the *Polar Star* and an officer of the Canadian Coast Guard was to be on board the US vessel. The *Polar Star* had sustained damage while assisting, in US waters, the Canadian Coast Guard icebreakers *Martha L. Black* and *Pierre Radisson*. Unable to continue on its westward journey from its location off the Alaskan coast due to extremely heavy ice conditions, adverse winds and engineering trouble, the *Polar Star* proceeded east through the Northwest Passage in order to exit to the Atlantic, as did the two Canadian icebreakers. The US authorities undertook to ensure that the *Polar Star* would operate in a manner consistent with the pollution control standards and other provisions under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and other relevant Canadian laws and regulations. The Canadian government consented to the conduct of marine scientific research during the *Polar Star's* voyage. The information obtained in such research would be shared with Canada as envisioned in the Arctic Cooperation Agreement (External Affairs News Release, October 11).

Declaration on Hijacked Aircraft

The governments of Canada and the United States agreed that, except under extraordinary circumstances, they would not allow hijacked aircraft which had landed in their territory to take off again. They would also make every effort to consult with the government of the state of the operator of the aircraft. The two governments, in accordance with international obligations, would take all appropriate measures to restore control of a hijacked aircraft to its lawful commander, and to detain the hijackers for the purpose of prosecution or extradition (Government of Canada News Release, November 2).

CIA-Funded Psychiatric Experiments

Eight Canadians who had sued the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) because they had been "unwitting guinea pigs" of CIA-financed brainwashing experiments reached an out-of-court settlement with the US government (*Globe and Mail*, October 5). The Canadians were suing for \$1 million each on the grounds that they had been patients at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal during a period from 1957 to 1960 in which the CIA secretly financed psychiatric experiments by Dr. Ewen Cameron as part of a program to collect information on military brainwashing and interrogation techniques. The CIA had given more than \$60,000 to the Institute between 1957 and 1961 (*The Gazette* [Montreal] October 5). The program was disclosed in the late 1970s. While CIA representatives apologized to the Canadian government for the affair, the agency's lawyers persistently had fought Canadian demands for compensation since the suit was launched in 1980. The nine Canadians were to share the

\$750,000 settlement (*Toronto Star*, October 5). The *Toronto Star's* editorial on October 6 stated that "The CIA's cash settlement certainly represents a strong statement of culpability." However, according to the editorial, "Sadly, it still falls short of a full apology." The *Toronto Star* concluded that a full sense of justice for the Canadian victims would also not have been achieved until the Canadian government — the major funder of the clinic conducting the experiments — had made public the complicity of the government of the day.

Costa Rica

Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation announced the purchase of Canadian goods and services from Canada's oil and gas industry to permit completion of an ongoing 5-well stratigraphic drilling program. The second extension of the 1986 Agreement with the Refinadora Costarricense de Petroleo S.A. (RECOPE), totaled Cdn\$11,246,000 and was to finance the transfer to RECOPE of a Canadian drilling rig with attendant spares and materials and provide Canadian technical assistance inputs to help strengthen RECOPE's operational capacities. Petro-Canada's previous involvement in Costa Rica had been in upgrading RECOPE's seismic equipment; technical assistance and training in seismic acquisition, processing and interpretation; the financing of improvements in RECOPE's drilling rig; secondary technical assistance and training activities in a variety of areas, and the first phase of a multi-well stratigraphic drilling program (Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation *Communiqué*, November 24).

France

Fisheries Dispute

Canada and France agreed to name Enrique Iglesias of Uruguay as the mediator to assist in resolving the fish quota dispute between the two countries. The role of the mediator would be to help the two countries find a mutually acceptable agreement on fish quotas for French vessels off Canada's Atlantic coast while the boundary dispute between the two countries was being resolved by international adjudication. Mr. Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, is a former foreign minister of Uruguay and gained extensive experience at the United Nations while serving as Executive Secretary to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (Government of Canada News Release, November 2). (See also "International Canada" for April/May.)

The *Chronicle-Herald* of Halifax in an editorial on November 4 wrote that "The situation facing Mr. Iglesias is well known to Canadians. He has ninety days to help draft an agreement on quotas within Canada's 200-mile zone and the adjudication of a maritime boundary for the French islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon. It is a short time frame, one which most likely can resolve the quota argument in Canada's favor. In the long term, France can't win a cod war in Canadian territorial waters. Its claim to a 200-mile limit for its tiny anachronistic colony is outrageous,