

CA1
EAS
C18
v. IV, #2
1992
DOCS

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E
3 5036 20060429 9

CANADA REPORTS

Vol. IV, No. 2, 1992



Canada

**Canadian
Foreign Policy:
The Challenges
Ahead**

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Contents

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

MAR 19 1992

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER À LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU MINISTÈRE

Note from the Minister

- 2 Note from the Minister
- 3 Working for Peace, Democracy and Progress
- 6 Canadian Foreign Policy: The Challenges Ahead
- 9 A Revolution of Reform
- 11 Soldiers of Peace
- 13 Serving Democracy Worldwide
- 15 Seeking Unity through "Canada's Round"
- 16 The Global Environment: Canadian Concerns
- 18 Working through the Commonwealth and La Francophonie
- 19 The Prosperity Initiative
- 20 Partnership with Canada's Native Peoples
- 22 Globe '92: Bringing Business and the Environment Together
- 24 Canada Celebrates its 125th Birthday
- 25 Forest Management: The Search for Balance
- 26 Cross Canada Currents

One of the greatest pleasures I have experienced in serving as Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs is to discover how well regarded Canada is internationally.

It has been 60 years since the Statute of Westminster formally recognized Canada's independence in international relations. There has been a consistency to our world view over those years that leaders in other countries have told me they consider remarkable.

Like other nations, Canada has sought to enhance its security and prosperity. But I know of no other nation that has placed as much emphasis as Canada has on the means required to achieve those goals: an appreciation of the need for social and economic justice, respect for the rule of law, and a belief

that diversity does not have to mean division — either at home or abroad.

This marks my second opportunity to introduce an edition of *Canada Reports*, a magazine designed to keep you up to date on Canadian foreign policy.

The theme of this issue is the international challenges that face our country — and the world — in the years ahead. I was able to comment on some of those challenges at the December conference celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Statute of Westminster, as well as in an interview for *Canada Reports* shortly thereafter.

This issue includes that interview and some of the highlights of the Toronto conference. It also touches upon domestic and international matters important to

Canada at this time: Canadian constitutional reform, our country's response to the political and social transformation of the Soviet Union, my governments's attempt to forge a new partnership with Canada's aboriginal peoples, and Canada's concerns and initiatives with respect to the fragile global environment.

There is also an article on peacekeeping. Canada's efforts in this area are renowned, and we hope they are symbolic of our world attitude. Canadians don't brag much, but I think we share a quiet pride as to how well we have fitted into world affairs over the past 60 years. ♦

The Honourable
Barbara McDougall,
Canada's Secretary
of State for External
Affairs



W

Working for Peace, Democracy and Progress: *Canada's Foreign Policy Priorities in the 1990s*

The very existence of Canada — its languages, its culture, its values, its tolerant spirit, its standard of behaviour — has represented an independent voice and has constituted something different, something special, for the larger world in which we have evolved.

The Honourable Barbara McDougall,
Secretary of State for External
Affairs

Since December 11, 1931, when the Statute of Westminster formally recognized Canada's independence in international relations, Canada has sought to protect and enhance its security and prosperity through social and economic justice and the rule of law in an atmosphere of moderation and tolerance. Over the past 60 years, Canada's active commitment to peacemaking and peace-keeping, to Third World assistance and development, and to freedom and human rights has earned the country respect throughout the world.

These values have helped Canada contribute substantively to international peace and progress. This has been done through the world's leading multilateral organizations: the United Nations, the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G-7).

Canada, in fact, is the only country to be a member of all these organizations. This membership has given Canada the opportunity not only to



pursue its own interests in the world, but also to influence the course of world events. Canada will continue to pursue its security and prosperity by focusing on these organizations, as well as on key relationships with the United States, the European Community, Japan and other important emerging players on the world stage.

A World in Transition

The world as it was known for more than 40 years no longer exists. The walls between East and West are crumbling under the pressure of profound political and economic change in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly the former U.S.S.R. New economic superpowers, such as Germany and Japan, have emerged. Communications and transportation technologies are transforming the world's financial, trade and investment communities into a worldwide market place, mak-

ing borders increasingly porous and individual countries more dependent on each other than ever before.

What is emerging is a new world, which holds the promise of peace and progress through international co-operation. At the same time, it is a world where old hatreds and ethnic hostility are on the rise, where there are new threats to security (drug trafficking, terrorism and uncontrolled mass movements of people), and where disease, illiteracy, poverty and environmental problems are still to be solved.

All the communities of the world, including Canada, are experiencing the immense pressures of rapid and often unpredictable change. Managing Canada's interests effectively in such circumstances requires vision, adaptability and leadership. Above

Barbara McDougall at the OAS in June 1991: contributing to international peace and progress.

all, it requires a definition of priorities and reliance on strong national values to guide the decisions made and the actions taken.

Canada is committed to continue to act as an agent for international peace and progress. In a recent speech, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, said that Canada will focus on the following priorities to guide its foreign policy through the turbulent waters of the 1990s: strengthening co-operative security, sustaining a high standard of living, and securing democracy and respect for human values.

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

On December 11, 1931, the Parliament of Great Britain enacted the Statute of Westminster to clarify and extend Canada's legal freedoms and to lay the basis for a truly independent Canadian foreign policy. The development of autonomy and then independence in Canada's foreign relations was a gradual process, occurring over many years and marked by a number of milestones.

The immediate origins of the Statute of Westminster lie in developments during the 1920s, when Canada and two of its sister dominions within the British Empire — South

Africa and the Irish Free State — pushed for greater autonomy and for the freedom to represent their own interests internationally. The Empire, they believed, must become a commonwealth of equal nations. In response to these pressures, the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 expanded the powers of the dominions, making them constitutionally "equal in status" and paving the way for the Statute of Westminster and the removal of the last vestiges of colonial status.

In the words of eminent Canadian historian C.P. Stacey, the Statute of Westminster is the closest proximation to Canada's

Declaration of Independence. Its 60th anniversary provides an occasion to reflect on Canada's foreign policy tradition and to look ahead to its foreign relations in decades to come.

To mark this occasion, External Affairs and International Trade Canada co-sponsored a conference entitled "Canadian Foreign Policy: Has Canada Made a Difference?" The conference was held at the Inn on the Park in Toronto, Ontario, in December.

"We must turn our minds instead to the future, to find the right mix of policies to ensure stability and prosperity at home, and over time to help create a more predictable, more stable, and safer world," said Mrs. McDougall.

Strengthening Co-operative Security

The Gulf War, the conflict in Yugoslavia and recent developments in the former U.S.S.R. have shown how fragile international peace and stability are and how suddenly they can give way to instability and confrontation. Security remains a vital priority for Canadian foreign policy, particularly the establishment of a more co-operative world order based on the rule of law. Specifically, Canada's foreign policy will seek to:

- improve controls on the spread of instruments of war and weapons of mass destruction;

- expand national and multi-national capabilities to deal with non-military threats to security, including environmental degradation, drug trafficking, terrorism and irregular migration;
- improve the United Nations' ability to maintain peace and security, and expand peace-keeping operations to include functions such as electoral supervision, democratic development and refugee protection; and
- offer official development assistance to reduce poverty, enhance human rights and, in turn, build stable political entities.

Sustaining a High Standard of Living

Canada is a high-wage and high-cost country. The country can sustain its high standard of living only if it continues to improve its productivity and the skills of its labour force, if it can offer an

attractive environment for industries of the future, and if it can secure access to major international markets for its exporters. As a medium-sized country with limited fiscal resources, it is vital that Canada operate in a stable international economic system that is based on rules. Specifically, Canada's economic and trade policy will try to:

- advance Canadian interests through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations and consultations;
- contribute to the development of more effective approaches to the international debt problem;
- encourage the integration of economies in transition (Central and Eastern Europe) into the international trade and payments system, and the participation of newly industrialized economies in multilateral negotiations and organizations;

- vigorously promote trade and investment in knowledge-based and service industries; and
- maintain Canada's competitiveness in areas where the country is already successful.

The quality of life of Canadians can be sustained only through effective national and international measures to protect the environment. Therefore, Canada will seek to:

- establish an effective legal foundation for international environmental standards, to which all countries are committed;
- integrate environmental considerations in decision-making by international financial and other institutions; and
- help developing countries to carry out their international environmental obligations.

Securing Democracy and Human Rights

During the past few years, there have been democratic revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as solid democratic progress in Latin America and parts of Asia and Africa. The international movement toward democracy and greater respect for human rights has never been greater. To help sustain that momentum, Canada's foreign policy will focus on securing democracy and human rights through initiatives designed to:

- encourage respect for human rights, the rule of law and fundamental democratic principles;
- encourage good governance and sound economic policies;
- maintain a strong commitment to reducing poverty and providing humanitarian assistance;

- improve international coordination of humanitarian assistance; and
- develop bilateral and multi-lateral arrangements for regulating international migration.

Into the Future

In the years to come, there can be no doubt that there will be high expectations by the international community for an active Canadian presence and involvement. Canada is committed to a global foreign policy with priority given to its key bilateral relationships. Assistance to the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe will be intrinsic to Canada's participation in the G-7. Canada's ongoing development assistance efforts will be challenged by emerging issues of importance, including environmental demands.

Indeed, Canada's foreign policy will prove challenging, particularly given the priority of continued fiscal restraint. The focus, tools and instruments of foreign policy may have to be fine tuned and adjusted. But this will always be done in accordance with the values that Canadians hold dear — a love for democracy and a respect for human rights and the rule of law. In the words of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, "There is no map to the future, no instruction book to the new world order — we have only our values and the hard-earned lessons of the past to go on." ❖

Major Foreign Policy Conference in Toronto

Some 250 people gathered in Toronto at a conference entitled "Canadian Foreign Policy: Has Canada Made a Difference?" on December 10 and 11, 1991.

The date of the conference was chosen deliberately to mark the 60th anniversary of the Statute of Westminster — the British law that formally recognized Canada's independence in international affairs. For two days, Conference participants examined how Canada has made use of that independence and how Canadians can make a difference in the years to come.

The Keynote Address, by the Honourable Barbara McDougall, Secretary of State for External Affairs, set out Canada's foreign priorities for the 1990s. Mrs. McDougall said that Canada will focus its foreign policy on strengthening co-operative security, creating sustainable prosperity, and securing democracy and respect for human values.

Other speakers and commentators included David Bercuson (University of Calgary), Francine Pelletier (La Presse), J.L. Granatstein (York University), Janice Gross Stein (University of Toronto), Ivan Bernier (Centre québécois de relations internationales), Jeffrey Simpson (The Globe and Mail), Pamela Wallin (CTV), Margaret MacMillan (Ryerson Polytechnical Institute) and Arnold Smith (former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations). Leading foreign policy specialists from Canada and around the world took part in the proceedings.

The Conference attracted participants from all parts of Canada, as well as a strong contingent of foreign policy experts from around the world,

including the United States, France, Japan, Australia, Russia and Egypt. Particularly noteworthy was the large number of student representatives — the foreign policy practitioners of the future — who attended.

The consensus among those present was that Canadian diplomacy and diplomats had indeed made a difference over a broad range of issues and in a multitude of international arenas. Canadians had helped shape multilateral institutions such as the United Nations,

country is regarded internationally as a model of civility, diversity and democracy.

The Centre for Foreign Policy and Federalism of Waterloo and Wilfred Laurier Universities, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, le Centre québécois de relations internationales, the Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada were congratulated for their initiative in co-sponsoring the Conference, which was



Bruce Deachman

the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, NATO and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). They had worked tirelessly to further the important causes of disarmament, anti-apartheid, development assistance and peacekeeping. They had developed real expertise in difficult technical areas and deployed it with skill and generosity. They had acquired a reputation for tenacious and imaginative statecraft. Observers from outside Canada were quick to underline these achievements and to remind Canadians that their

One of the country's leading journalists, Jeffrey Simpson of The Globe and Mail newspaper, comments on Canada-U.S. relations.

designed to bring together the disparate parts of the Canadian foreign policy community and to stimulate debate about the present and future of Canadian diplomacy.

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY: THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

INTERVIEW WITH THE HONOURABLE BARBARA McDUGALL,
CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Q. You are now in charge of a middle power's foreign initiatives in a rapidly changing world. What does Canada have to offer that world?

A. We are proud to have a foreign policy that is largely value driven. Without being overly pretentious, we're convinced that greater application of traditional Canadian values could be useful in solving some of the world's problems. Canada also offers the world a sizable economy. Trade is key to economic health both in Canada and abroad, and we put a premium on expanding our trading relationships.

Q. What kind of values are you talking about?

A. A distaste for violence, a sense of moderation, a love of democracy, a respect for human rights, a willingness to compromise, a respect for diversity and the rule of law — these are all attitudes that could create a more conciliatory world — plus

Minister

McDougall: proud of a foreign policy that is largely value driven.

the belief that prosperity, while it must be pursued fervently, cannot be pursued intelligently while ignoring the need for reasonable measures to promote social justice. If more countries were to strike that balance between social and economic imperatives, I think they would stand a better chance of preempting the huge rifts that keep cropping up between the world's rich and the world's poor. Canadians aren't perfect, but I think we live our lives according to a pretty decent set of values.

Q. You say Canadian foreign policy is value driven. Realistically, isn't every foreign policy driven by a nation's self-interest?

A. They're definitely linked. It is in Canada's interest to pursue our own prosperity, but we don't go around the world looting — we operate in a way that benefits ourselves and the countries with which we trade and in which we invest. It is in Canada's interests to seek a less volatile world. The values we bring to the table internationally have promoted and will promote a more stable world.

Q. Some people — even some Canadians — think of Canada as being a bit boring.

A. Perhaps the world could use a little more boredom — if that means behaviour that is reasonable enough to be predictable. The truth is that one of Canada's most notable characteristics — tolerance — gives law-abiding people in Canada more scope to be themselves than they would have just about anywhere else in the world.

Q. When you took over as Secretary of State for External Affairs earlier this year, you inherited a department with a history. Was there anything about Canada's past performances on the international scene that particularly pleased you — or particularly bothered you?

A. I have always felt we have a proud history in terms of our contributions to international affairs. I think of our participation in numerous peacekeeping missions; when you talk to people, Canada's name is almost synonymous with peacekeeping. I think of the wars we have been involved in

and the valour of Canadian soldiers. I think of our determined pursuit of multilateral solutions to world problems, which has left us with the reputation as international team players rather than as individual glory seekers. I think of our liberal trading record, our generosity in terms of overseas development assistance, our independent stances on issues such as Suez and South Africa and Nicaragua. There's not much there to be embarrassed about, and a lot that should make Canadians feel good about themselves.

Q. What about Canada's domestic record? Surely that is part of our international image.

A. I think the world looks at Canada and sees a sane, compassionate society. We've made some mistakes, for example our treatment of our aboriginal communities. Canadians in general are pretty responsive about fixing things, once they understand that there is a problem.

Q. Canada has its own divisive forces. Is the government's mandate to keep Canada unified going to have a major influence on the country's foreign policy?



A. Unity is an important value to the vast majority of Canada's population. It only makes sense that the importance of that value would be reflected in our foreign policy.

Q. To the extent that Canada will invariably support the status quo when foreign states face separatist pressures?

A. Not necessarily. We were the first country in the world to extend official recognition to the Baltic States when they seceded from the Soviet Union. They had been forced into a union that was deemed undesirable. When it became apparent that they could separate without inviting military destruction, we responded with our support. The situation in Canada is not comparable to that of most of the world's breakdown points. There is nothing illegal about our unity — no province entered Confederation at gunpoint. We aren't one of the world's hate centres — we grumble at each other from time to time, we shake our heads in exasperation at one another more than we should, but we're a long way from festering hatred.

Q. Some see Canada as an adjunct to the United States. The U.S. is clearly the world's major actor in the wake of the decline of the Soviet Union. Does that leave Canada in a stronger international position?

A. I have never been concerned about our close relationship with the Americans. They are of vital importance to us economically and we share a multitude of values, although the two societies are certainly different. We in Canada make our own decisions — anybody who doesn't believe that hasn't been paying attention. We have had differences on Nicaragua, on Cuba, on Vietnam, on the Law of the Sea, on South Africa from time to time, and on several other issues. Of course, we often agree with our friends and allies as well. Why wouldn't we?

Q. The fact remains that we are a close ally. Does that help in this restructured world?

A. I hope so. From what I have seen so far, I'm quite optimistic.

Q. It would seem that Canada is becoming a bit more strategic — particularly with regard to restricting foreign aid to governments whose behaviour is unacceptable to us.

A. We are going to have to be careful in this area. Different countries have different traditions, different histories and different sets of beliefs, and it would be a mistake to be too imperious about believing that we have the only set of values that matters. But there are billions of people in this world who have been forced to live

under conditions of economic insanity and political tyranny, and I think we have an obligation to apply some careful pressure when we can.

Q. Isn't there a danger of hypocrisy — of applying this type of pressure in countries where Canadians don't have much to lose, and not applying it where we do?

A. Sure there's a danger. Because you can only do what you can, where you can. You weigh costs against benefits. You judge where you can have influence, and where you would be cutting off your nose to spite your face. I think it is a sin for a nation to behave immorally. But naivety is also a sin, especially in international affairs. The world takes quick advantage of simpletons. So we will do as much as we can, when we can.

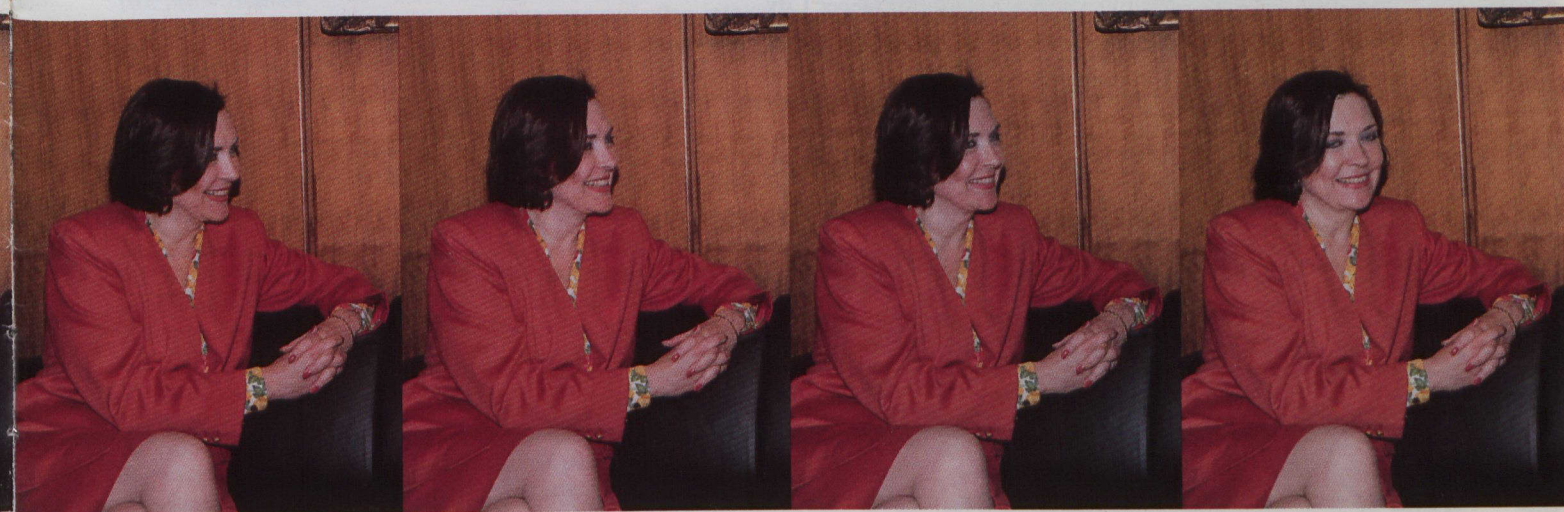
Q. The world is no longer built around a showdown between two great powers. Does that make it a safer place?

A. Again, I hope so. But it would be facile to say our problems are over. There are a lot of old hatreds around, and the older they are, the fiercer they seem to be. And there are new problems that seem to grow as fast as our global population expands. When you look at the environmental threats, the migratory pressure

and the proliferation of weaponry, you realize that a number of countries are going to have to show a degree of leadership — within a multilateral framework — that we've managed only in the most desperate of wartime situations before.

Q. What will be the "right track" for Canada over the next few years?

A. We're going to emphasize the importance of co-operative security. I am delighted the Cold War is over, but we are going to have to find a new international framework for stability, one that goes beyond the military dimension. Being prepared for war is important, but there should be a stronger common front against terrorism, drug trafficking, irregular migration and weapon buildups. All these things breed war. Internally, we want to concentrate on assuring Canadians of "sustainable prosperity" by improving the skills and productivity of our labour force and expanding our knowledge-based industries. Canada isn't going to change its international personality. But there will be shifts in emphasis, and I think Canadians and people around the world will be well served by them. 🍁



Milestones of Canadian Foreign Policy

1870-71	Sir John A. Macdonald is a member of the British High Commission that negotiates Treaty of Washington
1880	Appointment of Canadian High Commissioner to London, Canada's first high-level representative abroad
1887	Colonial Conference in London, the origins of present-day Commonwealth conferences
1899-1902	Participation by Canadian volunteers in the South African War
1909	Establishment of the Department of External Affairs
1914	Declaration of war by King George V on behalf of British Empire, Canada included
1919	Canada signs the Treaty of Versailles, which ends the war with Germany
1919	Membership in the League of Nations
1923	Halibut Treaty with the United States, the first treaty negotiated and signed entirely by the federal government
1926	Vincent Massey becomes Minister to Washington, the first Canadian diplomat in a foreign country
1931	Statute of Westminster, the British law that formally recognizes Canada's independence
1939	Canada enters World War II by separate declaration of Canadian Parliament
1945	Canada helps found the United Nations
1945-46	Gouzenko Affair brings the Cold War to Canada
1947	Canada signs General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
1949	Canada contributes to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the first formal military alliance in Canada's peacetime history
1950	Membership in the Colombo Plan, the Commonwealth program of development assistance
1950-53	Participation with other members of United Nations in Korean War
1956	Resolution of the Suez Crisis and creation of the United Nations Emergency Force
1957	Lester B. Pearson wins Nobel Peace Prize
1957	Canada joins the North American Air (now Aerospace) Defence (NORAD) Command
1965	Autopact with U.S.
1970	Trudeau government releases Foreign Policy for Canadians
1972	Department of External Affairs' Third Option Paper calls for reassessment of Canadian-American relations
1975	Membership in the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G-7)
1975	"Contractual Link" with European Community
1979-80	"Canadian Caper" brings U.S. Embassy staff out of Iran
1982	Patriation of the Canadian Constitution
1983-84	Trudeau Peace Initiative
1985	"Shamrock Summit," Mulroney meets Reagan in Quebec City
1986	Canada, Quebec and New Brunswick attend the first Francophone Summit
1988	Signing of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with U.S.
1989	Pacific 2000 Initiative looks to the Far East
1990	Membership in the Organization of American States (OAS)
1990	Open Skies Conference, Ottawa
1991	Canadian participation in Persian Gulf War
1991	Negotiations with U.S. and Mexico toward a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

A Revolution of Reform

The goal of the August 1991 coup attempt in the Soviet Union was a return to the status quo and perceived stability of the past — a turning back of the clock on the political and economic reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The coup couldn't have failed more miserably. Not only did its eight reactionary leaders make the Soviet people realize they wanted no part of a return to the old days, the coup leaders also stirred up a tidal wave of change that eroded the foundations of the country they dreamed of controlling.

While its ramifications will continue to be felt for years to come, the attempted coup has already resulted in an exciting acceleration in the process of democratization and the conversion to market-based economies throughout the vast region; rapid changes in the roles of international diplomacy; the redrawing of maps; and a tinkering with the old equation of nuclear balance of power.

Canadian Support for the New States

Canada has been quick to react to the successive waves of change, through both its official recognition of the independence of the new countries and its offers of assistance.

Less than a week after the coup, the Canadian government established diplomatic relations with the three Baltic States, whose annexation by the U.S.S.R. more than five decades ago had never been accepted by Canada. As Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall pointed out, "Canada main-

tained *de jure* recognition against the day when Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would be free to reclaim their independence. That day has come."

The Canadian government was the first major industrialized power to recognize the independence of Ukraine, just one day after its December 1, 1991, independence referendum. In making the announcement, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the vote testifies to the strong desire of the people of Ukraine for an independent country.

By the end of 1991, Canada had forged new relationships with all 15 of the countries that had emerged from the disintegration of the U.S.S.R. In addition to diplomatic links with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Canada recognized the independence of the other 12 former republics and moved to establish diplomatic relations with two (Russia and Ukraine).

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has sought the same list of assurances from all countries wanting to establish diplomatic relations with Canada — assurance that they plan to comply with existing arms control, disarmament and other international agreements and that they adhere to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) documents, particularly those concerning full respect for human rights and protection of minorities. Canada has also asked that those countries with nuclear weapons on their territories

A young Edmonton woman wipes her eye during a memorial service for victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

ensure that those weapons remain under secure control until their disposal.

In early January, the world witnessed the extraordinary phenomenon of the delivery of an emergency shipment of milk powder to Moscow by a Canadian Forces airplane assigned to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), whose original mandate was to stand on guard against the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. That remarkable shipment represents the beginning of an enormous effort by Canada and the rest of the international community to help the region through its first difficult winter.

Humanitarian and Technical Assistance

The Canadian government donated \$5 million to the Canadian Red Cross for humanitarian assistance to countries of the former U.S.S.R. A further \$1 million was given to the Canadian Red Cross for relief work in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The funds were earmarked for medicaments and medical and other supplies for the elderly and children in institutions of care. The Canadian Forces airlifted the goods to cities in Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic States and Armenia. Once on the ground, the goods were



delivered to specific institutions by the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and their local affiliates.

The need for food during the first months of independence has also been a priority. The Canadian Wheat Board provided lines of credit worth US \$1.5 billion for the purchase of Canadian grains and wheat. Canada's Export Development Corporation extended a line of credit to Russia worth \$150 million for the purchase of food supplies such as corn, vegetable oil and meat.

Humanitarian assistance is just one part of Canada's commitment to help the people of the former Soviet Union. The main emphasis is on transferring expertise and know-how, rather than money or hand-outs. The centrepiece of this effort is a three-year \$25-million technical-assistance package. The program, operated by the Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe, is designed to support the transition to a market-based economy and to promote democratization. By the end of 1991, 40 projects worth around \$7 million, initially focusing on the critical agriculture, environment and energy sectors, had been approved.

Among the first projects announced was a \$1-million initiative to assist victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. In co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Canada is supporting a medical treatment centre for children in Kiev and three community-based rehabilitation centres for relocated Chernobyl victims in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. In addition, the Alberta Wheat Pool is part of an international consortium that has developed a package of technology to aid in the rehabilitation of contaminated agricultural lands.

Other Canadian projects in Ukraine include a \$3-million project to train faculty at two



Ukrainian post-secondary education institutions on curriculum development, as well as expert assistance in reforming the banking system. Radio Canada International is set to launch an educational "English As a Second Language" radio series in autumn 1992.

Drawing on Canada's world-class expertise in the oil and gas sector, a training program for well-head operators in Russia and Kazakhstan, focusing on occupation health and safety, environmental procedures and equipment operations, was launched by the Petroleum Industry Training Service of Calgary, Alberta, in October 1991.

In support of democratic reform, the Canadian Bar Association's Legal Internship Program, which for two years has enabled lawyers from Central and Eastern Europe to hone their skills in internship

Canadian Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn (left), Honorary Patron of the Canadian Bar Association's Legal Internship Program, presents Czech and Slovak intern Jozes Marusak with a certificate.

with Canadian legal firms, will open its 1992 program to participants from the former U.S.S.R. For the first time, in 1992, representatives from the region will also attend the Canadian Human Rights Foundation's prestigious International Human Rights Course, which draws participants from around the world.

Canadian technical assistance is also visible in the Baltic States. A Canadian constitutional expert advised the Estonian government in drafting its new constitution, and Canada is providing expert organizational and technical

assistance to the three national parliaments. Energy and utility officials from Lithuania and Estonia have received training in Canada, and a \$2-million technology transfer and business management project is providing training to dairy extension specialists and veterinarians in Latvia.

It is often said that 10 per cent of Canadians can trace their roots back to Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It is not surprising, then, that Canadians are keenly interested in the new events. The multicultural nature of Canada — with its linguistic, cultural and social links to these former homelands — provides ready-made assets as the country launches an ambitious campaign to help the country states of the old Soviet Union take their rightful place in the community of nations. 🍁

SOLDIERS OF PEACE

When Canadians were sent to the Suez region in 1956 to take part in the United Nations' first peacekeeping force, UNEF 1, little did they know that they would represent the beginning of a long and distinguished Canadian tradition. Over the 35-year period, an estimated 85 000 Canadians have served with the UN peacekeeping forces, and peacekeeping has become a source of national pride and a significant consideration in Canada's overall defence policy.

Peacekeeping has also made Canada a world leader in what promises to be a growth industry. In 1990, Canada had more

troops involved in international peacekeeping than did any other country. With planning under way for new peacekeeping missions in the Western Sahara, Cambodia, El Salvador and, possibly, Yugoslavia, it is likely that many more Canadians will don the UN's emblematic blue berets in the coming years.

Canada is the only country that can claim to have participated in every mission to restore, monitor and maintain peace ever held under the auspices of the United Nations. It has also contributed to non-UN missions aimed at restoring peace in Indochina,

Nigeria and, more recently, with a European Community-led monitoring mission, in Yugoslavia.

For a short period, it appeared that Canada's record had fallen by the wayside, because of its non-participation in the modest, 60-person first phase of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM). With the June 1991 announcement of Canada's contribution of military observers to the second phase, however, Canada's record was restored.

UNOGIL, UNIPOM, UNEF, UNGOMAP, UNIIMOG, UNTCOK, ONUC, UNTEA — the alphabet soup of UN missions has spanned the globe. Canadians have served in the Sinai, Zaïre, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, West New Guinea and the Dominican Republic, as well as on the Indian-Pakistani Border. In addition to UNAVEM, Canadians sporting the blue beret can still be found with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights and with UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). They are long-standing members of UNFICYP, the UN Force in Cyprus. Canadian military engineers form an essential part of UNIKOM, stationed in the demilitarized zone on the Iraq-Kuwait border. Canadians were indispensable in designing and participating in ONUCA, the UN observer force in Central America.

A Model for Other Missions

The UN's presence in Namibia through the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in 1989 has probably changed the face of UN peacekeeping operations — and subsequently Canada's involvement in such projects — forever. The UN Transition Assistance Group was far more than a military operation. In addition to observing the withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia and restricting warring forces to designated areas, UNTAG organized, conducted and monitored the first free democratic elections in the former South West Africa. The task required armed forces, civilian police, electoral supervisors, enumerators and scrutineers. About 250 Canadians participated in the 7 000-person operation, which has become a model for other missions.

Canadians have already been assigned to technical missions that are laying the groundwork for a proposed UN operation in the Western Sahara. The UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) will undertake the difficult task of enumerating the largely nomadic population in the sparsely populated desert region, in preparation for an independence referendum. While numbers have not been announced, it's expected that Canadian expertise will play a significant role in the make-up of the MINURSO mission.

It is highly likely that Canadians will find themselves playing important roles in a planned UN operation in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and in what may become the largest peacekeeping and elections operation to date in Cambodia.

■ Keeping the peace





Bridge Builder and Honest Broker

Why has Canada excelled at peacekeeping? The answer appears to be a combination of its willingness to take on the job, its acceptability to other countries and the expertise of its armed forces.

Peacekeeping has reinforced Canada's reputation as a bridge builder and honest broker. As a middle power with no imperialist past, Canada's participation in multinational forces is accepted — indeed welcomed. Its troops have a long, well earned record of fairness and integrity. They are highly trained and can offer expertise in much-needed areas such as communications, transport and logistics.

The respect Canada has garnered as a leader in peacekeeping has, in turn, given its citizens pride and satisfaction. Public opinion polls consistently show that a vast majority of Canadians rate their country's UN peacekeeping efforts as important or very important. When UN peacekeeping operations were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985, most Canadians — and especially those with personal experience — felt a well deserved sense of pride.

Despite the accolades and recognition, many observers describe the United Nations' role in peacekeeping as an unforeseen by-product of the Cold War. Peacekeeping was

Canadian troops play a leading role in UN peacekeeping missions around the world.

never mentioned in the UN Charter. It was created out of necessity when hostile superpowers armed with vetoes thwarted the Security Council's envisioned ability to reach political resolutions regarding threats to security. Conflicts in areas of strategic importance were contained by the presence of multinational peacekeeping forces.

It might be expected, then, that the end of the Cold War would end the need for peacekeepers. Yet, judging from the number of missions currently under way or in the planning stages, this is turning out not to be the case. Another factor that contained conflicts in past

decades was the fear that disputes could escalate, eventually drawing the superpowers into a confrontation. With that threat removed, regional conflicts are proliferating, and they require the steady and impartial presence of peacekeepers.

Promoting Peace and Security

While the demand has grown, resources have not. The United Nations' peacekeeping account is in arrears well over \$500 million for past peacekeeping operations, at a time when the number and scope of future operations are growing. As Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall said in her speech to the UN General Assembly in September, proper financing arrangements for peacekeeping operations are one of the goals of Canada's overall push to reform the world organization. "Canada is committed to improving the UN's ability to channel the military resources of member states to peaceful purposes. This is essential for humanitarian purposes as well as to promote peace and security through peacekeeping, and through military enforcement when necessary."

Canada continues to push for better mechanisms to fund peacekeeping, with the knowledge that in the end it would be foolish for the world community to do otherwise. As Sir Brian Urquhart, former UN Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs pointed out to an Ottawa audience, the cost of UN peacekeeping amounts to about 1 per cent of the world's annual arms sales. "The idea that peace is free and war is okay to be expensive is nonsense. Peace is a great deal cheaper and much more desirable than war. It's a bargain, peacekeeping, but it costs money." 🍁

SERVING DEMOCRACY WORLDWIDE

The Berlin Wall long stood as a symbol of the Cold War, of a divided city, of a divided Europe — indeed, of a divided world. Its destruction now symbolizes a new era in which the contagion of democracy is spreading worldwide, overthrowing the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe, shaking the foundations of apartheid in South Africa, and bringing elected governments to South America, a continent long blighted by brutal military dictatorships. As Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall told the United Nations General Assembly in September 1991, “The pace and direction of events of the past few months have, in general terms, augured well for a more secure and more equitable world order, and for the ultimate triumph of a world dedicated to the rule of law.”

Support for this burgeoning of the rule of law and for democracy is a keystone of Canadian foreign policy. The continuing spread of democratic institutions is critical to the promotion of international peace, respect for human rights and a more just distribution of the planet's wealth. Canada encourages this process both bilaterally and multilaterally, through membership in such organizations as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organization of American States.

Collapse of Communism

The most dramatic change has occurred in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union with the sudden collapse of Communism. The dizzying pace of change in the East confronts the West with an historic opportunity and a

great responsibility. Canada has risen to this challenge by establishing a Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe to bring together public and private resources in support of the push toward democracy and private enterprise.

Under the aegis of this body, Central and East European governments are helped to strengthen the democratic framework of their countries and to move toward a market economy. Two funds have

Canadian funding assists the International Management Centre (Budapest, Hungary) in faculty development and the running of specialized management training programs for industry.

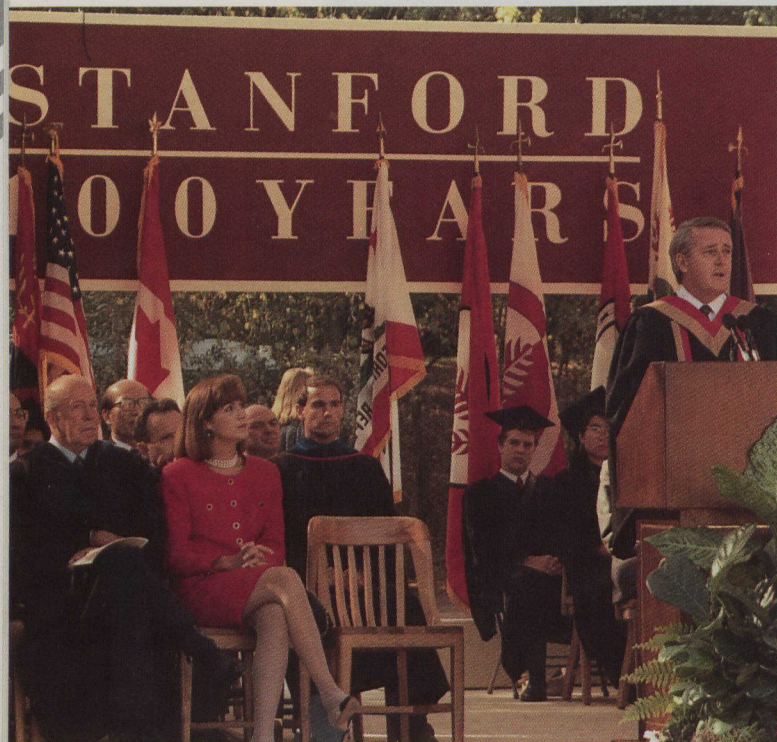
been established to promote these parallel goals. The \$30-million Economic Development Fund supports economic restructuring and fosters economic and trade links with Canada; the \$10-million Political Co-operation Fund promotes democratization of political, social and economic institutions. These programs are co-ordinated with the private sector, employing the expertise of organizations and individuals, including the 10 per cent of Canadians who trace their roots to the area.

The many programs include a training program for 100 Polish farmers, featuring a 14-week apprenticeship on dairy farms across Canada, and the completion of water supply, telecommunications and road projects in rural Poland. In Hungary, University of Calgary Professor Julie

Rowney heads the International Management Centre, the first private business school in the area. Canadian funding assists in the development of faculty and enables the running of specialized management training programs for industry. The rapid changes require great flexibility. According to Professor Rowney, “You have to be able to cope with such an awful lot of uncertainty. Nothing is the same as even yesterday.”

The strength of the Task Force lies in the participation of ordinary Canadians, including the 300 volunteers who paid their own expenses to teach English in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, and Red Elliott, a farmer and veterinarian from Alberta who spent two months as adviser to a state-owned farm in Hungary. According to Paul Frazer, head of the Task Force,





PMO/McCarthy

Europeans are impressed by the availability and qualifications of Canadians, "who can bring to a project not only the particular skill of their profession and background, but also a sensitivity and an understanding of the culture."

The importance Canada places on the flourishing of democracy in Central and Eastern Europe was underlined by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a convocation address at Stanford University in September 1991. He urged the Western industrial nations to increase their efforts to boost the economies of the emerging democracies, including full membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. If the rising expectations of the people cannot be met, he declared, they "will give up on democracy, and our best hopes for a durable peace and widening prosperity will fail."

Commonwealth of Nations

As a multiracial body that encompasses nations from all parts of the world, the Commonwealth is a natural arena for the promotion of democracy, even beyond the obvious example of South Africa.

Prime Minister Mulroney at Stanford University: committed to boosting the economies of emerging democracies.

At their 1989 meeting, the Commonwealth heads of government agreed that the strengthening of democratic institutions was one area to which member governments could contribute, especially through the mounting of electoral observer missions. Accordingly, Canada has provided observers for elections in Malaysia and Bangladesh, and two prominent Canadians, former Ontario Premiers Frank Miller and David Peterson, have served as observers for the Guyanese registration process.

Democratic development cannot be isolated from economic and social development. Believing that human resources are the most valuable means of bringing about change, Canada contributes to the areas of social and economic development in numerous ways. A Canadian initiative led to the establishment of a working group to enhance human rights. To promote educational advancement, the 1987 Commonwealth meet-

ing in Vancouver ratified another Canadian initiative by setting up the Commonwealth of Learning, making the best courses of institutions throughout the Commonwealth available to students in any member country. Canada also strongly supports a greater role for women in development issues by ensuring that they have a voice in policy and planning.

Long a staunch supporter of sanctions in South Africa, Canada is looking ahead to a post-apartheid era when the building of democratic institutions will become a paramount concern. To this end, in 1988, Canada established the Dialogue Fund to support projects that promote a non-racial future within South Africa. Through this Fund, Canada has supported the alternative press, aware of the importance of maintaining a voice to counter government propaganda. Other beneficiaries of the Fund were the 1990 conference that brought together black and white religious denominations and conferences on the restructuring of the South African economy and the future role of the press. The Fund has also supported projects for teaching black leaders to resolve their differences peacefully and to negotiate with the government, as well as for laying the groundwork for a democratic police structure.

Unit for the Promotion of Democracy

Although a relative newcomer to the Organization of American States (OAS), Canada has quickly realized its value as a force for democracy. In 1990, Canada proposed, and received unanimous support for, the creation of a Unit for the Promotion of Democracy within the OAS Secretariat. This Unit has monitored a number of elections, including Haiti's, with Canada organizing the OAS contribution. Canada believes that the Unit can play a larger role than that of merely election monitoring, including, as Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara

McDougall told the OAS General Assembly in June 1991, "strengthening the range of institutions essential to democratic societies."

Canada also strongly supported a resolution requiring the Secretary-General to call a meeting of the Permanent Council followed by a meeting of foreign ministers, in the event of a coup in a member state. This procedure allowed the OAS to take immediate action following the overthrow of the Aristide government in Haiti.

A Catalyst in Reinforcing Democracy

The end of the Cold War freed the United Nations from the shackles imposed by 40 years of East-West confrontation. The Gulf War showed what the UN could accomplish in this new era, as the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation was carried out under UN auspices. Canada believes, as Barbara McDougall stated in addressing the House of Commons in November 1991, that "real progress has been achieved in many countries, including dramatic changes in this hemisphere where for so long military dictators dominated political life." In his convocation address at Stanford, Prime Minister Mulroney called for a stronger role for the Secretary-General and for reducing the limits of national sovereignty when it is used to justify actions repugnant to the world community.

The world is entering a new and exciting era. Barriers around the world are crashing down, and people long exploited and oppressed are demanding the benefits of democracy. Canada is responding to their plea by supporting the bolstering of democratic structures when they are weak or non-existent, and by supporting programs that directly benefit the people themselves, helping them to ensure that there is no turning back from the path of democracy. ♦

Seeking Unity through "Canada's Round"



Grant D. Johnson

This country will not be put together again by politicians or provinces or pundits. It will be put together by people telling each other that we want to go on united, that we are willing to make this country large enough for all people who are in it, that we are willing to compromise and change.

The Right Honourable Joe Clark,
Minister for Constitutional Affairs

Last September, Canada's federal government released a series of proposals for constitutional and political reform. The mission was a familiar one — to extract unity from diversity on a number of issues key to the country's evolving identity.

Agreement will not be easily achieved. Canada has always defined itself as a cultural mosaic — a country built on cultural diversity. The concept has worked well enough to produce a relatively peaceful and prosperous society. But attempts at constitutional

Minister for Constitutional Affairs Clark: confident that differences among Canadians will be resolved.

reform have fallen short over the past 60 years simply because diverse peoples tend to have diverse interests.

In 1990, a constitutional package hammered out by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and the 10 provincial premiers at Meech Lake, Quebec, failed to get the unanimous consent it required from all 10 provincial legislatures.

The 1991 series of proposals has two distinct advantages over the abandoned Meech Lake Accord. First, most of the proposals require approval of two thirds of the provinces representing 50 per cent of the population, rather than unanimous consent. Second, the proposals are being offered separately rather than as one package; no proposal is cast in stone; and a special joint par-

liamentary committee is inviting Canadians to have their say.

The most prominent issues addressed in the proposals include:

- recognition of Quebec's distinct identity as the home of most of Canada's French-speaking citizens and protection of Quebec culture in the midst of the overwhelming cultural influence of English-speaking North America;
- rectification of decades of injustice toward aboriginal Canadians in the wake of aboriginal demands for recognition of inherited rights for Canada's first peoples and for self-government within the federation;
- replacement of the appointed Senate by an elected, effective and more equitable Senate; and
- elimination of barriers to interprovincial trade in order to strengthen the Canadian Common Market.

Calling this set of proposals "Canada's Round" to differentiate it from the Meech Lake accord's emphasis on Quebec, the government is striving for a reinvigorated Canada that would include a distinct Quebec proudly proclaiming its uniqueness within the federation; an aboriginal population able to run its own communities and make many of its own laws; a harmonious federal-provincial "Council of the Federation" resolving intergovernmental disagreements and helping to guide the economy; an elected Senate with a special mandate to handle cultural issues and represent minorities; and Members of Parliament much less encumbered by the discipline of party politics.

The proposals were immediately tabled in the Commons-Senate Committee on the Constitution, which is scheduled to tour the country until February and then write a report containing its recommendations on the proposals. After obtaining approval of the final package from Parliament, the government must then seek approval of enough provincial premiers to make any constitutional adjustments legal.

Despite organizational difficulties in the Commons-Senate Committee and criticism aimed at some of the proposals, Mr. Clark expressed confidence that differences among Canadians over the content of the proposals will be ironed out. "There are problems of organization, and those can be dealt with," he said. "I, in fact, remain quite encouraged by the response I have seen and encountered to the proposals themselves." ♦

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT: Canadian Concerns

As headlines on the perils of global warming, oil spills and ozone holes claim the front pages, it has become increasingly obvious that the environment can no longer be regarded in purely local terms. Political boundaries do not extend to the planet's atmosphere, nor can they halt the currents of wind and water that move across the globe.

Canada — its vast land mass encompassing 15 ecozones, more than 244 000 km of coastline on three oceans, nearly 9 per cent of the earth's fresh water supply, and a fragile Arctic environment — has experienced some of the harsh realities of an interdependent global environment.

Our lakes and forests have suffered decline caused by acid rain from emissions blown north to Canada from the United States' industrial heartland. In addition, scientific studies are now showing that contaminants originating in other areas of the world are accumulating in the Canadian Arctic.

Global Partnership Essential

The biosphere that is our planet demands that nations work in global partnership to solve complex environmental problems such as the long-range transport of air pollutants and hazardous waste disposal.

Global environmental partnership is one of the goals of Canada's Green Plan. The Plan outlines the basis for Canada's environmental foreign policy — support for international agencies, accords

and legislation; enhancement of bilateral partnerships; and assistance to developing and newly industrialized countries to give them access to the skills and technologies they need to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainable development cannot be attained before consensus is achieved on a range of fundamental issues such as trade, aid, poverty, North-South equity, human health, ecological security, access to intellectual property, and

Progress on Multilateral and Bilateral Fronts

Canada's continuing support for international institutions is evident in our participation in numerous organizations, agencies, panels, boards,



The promotion of sustainable development worldwide has been a Canadian priority since the Brundtland Commission's landmark report, *Our Common Future*, was published in 1987. As a result, Canada established the International Institute for Sustainable Development in 1990 to promote the implementation of sustainable development, both nationally and internationally. Progress is being made, but tough obstacles remain.

science and technology. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), to be held in Brazil in June 1993, has these and other vital issues on its agenda.

Canada is committed to the success of UNCED and hopes to see real progress made toward the formulation of a new global bargain, with more balanced economic and environmental development.

Canada is dedicated to the conservation of polar bears and their habitat.

committees and conferences worldwide. These run the gamut from the United Nations General Assembly to the International Commission on Snow and Ice.

Canada is party to 13 existing conventions, agreements and protocols related to detailed aspects of the environment,

such as the well known Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears and their Habitat. Canada is also playing an active role in the negotiation of the three major conventions to be brought forward at UNCED —

Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy to tackle pressing environmental problems such as persistent organic contaminants, radioactivity, oil pollution and heavy metals. Canada proposed that a permanent Arctic Council be set up to help deal with environmental issues of common concern.

Canadian assistance, already in progress under a Canada-Germany Memorandum of Understanding on increased environmental co-operation, includes training courses for German officials in areas such as water management, control of air pollutants and the decommissioning of mines.

Canada played a key role when the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Ministers of the Environment met, in January 1991, for the first time since 1985. Several important Canadian initiatives were adopted in the final communiqué, including policy reviews to serve as report cards on OECD countries' environmental policies and performance, a study of the relationship between trade and environmental policies, and the intensification of the OECD's work on environmental indicators.

Another priority on Canada's international agenda is the work of the Interim Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The Fund became operational in February 1991 and, from its headquarters in Montreal, is assisting developing countries to reduce ozone-depleting substances as required by the Protocol. The establishment of such a fund represents a new level of partnership between developed and developing countries as they work together toward achieving sustainable development.

The relationship between trade and the environment is a facet of international sustainable development that has special interest for Canadians in light of the ongoing North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) talks with the United States and Mexico. Canada is working with Mexico and the United States to ensure that the proposed NAFTA will be consistent with Canada's commitment to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

The environmental challenges facing this planet are many and complex. Canada's approach emphasizes the importance of diplomacy and international co-operation in addressing the management of our precious shared environment. ♦



ISTC

climate change, biological diversity and forestry.

On the bilateral front, our environmental co-operation includes agreements and arrangements with the United States, the People's Republic of China, the European Community, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

Recent international initiatives include the signing of the first Ministerial Declaration on the Protection of the Arctic Environment, in June 1991, at a meeting of the eight Arctic Circle countries. Under this Declaration, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to an

Canada is also signatory to the first international Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, reached in February 1991. Canada, the United States and 23 European governments agreed to negotiate with neighbouring states on any activities that could have "significant, adverse" cross-border impact. These include the construction of large factories, oil refineries, nuclear power plants, highways, large dams or waste disposal plants.

During a visit to Germany in June, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney offered Canadian expertise to help clean up disused uranium mine sites in what was once East Germany.

All countries must co-operate to find sustainable lifestyles at a planetary level.

Canada is also providing \$1.5 million from 1990 to 1993 to assist the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest to help develop solutions to the serious environmental challenges common to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

In July, responding to the Gulf War environmental crisis, Canada sponsored, with the United Nations, a meeting of 46 legal experts from 30 countries to discuss international laws and conventions to prohibit eco-terrorism.

Working through the Commonwealth and La Francophonie

A spirited campaign to elevate the international profile of human rights, democracy and good governance marked Canada's participation at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and the Francophone Summit in the fall of 1991. At both of these major international gatherings, Canada proved its willingness to act promptly — and occasionally alone — on those principles.

Human Rights: A New Priority

As the Commonwealth heads of government gathered in Harare, Zimbabwe, in October, to discuss new directions for the 50-country organization, Canada's Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, described what he saw as a significant and appropriate new priority in international decision-making: "Nothing in international relations is more important than respect for individual freedoms and human rights. We shall be increasingly channelling our development assistance to those countries that show respect for the fundamental rights and individual freedoms of their people. Canada will not subsidize repression and the stifling of democracy."

A month later, at the 40-country Francophone Summit in Paris, Mr. Mulroney continued the campaign, stating that Canada is "entitled to decide what takes place with the money of the taxpayers of Canada."

While Canada was the most vocal country in drawing a direct link between the distribution of aid money and the human rights performance of recipient countries, the Prime Minister said he found "no disagreement on the goals" among the other leaders he encountered. Written dec-

larations from both meetings, the Francophonie's Declaration of Human Rights and Democratization, and the Harare Commonwealth Declaration awarded high priority to the link.

Financial Contributions for Human Rights

As a major aid contributor to developing nations of both multilateral organizations, Canada was well placed to back its words with action. At the Paris meeting, Prime Minister Mulroney announced a \$1.4-million contribution to help developing countries



PMO/McCarthy

make the sometimes rocky transition to democracy. The funds will help create a special human rights unit within the Francophonie's Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT). The unit's activities will include providing organizational experts and observers for democratic elections, offering courses in journalism in democracies and sensitizing law enforcement officers to human rights issues.

Similarly, in Harare, Canada announced a \$400 000 contribution to support the human rights activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat itself.

Equality of Women: The Ottawa Declaration

One important facet of human rights championed by Canada at both Summits was the equality of women. Commonwealth leaders adopted the Ottawa Declaration on structural adjustment policies and their effects on women. The statement emerged from the Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministerial Meeting in Canada's capital in October 1990.

At the Francophone Summit in Paris, Mr. Mulroney strongly appealed to countries to fight injustice against women, and

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (left) at the opening ceremony of the fourth Francophone Summit held in Paris last November.

he announced a \$600 000 Canadian initiative to set up legal aid clinics specifically targeted for women in developing countries. The Prime Minister also made special mention of women when he announced a \$50-million, five-year contribution to the Canadian Fellowship Program

for French-speaking Countries. The program, administered by the Canadian International Development Agency, allows about 350 students from developing Francophone countries to pursue their studies at Canadian universities. Efforts will be made to ensure that half of those students are female, according to the Canadian announcement.

Aid to South Africa

In Harare, Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall announced that Canada would provide \$9 million over three years for a special fund for South Africa. The money, which will be available to Canadian organizations working in South Africa, will be used to help the long-term needs of victims of inequality. It will support health care, co-operatives, communications, education, literacy, management and vocational training, as well as the development of institutions.

Canada's concern for justice and social development in Africa was also underlined by the announcement by Minister McDougall that Canada would contribute another \$1 million for a Special Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique. Canada's contribution to the fund, which was launched at the 1987 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, now stands at \$3 million. The money will go to technical assistance and training in trade and financial management, mining and oil development, and industrial rehabilitation. Some of the money will be used to bring Mozambican students to Canada. ♦

THE PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

The modern world is one of rapid, even bewildering change. The future prosperity of Canada rests on our ability to confront the challenges posed by such change. While Canadians have successfully built a strong and prosperous country, the federal government recognizes that new approaches are needed to meet new situations and maintain that prosperity for future generations. In October 1991, Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced a process of national consultation to seek a consensus among Canadians on goals and priorities. As Mr. Wilson stated, "Productivity is the heart of the issue and is essential to our prosperity. It supports our way of life; it puts food on our tables, schools and hospitals in our communities, roads across our great country and pay cheques in our pockets. But in order to be more productive, we first have to upgrade every component of our economy. And in order to do that, we have to learn to innovate; to work smarter and faster, instead of harder and longer."

Consulting the Country

The consultation process will be guided by a non-governmental Steering Group on Prosperity led by two distinguished Canadians, David McCamus, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Xerox Corporation of Canada, and Marie-Josée Drouin, Executive Director of the Hudson Institute of Canada. This group will consult with major national associations and meet regularly with federal ministers and their advisory groups. Equally important will be community consultations



Brian Willet

Marie-Josée Drouin, Executive Director of the Hudson Institute of Canada, is co-chair of the Steering Committee on Prosperity.

permitting individual Canadians to bring forward their local and personal viewpoints.

The Steering Group will use the recommendations arising from all these consultations, as well as the reports produced by the provinces and other organizations, to produce a plan representing a national consensus while also taking account of regional and local needs. This plan is expected to be ready by the end of summer, 1992.

To stimulate discussion, the government issued two papers, "Prosperity Through Competitiveness," dealing with economic policy, and "Learning Well ... Living Well," dealing with education. Consultation with more than 60 business, labour, academic

and social action groups, as well as with the provinces, ensured the broadest possible consensus on the key issues for discussion outlined in these papers.

A Cohesive Strategy for Change

While these papers consider different topics crucial to continued prosperity, such as investment capital, trade policy and the creation of a unified domestic market, the government recognizes that addressing such topics individually will not achieve maximum results; all of these elements must be integrated into a cohesive strategy for change. This strategy, in turn, demands a revolutionary change in attitude. Canadians must understand that continued prosperity requires a new sense of partnership at all levels of society. Labour and management, for example, must realize that they can achieve their goals only through co-operation, not through confrontation.

Goals for a More Competitive Work Force

The key to future prosperity is competitiveness in the world economy. To remain competitive with other countries, Canadians must upgrade their skills and make increasing use of new technologies. The development of a skilled and adaptable work force is essential. Learning must play a greater role in the lives of Canadians and must be seen as a lifelong process. The government has proposed a number of 10-year goals as a basis for discussion. These include halving the adult illiteracy rate, increasing to 90 per cent the number of Canadians earning a high-school diploma or equivalent by age 25, quadrupling the amount of training provided by employers and doubling the number of students graduating in science, engineering and technology. These are ambitious goals, but Canada must be prepared for a world in which countries will increasingly compete on the basis of the skills of their labour force.

Prosperity is not an end in itself, but it is essential to ensure the achievement of goals that are important to Canadians — the maintenance of a clean environment, a vibrant culture, strong social programs, and interesting, well-paying jobs. A recent United Nations study ranked Canada second overall in quality of life. By launching this series of consultations with Canadians, the government has shown its determination to preserve that standard. Mr. Wilson expressed his confidence in Canadians' ability to meet the challenge. "I am reassured by the knowledge that when Canadians roll up their sleeves, the job gets done." ♦

Partnership with Canada's Native Peoples

Native people in Canada are assuming greater control over their own affairs. Together with the federal government, the First Nations people are working on numerous issues to achieve their rightful place in the Canadian partnership.

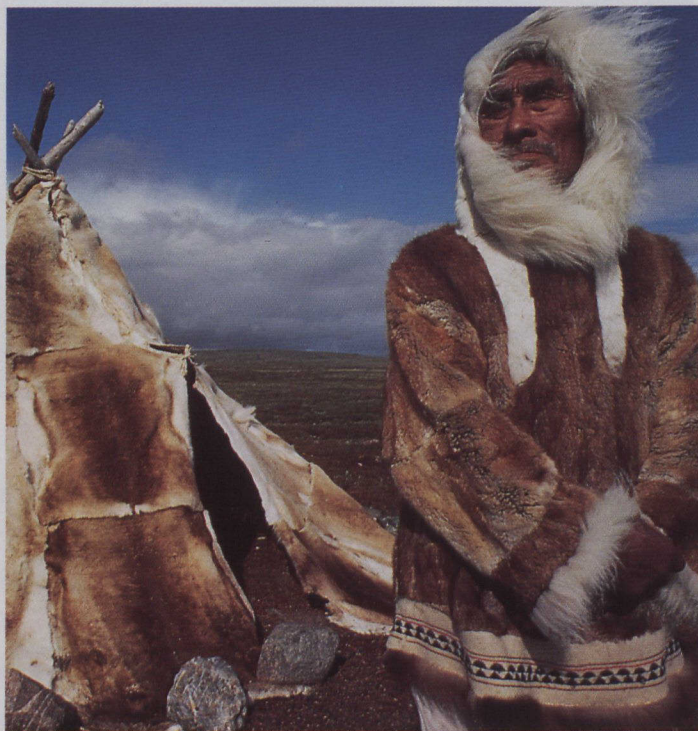
In September 1990, the Native Agenda was announced by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. This document is a clear statement of the government's commitment to improve the cultural, economic, legal and social prospects of Canada's First Citizens.

The goals set out in the Agenda arise from recommendations made by those who know the issues best — Indian leaders themselves. The fair and speedy settlement of land claims; the improvement of the economic and social conditions on reserves; the relationship between aboriginal peoples and governments; the place of aboriginal people in contemporary Canadian life — these are the crucial issues to which the federal government is directing its attention.

Native Peoples and the Canadian Constitution

In September 1991, the Canadian government put forth an extensive set of proposals on constitutional change. These proposals include aboriginal peoples as key players in the constitutional process that will determine the future of Canada. The document also states that the right of aboriginal peoples to self-government must be constitutionally recognized. These proposals are a tangible recognition of the importance of native concerns and the urgency with which they should be addressed.

Evidence of Canada's commitment to native concerns is reflected in recent developments. A Royal Commission has been set up to study the economic, social and cultural situation of aboriginal peoples.



ISTC

The Commission is co-chaired by Georges Erasmus, former National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, the major national Indian organization that represents the various Indian bands across Canada.

The Settlement of Land Claims

Progress has also been made in efforts to settle land claims. Some of these go back as far as the historical treaties made with the Crown at the turn of the century. Negotiations will

provide Indian bands with the land that was promised to them at that time. For example, a land entitlement agreement between the federal government and the provincial government of Saskatchewan will provide \$481 million to allow

can be negotiated at one time. As a result, the number of claims in various stages has increased from 6 to 26.

A \$355 million initiative on Specific Claims includes the creation of an independent Specific Claims Commission; a Joint Indian-Government Working Group; a fast-track process for settling claims of less than \$500 000 and the acceptance of claims relating to events that occurred before Confederation.

Improving the Quality of Life

The Prime Minister recently announced an increase of \$320 million for the Indian and Inuit post-secondary education support program. An important effort to improve social, educational and economic conditions of aboriginal peoples, this program provides millions of dollars to ensure a brighter future for aboriginal youth. The additional funding brings total spending to \$1.18 billion over the next five years.

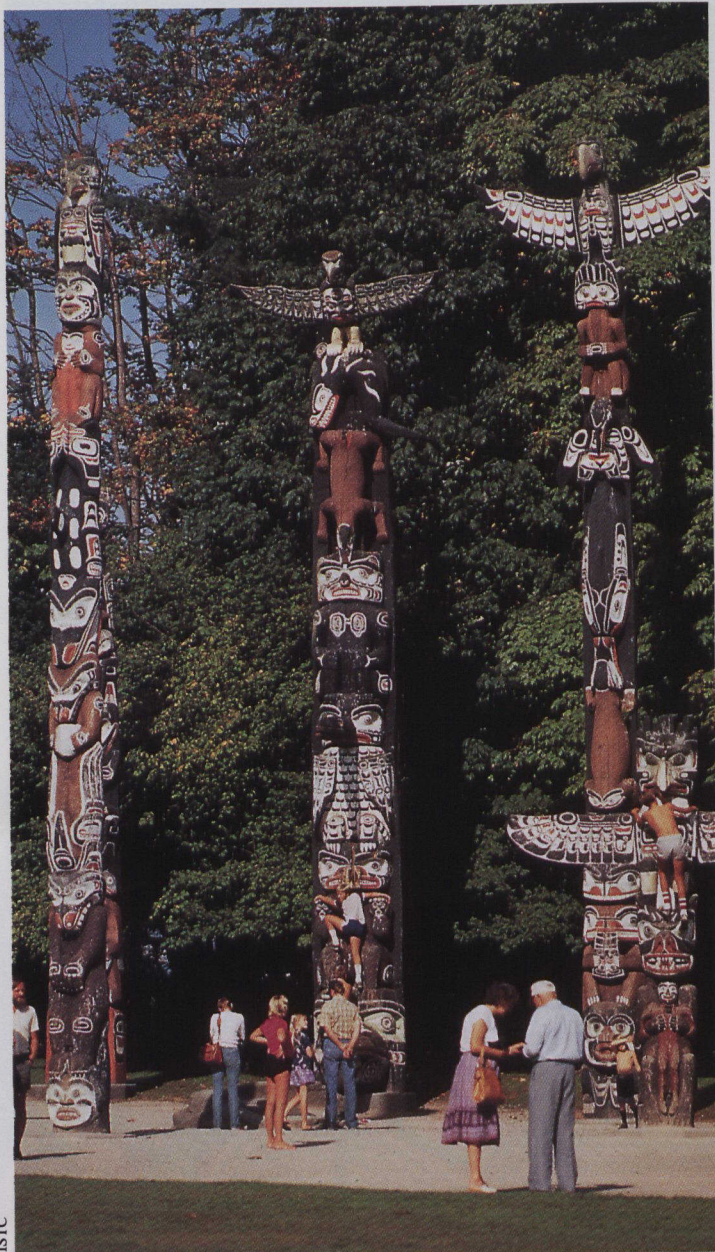
In another area aimed at improving the quality of life for First Nations people, the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is providing \$275 million to accelerate the provision of safe water and sewage services on reserves. In 1977, 53 per cent of dwellings on reserves had adequate water supply; that percentage had increased to 86 per cent by 1989-90.

The Canadian federal government has launched a major national environmental program called the Green Plan. Through the Plan, a new water treatment plant will be built on the

Self-government agreements under negotiation will further increase the control that native people have over their own lives.

27 Indian bands to buy land that was promised but never given to them.

A Task Force has paved the way for comprehensive land-claims negotiations between the British Columbia provincial government, the federal government and native people. The federal government has also removed the limit on how many comprehensive claims



ISTC

Kehewin Indian Reserve in Alberta. A new water treatment plant is also planned for the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation Reserve in Ontario.

Many such projects under way throughout the country will greatly improve standards of Indian living on reserves. For example, construction improvements on reserves are increasing. In 1989-90, more than 4 050 new dwellings were built and about 4 300 dwellings were renovated.

Improved living conditions on reserves also means safe living conditions. The federal government has increased funds

by \$116.8 million over the next five years to improve and expand Indian policing services on reserves. Another five-year plan, with \$36 million in funding, is designed to help counteract family violence on reserves.

Striving to improve conditions on reserves has resulted in the development of a variety of projects for specific Indian bands. In Manitoba, a \$4.3-million health services agreement gives the Pequis First Nation control over all its own health services. The Big Cove Indian Band in New

Brunswick has received \$3.5 million to expand its school. These projects are just two examples of the range of opportunities opening up to Indian bands.

Many native people are worried about the relationship their communities have with the rest of Canada. They are concerned about the current laws that say how Indians should live and be governed. Working groups of chiefs of the First Nations are suggesting alternative legislation to the Indian Act, the law currently governing Indians. Their suggestions focus on changes that would improve the management of such crucial areas as Indian lands, forestry and monies.

The federal government will also be working with native people to make Canada's justice system more equitable and inclusive of aboriginal peoples.

All these measures — both the all-encompassing programs for First Nations people throughout the country and those for specific Indian bands — are crucial steps on the way to improvement of the quality of life on Indian reserves.

The Movement Toward Self-Government

The authority and right to manage their own affairs are of utmost importance to all peoples, and no less so to Indian peoples. Indian bands, which form the local government on Indian reserves, now administer many social, education and economic programs in their communities. In 1990-91, 74.5 per cent of the total budget of DIAND was managed by bands. Self-government agreements are being negotiated and will further increase the control Indian people have over their own lives.

Indeed, there is a deep desire among both native and non-native Canadians for the establishment of a new relationship based on dignity, respect and economic independence. Federal initiatives under the Native Agenda are helping to bring about this new relationship. The Government of Canada's constitutional proposals will move this country to a more equitable society in which aboriginal self-government will finally be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution. 🍁

Redrawing the Map

After 15 years of negotiations, the Canadian government and the Inuit of the Northwest Territories — once known as Eskimos — announced that they have tentatively agreed to the largest land-claims settlement in Canadian history.

Under the terms of the agreement, the eastern two thirds of the Northwest Territories would become a new territory called Nunavut. To be administered by an elected territorial government, Nunavut will cover almost 2 million km² — one fifth of Canada's land-mass. The Inuit will receive title to 352 238 km² — or more than one fifth — of Nunavut, and mineral rights to about 10 per cent of their titled

land. They will also receive \$580 million to be paid over 14 years — which, with interest payments included, will total more than \$1 billion — as compensation for renouncing all other land claims.

The parties will continue negotiations on an implementation plan for the final agreement and on the resolution of overlapping interests with other aboriginal groups. It is anticipated that the final agreement will be ratified by an Inuit vote in April 1992 and then it will be subject to parliamentary approval.

GLOBE '92:

Bringing Business and the Environment Together

Over the past decade, the need to balance environmental concerns and economic growth has become a critical global concern. While further development is urgently required to provide for a world population that grows by millions every year, it is essential that we protect the environment, which is the basis for all human survival.

The vital balance that must be achieved is best described as sustainable development, the term created in 1987 by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway. The goal of sustainable development is easy to summarize. It is, in the Commission's words, the global ability to live "within the planet's ecological means." But how do we achieve that goal? In practical terms, what kind of development will not inflict long-term harm on the environment?

An International Industry-Environment Conference

One of the best places to find answers to these questions is in Vancouver, Canada — the host city for the Global Opportunities for Business and the Environment (GLOBE) series of biennial international trade fairs and conferences. GLOBE '92, March 16 to 20, 1992, will help thousands of international



participants identify and promote business opportunities and solutions for meeting global environmental challenges.

"The industry-environment relationship is no longer viewed as a confrontation in which one side loses and the other wins," explains David Marshall, one of the two vice-chairs of GLOBE '92. "The relationship can — indeed it *must* — be a win-win situation, with the environment protected at the same time business thrives. This proactive effort to resolve conflicting needs is what GLOBE is all about."

Environmental technology and services have grown rapidly over the last few years. In 1990, the environment industry in North America alone generated revenues of nearly US\$110 billion and had a growth rate of 10 per cent per annum. The GLOBE series provides a forum in which the users and suppliers of such technology

and services can meet with investors and financiers in the field.

The series is a co-operative venture between Major Event Management Inc. and the Government of Canada, with major sponsorship by the host province, British Columbia. Exhibitors, conference speakers and prominent representatives from industry, labour, provincial governments, environmental groups, aboriginal peoples and the financial community in all regions of the country are supporting the event.

Strong International Support

GLOBE also has strong international support. The Honorary Patron of GLOBE '92 is Norwegian Prime Minister Brundtland. In addi-

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Globe '92 Honorary Patron, at Globe '90 trade fair

tion, GLOBE's International Advisory Board, chaired by John Fraser, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, includes members such as William Reilly, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. José Goldemberg, Minister of Education for the Government of Brazil; Ms. Margarita Marino de Botero, President of the Corporation, Collegio Verde de Villa de Leyva, Columbia; Ms. Jeannie Guillevin-Wood, President and Chief Executive Officer, Guillevin International Inc., Montreal, Canada; and Sheik Ibrahim M. Afadi, Great Arab Company for Investments and Developments, Saudi Arabia.

The conference will bring together over 3 000 participants from more than 80 countries. Speakers from around the world will represent all sectors — government, industry, environmental groups, labour and research institutes. Many will be key people in their field: Frank Popoff, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Dow Chemical Co. and Chair-Elect of the U.S. Chemical Manufacturers' Association, who will speak at the opening plenary session; Michaela Walsh, Past President of Women's World Banking; and Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, now President of the International Union for the Conservation and Preservation of Nature.

Throughout the conference, emphasis will be placed on examples of sustainable development in action. Participants will learn, through case studies and ongoing projects, how

stakeholders can work together to put sustainable development into practice. They will have the opportunity to speak with decision-makers from the international community, and to network with recognized leaders from industry, government and environmental non-government organizations. In addition, they can attend the GLOBE '92 trade fair and follow the progress of the environment industry in the global marketplace.

The Trade Fair: An International Marketplace

The trade fair will be held concurrently in Vancouver's domed stadium, with over 20 000 m² of prime exhibit space. It will feature some 600 international exhibits of products, technology and services designed to solve a wide range of environmental problems.

National pavilions will be sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Nine U.S. states have confirmed their participation, with more expected to reserve space soon.

Major companies will take part in the trade fair, including Aerospatiale, Browning Ferris Industries, Nissan, Alcan and Asea Brown Boveri (ABB), one of the world's largest international conglomerates. The U.S. Department of Commerce has given its endorsement for U.S. exporters to promote their products and services at the event.

Globe '92 will feature more than 20 000 m² of exhibit space with more than 600 exhibitors from 20 countries.

Global Opportunities and Responsibilities

More than 15 000 visitors from around the world are expected to attend the trade fair. They will be able to compare price and quality of state-of-the-art tools and techniques for effective environmental management, and to identify investment opportunities in the environment industry. They will be given the opportunity to develop business relationships, including the joint ventures and strategic alliances essential in today's global marketplace. They will also be able to assess possibilities for technology transfer to developing countries, and see demonstrations of new environmental products and services.

"What makes GLOBE unique is that it is both a trade fair and a conference. It is the only international meeting and marketplace in the world that provides access to the expertise, equipment and experience necessary for sustainable development, all in the same place and at the same time," says Rex Armstead, the second Vice-Chair of GLOBE '92.

What makes Vancouver uniquely suited to hosting these biennial GLOBE events? The answer comes from Toshio Matsuoka, of Sumitomo Heavy Industries Limited of Japan. "Vancouver is one of the world's few major industrialized centres that does not have serious pollution problems. The city's healthy environment, together with its strategic trade location on the Pacific Rim, makes it the natural choice to host an event promoting global environmental opportunities and responsibilities." ♦



First Image Production Ltd.

Canada Celebrates its 125th Birthday

1992 marks Canada's 125th anniversary as a nation, and across the country Canadians are celebrating the historic occasion.

Under the theme "The Future Begins With You," CANADA 125 Corporation, a non-profit organization headed by noted Canadians, is mobilizing grass-roots support for community-based activities that celebrate Canada's 125th birthday and is promoting a number of exciting nationwide projects.

CANADA 125 activities are designed to reflect five common Canadian values: the freedom and opportunity enjoyed by Canadian citizens; the desire to help one another; the wish to get to know one another better; Canadian achievements; and a common concern for the environment.

With assistance from 35 000 volunteer community advisers, CANADA 125 initiatives are being mounted from coast to coast. In an innovative school-based program called Discovery Box, launched in January, classrooms from different parts of the country are matched with each other. Participating classes fill their discovery boxes with special objects, personal memorabilia, and pictures and stories of their communities, and exchange them. As the young Canadians across Canada open the boxes from their matched classes, they are discovering their similarities and gaining a better understanding of their differences. The project is sponsored in part by the Canadian Bus Association and Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd, a major bus company.

On a different track, CANADA 125 will also stage the Super Bike Rides series of 16 cycling events across Canada. Cycling is one of the largest



Malak

and fastest growing sports in Canada, and it is estimated that the Super Bike Rides will draw 150 000 Canadian cyclists, many pedalling to raise funds for charity. Highlights will include the world's largest recreational bike ride, the Tour de l'île de Montréal, in which some 45 000 cyclists will travel 70 km through the winding streets of the city of Montreal, and the Canadian Tire National Cycling Series, an eight-event competitive cycling series staged at various locations across Canada. The Cycling Series serves as the basis for Canada's national ranking sys-

Every year, Canada Day celebrations on Parliament Hill in Ottawa culminate with a spectacular fireworks display.

tem and selection of the Canadian Olympic cycling team. The Super Bike Rides are sponsored in part by Canadian Tire, a national hardware chain; Manulife Financial, a major insurance firm; and Tour de l'île de Montréal Inc.

At a more leisurely pace, Canadians across the country

will join together to toast their neighbours at 2:00 p.m. on June 14 as part of the one-day nationwide National Neighbourhood Party. Headed by well known Canadian actor John Candy, and sponsored by the soft drink company Canada Dry, the neighbourhood parties are designed to foster understanding and goodwill.

The Proud to be Canadian Tour is another highlight of Canada's 125th anniversary celebrations. Commencing simultaneously at the town of Carbonear in Canada's eastern island province of Newfoundland and at Victoria, British Columbia, on Canada's west coast, the cross-Canada tour will include a procession of Canadian flags that have flown atop the Canadian Parliament Buildings. During the tour, the flags will be flown in more than 600 communities, and children will be encouraged to sign specially designed accompanying flags. The tour will end in the capital city, Ottawa, where the flags will be presented at a special Parliament Hill ceremony on Canada's 125th birthday, July 1, 1992.

The ever-growing list of projects being organized for Canada 125 is as exciting and diverse as the people of Canada. Claude Dupras, co-chair of CANADA 125 Corporation, notes that "Canadians in all provinces and territories are prepared to contribute to their communities in significant ways. Canada's 125th anniversary gives us the opportunity to contribute and to celebrate our people, our land and our future." 🍁

Forest Management: The Search for Balance

Canada's forests are both an integral part of the environment and an important contributor to the country's economy. The history of the relationship between environmentalists and those in the forest industry has been one of understandable conflict, with the interests of the latter entailing that trees be cut down and the interests of the former demanding that they not be. Trees, however, are a renewable resource, and, through proper forest management, the interests of both environmentalists and forest industrialists may be preserved. This means that the country's economy and the health of the forests themselves will be assured.

With exports valued at \$23 billion, Canada is the world's leading exporter of forest products. Over one fifth of all logging and wood and paper production is Canadian.

Accounting for 10 per cent of Canada's value-added goods production and with a trade surplus of nearly \$19 billion, the forest industry is a major contributor to our positive trade balance.

In addition, the forest industry directly employs almost 300 000 people, with twice that number employed by companies supporting the industry. About 350 towns and communities exist solely because of this industry. Still on the rise, the industry grew by 71 per cent between 1982 and 1987. Indeed, few countries rely as heavily on forests for their economic and social well-being as Canada does.

Renewable though they may be, Canada's forests are not inexhaustible, and clearly more than just the livelihood of the forest industry depends on proper forest management. Deforestation affects plane-

tary recycling of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen and is a major contributor to global warming. As an integral part of the plant and animal ecosystems, which include forests, human existence itself is dependent on the health of our forests.

Fighting the Forest's Natural Enemies

It should be noted that the forest industry accounts for only about half of the trees lost in Canada. An equal number of trees is destroyed each year by fire and pests. In 1990 alone, over 9 000 forest fires burned in Canada; while humans are responsible for many, the greater number is attributable to natural causes, particularly lightning.

The Government of Canada, along with the 10 provincial governments and private industry, has assumed the task of eliminating our parks and forests of the effects of these hazards. In addition to developing safer chemical and biological pesticides and herbicides for strictly controlled use, Canada has become a world leader in the prevention and combatting of forest fires. Canada is one of the world's largest exporters of water bombers, the only effective means of fighting fires in remote areas, and, at home,

uses computer technology extensively to help predict the number and location of fires in a given season.

Reforestation: the Key to Survival

Of all the methods used in maintaining our forests, none is as important as reforestation. Canada's planting record indicates a tripling of the area planted between 1975 and 1990 and a four-fold increase in the number of trees planted. Canada currently plants one billion trees annually, two trees for every one cut. A recent study has shown that the net growing volume of Canada's forests actually increased by 693 million cubic metres, or 2.5 per cent, from 1976 to 1986.

Our role in reforestation doesn't stop there. Canada is a leader in research to improve both the quality and the survival of nursery seedlings, as well as to achieve a better balance between young and mature trees.

Through reforestation, improved fire prevention and combatting technology, and the use of safer insecticides and herbicides, Canada has taken a strong position in ensuring both industrial growth in the forest industry and the maintenance of the environment. The future of our children, and theirs, depends on it. 🍁

Through proper forest management, the interests of both environmentalists and forest industrialists can be preserved.



Masterfile/Al Harvey

CROSS CANADA CURRENTS

IMAX - 'To The Max'

A Toronto-based company, IMAX Corp., makes literally the biggest movies in the world. The corporation's large 43-kilogram camera has soared through the sky in the nose cone of a Learjet, sledged down mountains with freestyle skiers and spun around an ice rink with Canadian World Champion figure skater Kurt Browning.

The screens for IMAX are from six to eight stories high and wider than a football field. The view is so extraordinary that the distance from the audience to the screen seems to disappear. Because the screen is so large, its edges escape the viewer's peripheral vision. Indeed, in some ways, being "AT THE MAX" is better than being at an actual concert. The sound is superior, the seats are more comfortable and the cost of a ticket is about half that of a live show.

One of IMAX's most recent ventures, "The Rolling Stones — AT THE MAX," is considered by many to be the most spectacular concert film ever made. For the world of corporate rock, the film offers a

technical breakthrough that could revolutionize the concert business.

According to IMAX president Fred Klinkhammer, "People are seeing this [screen], and imaginations are running wild. Record producers and high-end performers — the Michael Jacksons of the world — are going to want to see this. What we offer them is a unique form of immortality. We capture them in the purest form possible."

Mr. Klinkhammer envisions IMAX versions of lavish Broadway musicals such as "Phantom of the Opera" and "Cats," and has been discussing the possibility with the composer/director of both musicals, Andrew Lloyd Webber.

Today, 77 IMAX theatres operate worldwide, with another 25 expected to open in 1992. Company estimates reveal that, in 1991, more than 130 million viewers in 15 countries visited IMAX cinemas. The year 1992 promises to be bigger and better in every way.



Cardinal Paul-Émile Léger: a presence that made a great difference to many.

Pono Presse Internationale/Mr. Ponomareff

New AIDS Vaccine

A revolutionary new AIDS vaccine developed in the United States is now being tested on people for the first time in Canada. For the previous four years, the vaccine was tested on animals, with highly promising results. The trials involved 250 people from five cities across Canada who are HIV positive.

Dr. Walter Schlech of the Victoria General Hospital in Halifax is conducting the study in the eastern region of Canada. Says Schlech, "We are excited by the prospect, and we are on the leading edge here."

The new vaccine, known as G.P. 160, has been tested on 21 individuals over the past

year, according to Dr. Chris Tsoukas of the Montreal General Hospital, who heads the Canadian study. Tsoukas explains that the drug "tends to stabilize important immune cells and to generate new types of antibody responses." This means it might not only stop people who are HIV positive from developing AIDS, but may also protect people who are not HIV positive from ever becoming so. This vaccine is one of many currently being tested in North America and Europe, but it is by far the farthest along in its development. If all the testing proceeds well, G.P. 160 could be in general use in three years.

Cardinal Paul-Émile Léger

Cardinal Paul-Émile Léger, at one time among the most influential leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, has passed away at the age of 87. Cardinal Léger died in hospital in Montreal, in November 1991, after suffering for some years from respiratory ailments.

In 1967, Cardinal Léger stepped down as archbishop of Montreal to become a missionary in Africa, where he lived and worked for 12 years among the lepers of Cameroon. He returned briefly to Canada in 1979, in failing health, announcing his retirement. After a short rest, he travelled to southeast Asia to work with refugees along the Thailand-Cambodian border.

In 1986, the Cardinal was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. The world came to know him as a champion of liberal views. Explaining why he left his prestigious post in North America to work with those in need, Cardinal Léger said, "It will be the great scandal of the history of this century that 500 million people are eating well and living luxuriously and every year millions of children are dying of hunger. I am too old to change that; the only thing I can do which makes sense is to be present."

There can be no doubt that Cardinal Léger's presence made a great difference to a considerable number of the less fortunate people of the world.

Putting out the Fire



It was expected to take years, but the oilfield inferno, ignited by Saddam Hussein's withdrawing troops, has been extinguished after 200 gruelling days.

In October, Canadian firefighters capped the final well, while Kuwait's Sheik Jaber Ahmed Sabah ceremonially pushed a lever to stop the flow of oil to the Burgan 118 well. Before an audience of Kuwaitis and foreign dignitaries, Kuwait's oil minister Hamoud Rquba declared, "Our national resources are safe now ... and this waste is stopped forever."

A total of 732 wells were set ablaze, making the Kuwaiti oilfields the world's worst ecological disaster. The region had been in a state of perpetual nighttime, with Canadians and other foreign firefighters working under thick, oil-blackened skies — the result of tonnes of unburned oil and pollutants spewing into the atmosphere.

Canadian firefighters: helping to extinguish the 732 Kuwaiti oil wells set ablaze during the Gulf War.

Canadian expertise and equipment are also being used to help Qatar and Bahrain cope with the massive oil spill. A Canadian team of remote-sensing experts and a geographic information system were sent to the Gulf to help predict movement of the slick and to provide detailed assessments of its current and future environmental effects. Booms, skimmers and pumping equipment have also been offered, as well as training for local workers in the techniques of cleaning oil from waterfowl and wildlife trapped in the slick. Almost one year after the liberation of Kuwait, the region so devastated is, with help, slowly returning to life.

New Gun Control Legislation

Canada has a new gun control law that is accompanied by several amendments to the Criminal Code. Addressing the House of Commons, Justice Minister Kim Campbell said, "The strong parliamentary support for this legislation reflects Canada's unique firearms culture, in which many law-abiding citizens own weapons and use them responsibly."

Among the new provisions are stiffer requirements for obtaining a firearms acquisition certificate (FAC); an increase in the minimum age for gun ownership from 16 years to 18 years of age; and a mandatory 28-day waiting period for a more stringent screening of all FAC applicants.

New limitations have also been imposed on high fire-power arms. Proposed regulations will limit the capacity of cartridge magazines; all semi-automatic handguns will be limited to 10 shots; and all centrefire semi-automatic rifles and shot guns will be limited to five shots.

All firearm owners must meet new regulations for safe storage, which are dependant on the degree of security required for the type and nature of the firearm. Gun collectors or owners may be required to consent to periodic inspections to ensure they are adhering to the guidelines.

Advocates of stricter firearms legislation hailed the passage of the bill as a moral victory.

Ole! Canada Pavilion Complete

Canada's pavilion at Expo '92 is now complete. The zinc-clad building, which will shimmer in the sun's rays, rises 27 m high and occupies an area of 4 200 m². It houses interactive displays run by the federal, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec governments. Through its theme "Discover Canada — Discover a New World," the pavilion highlights Canadian innovations in science and technology, and the country's history, people and land. A 15-minute IMAX film of Canada shown on a screen 24 m by 33 m will be a major public attraction; so, too, will be the restaurant with authentic Canadian food and the Inuit crafts centre run by the Northwest Territories government.

Special areas have been set aside for business and company visitors to meet with their Canadian counterparts in a relaxed informal atmosphere.

Expo '92 in Seville, Spain, opens April 20 and runs until October 12.

Canada Reports is published by the Foreign Policy Communications Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2.

Telex: 053-3745

Editor-in-Chief:
Jean-Pierre Ollivier

Editor:
Mary Anne Dehler

Production editor:
Carole Stelmack

Art direction:
Bob Thompson

Comments or suggestions from readers are welcome. A credit is requested for any material reprinted.

*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre **Reportage Canada**.*

*Esta publicación es disponible en español con el título **Reportaje Canadá**.*



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada