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Bilateral trade between Canada and Japan has quadrupled over the past ten years and efforts and consultations have increased to enhance our economic and trade ties, as well as broaden the scope of our total relationship. Prime Minister Nakasone's recent visit to Canada and talks with Prime Minister Mulroney are outlined in the feature article and a more in-depth view of Canada-Japan trade and other issues are discussed in articles on pages 4-6.

Trade dominates Canada-Japan agenda

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made his first state visit to Canada, January 12-15. In meetings in Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other Canadian ministers including Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, Ontario Premier David Peterson and British Columbia Premier William Bennett, trade and investment issues and concerns were the most important items discussed.

Two major Canadian objectives in Canada-Japan relations are to expand bilateral trade and to increase Japanese investment in Canada. In addition to addressing these issues, concern about protectionism by individual countries and the commitment by both Canada and Japan to an enhanced multilateral system were high on the agenda.

Opposed to protectionism

In his opening remarks at the ceremony welcoming Mr. Nakasone to Canada, Mr. Mulroney said that protectionism threat-

ened both countries. "I share your conviction that all countries, rich and poor alike, benefit from an open and competitive system of international trade," he said. "The forces of protectionism which threaten many of your exports are also a threat to us."

Mr. Nakasone expressed his concerns about protectionism and, in an address to a special joint session of the House of Commons and the Senate in Ottawa on January 13, he warned that protectionism could "lead to the downfall of the world economic order". He added that Japan would "join hands and march forward with Canada" to promote a new round of multilateral trade talks later this year.

Mr. Nakasone also agreed with Mr. Mulroney that the focus of the upcoming Tokyo economic summit, May 4-6, must be closer economic co-operation and co-ordination, with particular emphasis on the prospects for the world economy, the strengthening of the free trade system and the North/South dialogue.

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Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister (centre), is greeted at the special joint session of the House of Commons and the Senate in Ottawa on January 13.

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Trade initiative support

After receiving assurances from Mr. Mulroney that the Canada-US talks on a new trade initiative would be consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and not affect third countries, Mr. Nakasone indicated that he supported the talks.

In his introduction of Mr. Nakasone to the joint session Mr. Mulroney said, "we welcome your support of our trade initiative with the United States, in the knowledge that freer trade between these two partners, the world's most important trading relationship, will lead to trade liberalization among other partners".

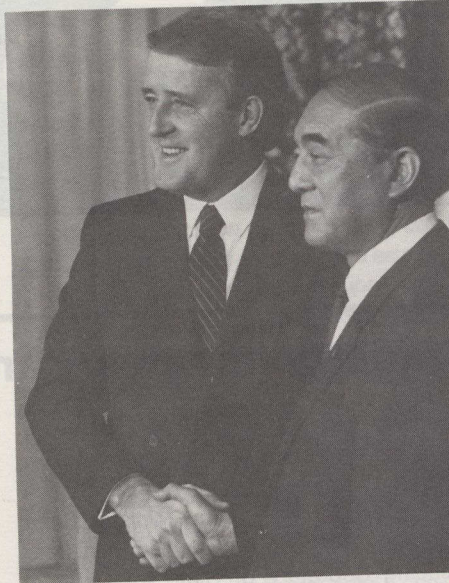
Other concerns

The two leaders also addressed several other bilateral and international issues, including arms control, terrorism, East-West relations and the area of tensions within the Asia/Pacific region.

In his speech to the joint session, Mr. Mulroney said that Canada and Japan "have many shared objectives for the economic and diplomatic agenda". He added that the first concern "is our fundamental preoccupation with arms control, with reducing international tensions and reducing nuclear arsenals".

In his speech, Mr. Nakasone said there is reason to believe that the recent summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is the start of a process that will lead to new arms control agreements.

Mr. Nakasone also suggested that Japan and Canada "consult and co-operate even more seriously on such problems as world peace and disarmament and on our policies



Prime Minister Mulroney welcomes Prime Minister Nakasone to Canada.

to achieve prosperity in the developing countries".

The two leaders agreed that senior officials from both countries would start talks before the May summit on arms control and disarmament. They also agreed to the establishment of an annual consultative mechanism on development assistance for the Asia/Pacific region.

Mr. Mulroney called terrorism "a new, insidious threat to stability in the world", and "an international plague that knows and respects no boundaries". He suggested that the seven participants at the Tokyo summit "may yet contemplate effective, co-ordinated action against terrorists of every origin and terrorism in every form".

The two leaders agreed to hold consulta-

tions in the coming months to discuss ways of handling the problem.

Visit to Japan

During Mr. Nakasone's visit, it was confirmed that Mr. Mulroney would pay Japan an official visit, May 6-8, immediately after the economic summit in Japan. One of the priorities during the visit will be the signing of a science and technology agreement.

Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Nakasone also reached agreement on a working holiday agreement between the two countries, where young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years would be able to travel and take jobs in the host country for up to one year. The agreement will take effect this year.

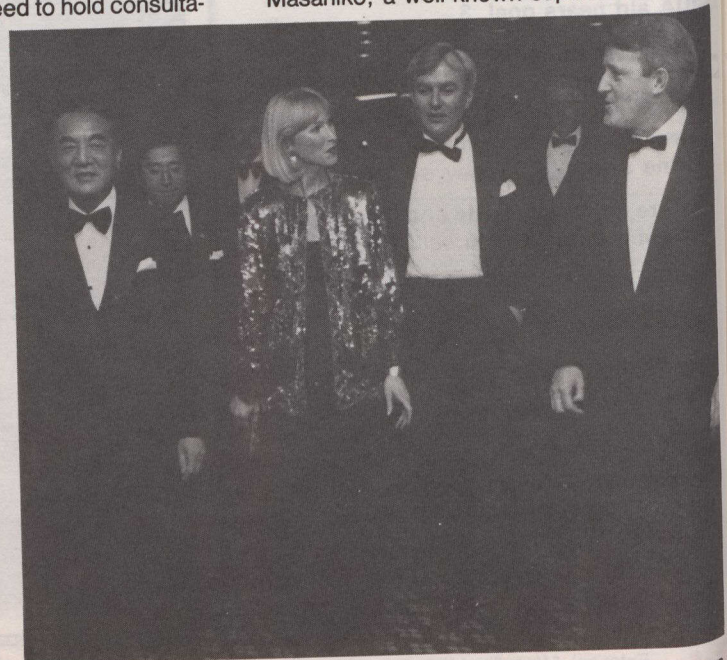
Provincial interests

In his meeting in Toronto with Mr. Peterson, strengthening trade, cultural ties and industrial co-operation dominated the discussion.

The Toronto visit also included meeting with a group of Japanese-Canadians and a tour of the large Northern Telecom plant in Brampton, Ontario, where state-of-the-art telephone switching systems are being manufactured using experimental computerized robots. Northern Telecom recently completed a \$250-million sale of one of their smaller digital switching systems, the DMS-10, to Nippon Telephone in Japan.

In Vancouver, Mr. Nakasone met with Premier William Bennett, who was encouraged by prospects for new developments in resource sales to Japan. He also attended the dedication at the University of British Columbia of a twin chime to the peace bell in Hiroshima. The bell was crafted by Katori Masahiko, a well-known Japanese artist.

PMO photos



In Toronto, the leaders met a group of Japanese Canadians (left) and attended a dinner with Ontario Premier David Peterson and Mrs. Peterson.

CIDA aid nears goal

The \$2.1 billion in humanitarian and development assistance for Third World countries provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and other Canadian departments and agencies in 1984-85, represents an increase of about 14 per cent over the previous year's figure and amounts to 0.49 per cent of Canada's gross national product (GNP) for 1984-85.



Monique Vézina

Minister for External Relations Monique Vézina said that "Canada has taken an important step closer to meeting our interim goal of providing 0.5 per cent of GNP in official development assistance". She added that the goal will be achieved in 1985, at the midpoint of the decade.

In addition, according to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, which compiles this data on a calendar year basis, Canada reached the goal of 0.5 per cent for the year 1984.

Major programs

CIDA disbursed \$1.69 billion of the total amount for development assistance in 1984-85 through four main channels.

- Some \$875.3 million was allocated to bilateral, or government-to-government programs, to help finance more than 1 000 projects undertaken in 90 countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas.
- Contributions totalled \$690.8 million for the multilateral programs of some 85 international organizations, such as the UN agencies, regional development banks, humanitarian assistance institutions and other international groups seeking solutions to the problems of world development.
- About \$155.4 million was disbursed to support 4 984 special projects and programs carried out by Canadian institutions and voluntary groups.
- An expenditure of \$38.5 million was made for the business co-operation program, which supported 400 co-operation projects by about 375 Canadian enterprises with businesses in the Third World.

Included in the funding was \$385.9 million in food aid, making Canadians the largest per capita donors of food aid in the world, and \$88.7 million provided to international humanitarian aid organizations for refugee and emergency assistance.

Investment advisers

Minister for International Trade James Kelleher recently announced the appointments of Victor Clarke as a special adviser on investment in Canada's high commission in London, England and Richard Michael Howard as special adviser on investment to the Canadian embassy in Tokyo.

Their primary responsibility will be to stimulate increased investment in Canada and they will advise potential investors in each country on Canadian investment opportunities. They will plan and undertake major investment development program activities in co-ordination with post personnel and in support of provincial government and private sector investment initiatives.

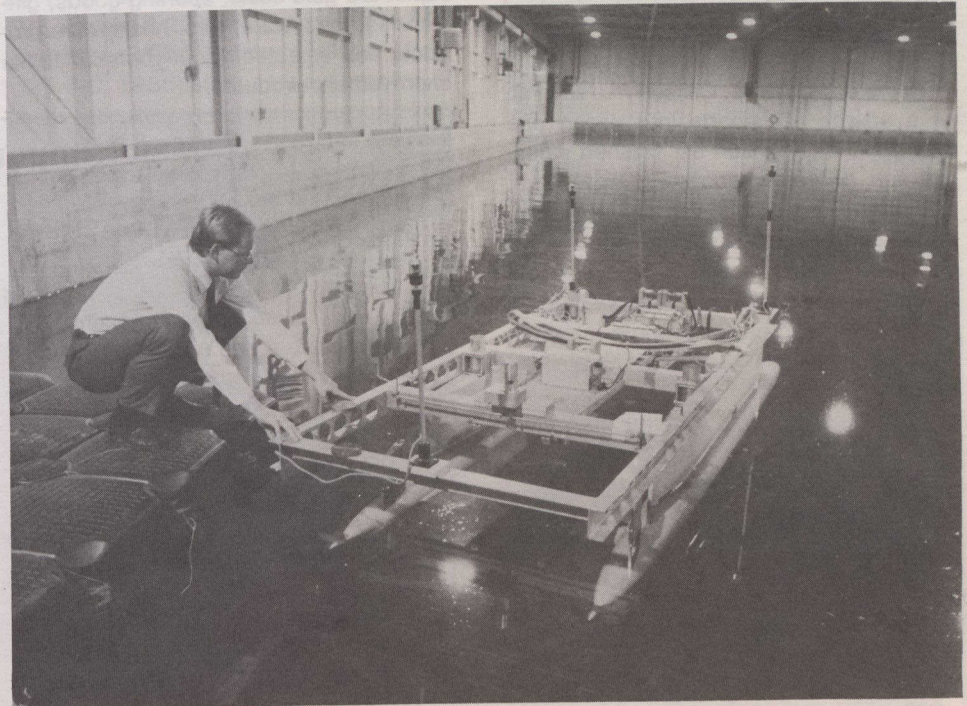
The appointments were made as part of Investment Canada's new foreign investment program started last September by Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion Sinclair Stevens. Mr. Kelleher expects to make future appointments of investment advisers to Canadian missions in Germany, Chicago, New York and Paris.

Weapons guide for UN

A Handbook for the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Chemical or Biological Weapons, prepared after an extensive study by Canadian scientists and officials, was presented to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar by Canada's UN Ambassador Stephen Lewis and Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche. The book was prepared for UN teams sent to war zones to determine whether chemical or biological weapons, which are banned by international treaties, have been used.

In an accompanying letter, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark said the handbook "identifies procedures, equipment and standard formats which would go a long way to ensuring that the findings of an investigation are as conclusive, as convincing, and as impartial as they can possibly be". He added that "Canada will continue to explore ways in which it might make further practical contributions to the reinforcement of international law prohibiting the use of chemical or biological weapons".

New research centre makes waves for marine safety



Dick Green

Norman Jeffrey checks a model boat during a test at the new Institute for Marine Dynamics that opened in St. John's Newfoundland in November. The \$55-million research facility, built by the federal government to test the effects of computer-driven waves and simulated ice on model ships and oil rigs, houses three key tanks for testing: an ice tank housed in a refrigerated area kept at below freezing temperatures; a towing tank that simulates wave action; and a seakeeping or model ocean tank where waves will be generated from any and all directions. The tests will help naval architects, oil companies and governments build structures that will be efficient and safely designed for their intended environments.

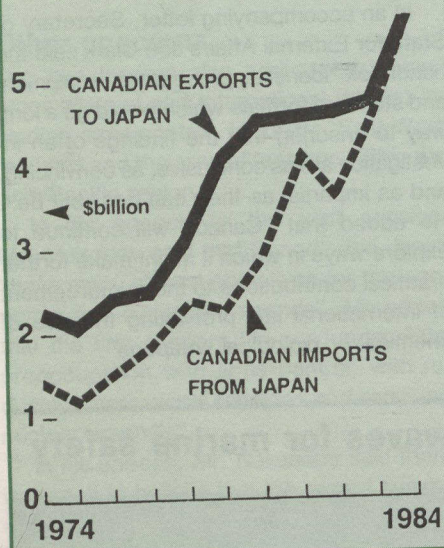
Feature on Japan

Trade and investment

Japan is Canada's second-largest trading partner. In 1984, Canadian exports to Japan totalled \$5.6 billion and bilateral trade reached \$11.3 billion – four times the level of a decade earlier.

Japan is also now Canada's largest single overseas market. Canada's sales to Japan in 1984 exceeded exports to its four largest European markets combined – Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and France.

Value of trade in goods



At the end of 1984, Canada was seventh as a source of imports into Japan and they were categorized as: finished industrial and consumer goods – 3 per cent; fabricated materials such as lumber, paper, petrochemicals and aluminum ingots – 30 per cent; agriculture and fishery products including processed foods and beverages – 30 per cent; and basic resource materials such as coal and non-ferrous metals – 37 per cent.

Four-fifths of these exports originated from Canada's four western provinces.

Future growth

Projections to 1995 indicate that natural resources will continue to account for most of Canadian exports to Japan, primarily in coal, petrochemical products, non-ferrous metals, forest, agriculture, and fish products. Major Canadian goals in trade with Japan are to secure and expand Canada's share of the market for resource products, and to improve the value added benefit of the two-way trade.

Canadian efforts to market high technology products have met with some success, notably in the communications and aerospace sectors. Canada is known for its expertise in such areas of interest to Japan



Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Pat Carney and Canadian ambassador Barry Steers (centre) with executives from the Electric Power Development Company in Japan. Miss Carney visited Japan last September to discuss the opportunities for energy trade and investment with senior government officials including Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry Keijiro Munata and senior business executives from the energy sector.

as telecommunications, electric power generation and transmission (both hydro and nuclear), cold ocean technology, and space.

Some of the manufactured consumer products expected to increase in sales in Japan are gold coins, sporting goods, giftware and cookware, furs, health care products and selected "do-it-yourself" home improvement products.

Industrial co-operation

A joint statement on Japanese-Canadian industrial co-operation to encourage more joint ventures, licensing agreements, joint research and development projects, co-operation in third country markets, and to increase investment, was announced on September 3, 1985. Three sectors were selected for initial activity: advanced manu-

Major imports from Japan

Products	1984	1984	1985
	(total)	(January-September)	
Cars (new)	1 614 827	876 792	1 022 015
Televisions, radios, phonographs, tape players and recorders	714 702	538 676	446 201
Motor vehicles (other)	463 235	360 852	326 699
Photographic goods	333 716	243 215	225 590
Business machines, equipment and parts	190 667	126 281	139 618
Motor vehicles parts (except engines)	169 209	125 221	118 088
Tires and tubes	111 278	88 179	82 779
Telecommunications and related equipment	88 469	63 275	96 736
Microwave ovens	76 648	53 102	50 780
Pipes and tubes (iron and steel)	72 698	61 934	87 167
Aluminum	63 966	49 544	43 857
Watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware and parts	62 359	46 192	47 375
Tractors and parts	57 185	46 165	53 495
Plate, sheet and strip steel	48 227	38 705	34 383
Bicycles and parts	48 119	37 119	28 808
Other	2 045 528	1 545 229	1 598 882
Total	5 710 833	4 300 481	4 402 473

facturing technologies, advanced industrial materials and micro-electronics.

In November 1985, major industrial co-operation missions went to Japan in search of technology, joint venture partners, and new business relationships. They included 15 companies marketing advanced industrial materials and another 15 companies marketing advanced manufacturing technologies.

The auto sector, which was not included under the industrial co-operation arrangement, was well represented at the Tokyo Motor Show in November. It comprised 40 industry representatives from 26 Canadian automotive parts companies.

Similar missions are planned in the near future in other industrial sectors such as micro-electronics and ceramics.

More direct investment

Another important Canadian goal is to increase Japanese investment in the country especially in the industrial and high technology sectors.

Cumulative Japanese investment in Canada has reached \$1.4 billion, or 2.3 per cent of its total overseas investment. This is less than 1 per cent of over-all foreign investment in Canada.

Investment - 1984

Canada in Japan	\$160 million
Japan in Canada	
direct	\$1.5 billion
portfolio	\$4 billion

It is expected that the recent announcements by two Japanese auto companies, Honda Motor Company and Toyota Motor Company, to make large investments in Canada, will help to increase investment in a variety of industrial sectors. Honda will invest \$200 million in its Tecumseth, Ontario car assembly plant, to be completed in 1986 and Toyota has announced a \$400-million car production plant for Cambridge, Ontario, to be in production by the autumn of 1988.

The Japan External Trade Organization recently announced the opening of the Center for Industrial & Technological Co-operation, to help channel Japanese funds into Canadian industry and technology and to encourage capital investment in the Japanese industrial and technological marketplace by Canadian investors. Another goal is to foster greater industrial co-operation between the two countries through increased technology exchange and joint ventures.

Government initiatives

The Canadian government has undertaken several major new initiatives to encourage

Major exports to Japan

Products	1984	1984	1985
	(total)	(January-September)	
Coal	1 275 093	950 425	1 073 744
Rapeseed	484 108	343 195	413 539
Woodpulp	432 496	316 183	295 492
Wheat	375 471	292 729	224 121
Lumber	356 463	264 723	282 378
Copper (ores, concentrates and mattes)	282 346	211 581	239 534
Gold	141 107	127 654	48 096
Logs	137 208	97 228	80 911
Alcohol and derivatives	133 519	101 356	108 236
Barley	121 463	90 326	98 569
Pork (fresh or frozen)	116 847	90 039	61 795
Roe (salmon, herring and other)	112 075	94 435	117 619
Potash	83 623	64 625	59 506
Iron ore concentrate/agglomerated	68 667	50 071	45 725
Alfalfa (dehydrated)	50 273	38 098	29 398
Other	1 457 885	1 100 549	1 062 898
Total	5 628 644	4 233 217	4 241 561

Japanese manufacturers to invest in Canada, including the creation of an investment promotion program in the Canadian embassy in Tokyo.

The official visits of Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark to Tokyo (December 18-22, 1984) and Minister for International Trade James Kelleher (February 6-8, 1985) started a new process of closer consultations with the Japanese which will not only broaden the scope of the relationship but will also enhance our economic and trade relations. In the first 11 months of 1985, for example, there were 41 federal

and provincial ministerial visits to Japan.

The foreign ministers of Canada and Japan have met annually for five years. The most recent meeting between Mr. Clark and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was held in Toronto on January 11.

In addition to the annual foreign ministers' consultations there are regular meetings of government officials in the Joint Economic Committee (JEC), created in 1976.

The Canada-Japan Business Co-operation Committee, created in 1976, provides a forum for private sector exchanges between Canadian and Japanese business enterprises.

Orchestra expands cultural ties

Conductor Franco Mannino with members of the National Arts Centre (NAC) Orchestra from Ottawa, accept the enthusiastic response of the audience at a concert in Japan. The orchestra performed ten critically acclaimed concerts in Japan and two in Hong Kong in September with three soloists of international reputation. The tour, which was the orchestra's Asian debut, was "a major contribution to the exchange of cultural activities between Canada and the Orient", said NAC director general Donald MacSween.



Shochu sells in Japan

Two Canadian firms, Potter Distilleries of British Columbia and McGuinness Distillers of Ontario, introduced their own brands of shochu, a popular Japanese alcoholic drink, to Japan early last year and they have since become two of Canada's largest food and beverage sellers in that country.

By the end of 1985, an estimated 600 000 bottles of Potter Distilleries' Canadian Rockies and McGuinness Distillers' Canadian Rocky were sold in Japan. Both products are distilled and packaged specifically for the Japanese market and are not sold in any other country.

Designed for the market

"This is a very exciting new product for us and we're extremely pleased with the results so far," said Armand Blum, Canada's economic/commercial minister at the Canadian embassy in Tokyo. "It's an example of how one can be successful with a product designed specifically for the Japanese consumer," he added.

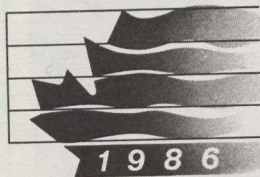


Two Canadian companies were highly successful in Japan in 1985, selling their own special brands, Canadian Rockies and Canadian Rocky, of a popular Japanese alcoholic drink, shochu.

Shochu can be distilled from a number of foods including rice, potatoes, buckwheat or even coffee or tea but the highest quality product is distilled from grain. The resulting clear spirit contains between 25 and 35 per cent alcohol.

The Japanese consume a reported 400 million litres of shochu each year.

Special year for Canadian music



Communications Minister Marcel Masse inaugurated 1986 as the International Year of Canadian Music

at the world premiere performance of Steven Gellman's *The Universe Symphony* at Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto on January 8.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Masse said "this year will highlight the distinctive Canadian music that represents Canada to the world". He added that the events planned for the year "will help to ensure that Canadian music continues to flourish and grow, and will soon take its deserved place of honour among the world's musics".

1986 as the International Year of Canadian Music was recognized by the International body of Music Information Centres at its meeting in Como, Italy in September 1984. Other countries have been recognized in recent years.

Other celebrations

For Canada, 1986 was considered particularly appropriate to recognize and highlight Canadian music, as a number of organizations contributing to the country's music and culture are celebrating special anniversaries. They include the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC); the thirty-fifth anniversary for the Canadian League of Composers; the twentieth anniversary of the founding of la Société de musique contemporaine du Québec, Canada's first new music ensemble; and the tenth anniversary of the Eckhardt-Gramatté Competitions in Brandon, Manitoba.

Musical festivities being planned for 1986 will celebrate Canadian creativity, include performances of Canadian works at home and abroad, highlight Canada's unique musical heritage, and further develop Canadian music. The year will feature revivals of outstanding Canadian musical works and the creation of new works, through concerts, special series, broadcasts, telecasts and recordings.

Musical premieres

The Toronto inauguration, described as a "spectacular performance", combined the full Toronto Symphony Orchestra conducted by Andrew Davis with the Canadian Electronic Ensemble and unique lighting and sound effects. The 45-minute composition has been described by the composer as "a voyage in space that brings together concert music and science".

Other major orchestras across Canada also inaugurated 1986 as the International Year of Canadian Music with world premieres of works by some of the country's leading composers.

The year celebrating Canadian music began in Montreal on January 17 with the premiere of Anne Lauber's oratorio *Jesus Christus*. It was performed by the Donovan Chorale, five soloists and L'orchestre métropolitain du grand Montréal conducted by Mario Bernardi. On January 23, the orchestra also premiered two other compositions, *La remontée d'Adanac ou Le Salmo Salar* by Michel-Georges Brégent and *Dans les champs y a des bibites* by Walter Boudreau.

Two major premieres in Vancouver on January 19 started the year celebrating Canadian music in the city. Pianist Robert Silverman performed the *Sonata opus 35* for solo piano by Jaques Hétu, and mezzo-soprano Phyllis Mailing and pianist Richard Epp performed *Thisness* by Istvan Anhalt.

Other premieres included the January 21 performance of *Concerto for Flute* by Peter-Paul Koprowski with flautist Per Oien and L'orchestre symphonique de Québec and a concert by Music Inter Alia in Winnipeg on January 28 with four premieres of Canadian chamber works, including Steven Chatman's *Twenty Moods of Emily* and a corporal mime performance by Guisepppe Condollo. A retrospective concert of the music of Richard Johnston is scheduled for Calgary.

Opera telecast

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation began its tribute to music year on January 5 with a national television broadcast of the historic Canadian opera *Louis Riel*. The telecast of the original Canadian Opera Company production featured interviews with composer Harry Somers and librettist Mavor Moore.

CBC Television also dedicated to the International Year of Canadian Music the January 20 telecast of a concert in Sackville, New Brunswick featuring Jon Vickers singing on the recently released Centredisc *VICKERS*.

Other events planned to highlight the year of music are a series of ten films on Canadian composers, to be produced by Rhombus Media and the National Film Board; an international directory of groups that perform new music, to be published by the Canadian League of Composers; and a National Library of Canada display to be mounted in the foyer of the National Arts Centre during the summer, focusing primarily on contemporary music in Canada.

Acid rain report

The *Joint Report of the Special Envoys on Acid Rain*, prepared by former Ontario Premier Bill Davis and US envoy Drew Lewis who were appointed at the Canada-US leaders' summit in Quebec City in March (see *Canada Weekly*, April 3, 1985), recommends \$5 billion be spent by the United States government and industry over five years to investigate technologies for reducing acid emissions.

The report also includes a strong statement describing acid rain as an increasingly serious problem in Canada and the US and recommends that bilateral machinery be set up to permit more detailed discussion of the cross-border pollution issue.

Commenting on the report, Kenneth Brynaert, vice-president of the Canadian Wildlife Federation said "this is a step forward from researching whether acid rain is a real environmental problem, and the envoys' report does set the political stage for those who want to pressure the US government into taking the needed action,

and setting clean-up targets".

Acid rain is caused when sulphur and nitrogen oxides are emitted by coal-fired power plants, smelters, cars and trucks. The pollution, carried long distances by the wind, turns into sulphuric and nitric acid in the air and falls as acid rain, snow and grit.

About half the acid rain pollution falling on Canada is emitted by US sources. It is considered by many Canadians as the country's most severe environmental problem because it destroys the life-sustaining capacity of inland lakes, stunts the growth of Canadian forests, corrodes property and buildings and can damage human health.

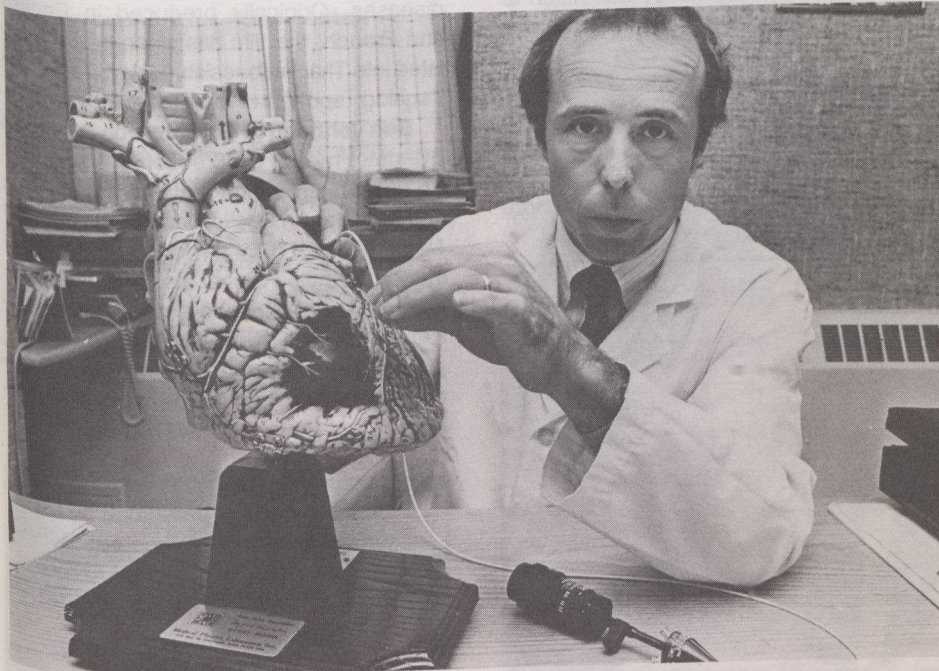
Canada is committed to cutting acid-pollution emissions from domestic sources in half by 1994. In February 1985, the Canadian government announced a \$150-million agreement with the six eastern provinces to cut Canadian sources of acid rain by 50 per cent within the decade. The Quebec government has also announced regulations for polluters to meet the Canadian goal and in December the Ontario government announced a 67 per cent cutback on the four major sources of pollution in the province.



Canapress

Dr. Tony Blouin with the Biology Department at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, demonstrates how a plastic cylinder called a Van Dorn sampler, is used in a lake to collect phytoplankton samples, which are then analyzed for acidity levels.

Laser lights way in treatment of artery disease



Ron Polling: Canapress

Dr. Higginson uses a model of the human heart to describe the new treatment.

Researchers at three leading Canadian institutions, the Heart Institute at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, the National Research Council and the Ontario Heart Foundation, are experimenting with a special laser called an excimer and are concurrently developing a fibre-optic wave guide called an optoscope to treat atherosclerosis (hardening of the

arteries) without complicated surgery.

Based on some two years of research, cardiologist Dr. Lyle Higginson, hopes to experiment with the device during surgery "within the next one to two years" to remove disease-causing plaque from artery walls.

Atherosclerosis is a leading cause of death among adults in North America and

current medical treatments often require complicated surgery and are limited by the extent of the disease.

In laser research for treatment of the disease, light is piped to fatty deposits in the arteries to vaporize them. However, as the heat and energy from conventional lasers is very intense, researchers have encountered major problems with the healing and burning of surrounding arterial tissue.

The excimer, made by Lumonics Inc. of Kanata, Ontario, is considered a breakthrough in the use of lasers for treating atherosclerosis. According to Dr. Higginson "the excimer laser operates at a much shorter wavelength" than the three types of conventional gas lasers, "resulting in less charring of arterial tissue".

Initially, it is expected the excimer laser will be used on atherosclerosis of the femoral artery, the main artery of the leg. In this step, the laser would be used with a bypass graft or balloon angioplasty, two of the current common ways of treating the disease.

The next step would be to use the excimer and the optoscope together. In the process, the optical fibre would be threaded into the artery and guided to the blockage for treatment with the excimer.

The eventual objective of the researchers is to perform laser angioplasty in the laboratory, without surgery or general anaesthesia, but "that is many years away", said Dr. Higginson.

Trade update

Minister for International Trade James Kelleher has announced the membership of the International Trade Advisory Committee, part of a private sector advisory committee system set up to advise the government on international trade access and marketing issues. It will concentrate initially on Canada-US trade negotiations and the next round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The 39 members represent business, labour, consumer, academic, research and cultural communities across the country.

Canadian exporters of heating products will participate at the annual Wood Heating Alliance trade show in Reno, Nevada, March 1-4. In 1984, 25 Canadian manufacturers of stoves, fireplaces, heating equipment and accessories, were among the 550 exhibitors who attracted some 6 000 visitors.

The Quebec government and Hyundai Automobile Company of South Korea have signed an agreement to build a \$300-million car assembly plant in Bromont, Quebec. The factory, which is scheduled to start operation in 1988, is expected to create some 1 200 direct jobs.

Techniques of Exporting by J.R. Arnold, a noted author of export publications who has operated his own export house and taught university courses on exporting, offers export advice to firms starting to export as well as those that have been exporting for many years. A few of the numerous topics discussed are: financing export sales; procedures for anti-dumping; the Export Development Corp.; trading with China and Taiwan; trading houses; countertrade; licensing abroad; and forfeit financing. The book is available from Frye Publishing for \$14.95 (Cdn.).

INTERA Technologies Limited of Toronto has announced that it has been awarded a \$2.2-million contract by the government of Indonesia to map two large areas in Kalimantan and Irian Jaya. Funded by the World Bank, this is the first large project funded by an international agency that will use synthetic aperture radar for the primary purpose of creating 1:50 000 and 1:100 000 cartographic maps. INTERA will use one of its STAR systems (see *Canada Weekly*, June 26, 1985).

News briefs

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and acting Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Erik Nielsen jointly announced that Canada has proposed a meeting with US representatives to discuss how the two countries can work together to rebuild the herring and haddock stocks that cross the international boundary in the Gulf of Maine. Mr. Nielsen said that conservation and sound resource management are the key to the economic viability and long-term stability of the fishing industry on both sides of the border.

Investment incentives in the Alberta Stock Savings Plan have been increased to appeal to more investors. People investing in emerging companies will be eligible to save up to 30 per cent of the provincial tax payable on Alberta investments, compared with the originally announced 17.4 per cent saving. Those investing in expanding companies will get a 15 per cent saving and in mature companies 4.4 per cent.

Northern Telecom of Toronto, IBM Canada Limited of Markham, Ontario and Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Limited of Mississauga, have joined with Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute to establish the Centre for Advanced Technology Education to develop curricula and training programs needed for new technology as it evolves and is applied to industry. Hailed as a milestone in the co-operative relationship developing between the business and educational sectors, the new centre will serve senior students, industrial clients and instructors

Gold and silver skier



Laurie Graham of Inglewood, Ontario displays the gold and silver trophies she won for finishing first and second at Val d'Isère, France, during last December's World Cup ski circuit.

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Name of company or organization:

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from other educational institutions. The main subjects will be computer-integrated manufacturing and photonics.

Prescription for Health, a 23-minute film produced in 1983 by the Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre, has won the World Health Organization's Special Prize, a gold medal, for the best film of all international submissions on primary health care. The film stresses that individuals and communities in the Third World must improve their hygiene to reduce water-borne diseases. Originally produced in English and French, the film has since been translated into Thai, Indonesian, Malay, Tamil, and Tagalog (spoken in the Philippines).

Ben Johnson of Toronto won the men's 60-metre race in 6.50 seconds on January 15 at the Yomiura international indoor track and field meet in Osaka, Japan and broke the world record of 6.54 set in 1978. The world indoor champion runner also beat the Canadian record of 6.56 he established on the same track in 1985. Mark McKoy of Toronto placed second in the event and set Canadian and meet records in the men's 60-metre hurdles with a time of 7.57 seconds.

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Telex: 053-3745.

Editor: Carole Stelmack.

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