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AT THE ASEAN POST-MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE:

MR CLARK CONDUCTS WIDE-RANGING CONSULTATIONS WITH ASEAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark led the Canadian delegation to the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference held this year in Manila. The annual meeting brought together the ASEAN Foreign Ministers (Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines), as well as the Foreign Ministers of the dialogue country partners (Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Community).

During the meeting of the six ASEAN countries with their dialogue partners, dubbed the Six Plus Six meeting, Mr Clark raised the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. In particular, he noted the need to contain protectionist pressures and to move towards freer trade. Mr Clark detailed a number of the issues of common interest to Canada and ASEAN including improved discipline on the use of countervail and emergency safeguard measures, strengthening the GATT dispute settlement process, trade in agriculture, fisheries and other resource products and particularly achieving greater discipline on the use of agricultural subsidies. Having just arrived in the Philippines from a trip to Ireland where he participated in the dedication ceremony of the memorial to the victims of the Air India Flight 182 tragedy of last June 23, Mr Clark also noted the problems of international terrorism. Mr Clark referred to the continuing stalemate in Cambodia and to international cooperation in drug abuse prevention.

President Aquino receives Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark during his official visit to the Philippines.

Thailand, who as Canada's dialogue partner has taken on the role of coordinating Canada's dialogue relationship with ASEAN, chaired the Six Plus One meeting in which Canada had an opportunity to discuss issues of concern with the ASEAN members alone. Mr Clark expressed his delight that all ASEAN countries had accepted his invitation to participate in Expo '86. He also noted that Canada will convene in Victoria and Vancouver a Canada-ASEAN Forum which is intended to bring together senior businessmen to look at increased cooperation through joint ventures. The potential for growth in two way trade is significant and Mr Clark stressed that Canada intends to do more in the area of commercial cooperation and investment promotion. Canada is also looking at how to develop a transfer of technology mechanism. Mr Clark noted the efforts of the private sector to consider establishing formal links through the Canadian and ASEAN Chambers of Commerce as an important step forward as direct business contacts will build better commercial

(Cont'd. on page 2)

Expo Bound: The traditional Bugis sailboat "Phinisi Nusantara" which left Jakarta on July 10 for a voyage across the Pacific Ocean is scheduled to arrive in Vancouver in September. This Indonesia contribution will be one of the many visitors to Expo '86 (see page 4).

(Cont'd. from page 1)

arrangements. Mr Clark also raised for discussion the new thrust within CIDA to assist in particular Women in the Development process. Further issues discussed included the Canada-ASEAN Joint Consultative Council which will next meet in Bangkok in November. The ASEAN members uniformly welcomed Canada's sponsorship of a seminar on Women in Development also to be held in Bangkok in November.

In the course of the Conference, Mr Clark engaged in a round of meetings to discuss bilateral issues including specific trade matters with Prime Minister Lange of New Zealand and the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the United States. True to the tradition of Philippine hospitality, the Conference was efficiently and graciously run by the Philippine Government.

Mr Clark with Vice-President Laurel at the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference.

Golden Tones Of The Canadian Brass Entertain

The Canadian Brass dazzle crowds during one of their open-air performances. These demonstrations allowed ordinary Singaporeans a taste of the wide range of the group's repetoire outside the confines of the concert hall.

Mr S Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs (right), Mrs Dhanabalan, Mr Bernard Keller, Air Canada, Mr George Seymour, Canadian High Commissioner, Brig Gen Lee Hsien Loong, Acting Minister for Trade and Industry.

Audiences during the Singapore Festival of Arts were astounded to hear Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Flight of the Bumblebee" played in less than 45 seconds by a brass band. They shouldn't have been surprised because the featured musicians were the Canadian Brass, a group which one of Canada's leading newspapers called "A brilliant ensemble that combines uncompromising musicianship with irrepressible comedy and humour."

The Canadian Brass was formed in 1970 and has toured extensively, both in Canada as well as Europe, the United States, China, Japan, and the Soviet Union. They were also the first Western musical ensemble to play in the People's Republic of China, when they participated in cultural exchange program. Their participation in the Festival of Arts was made possible by Air Canada, which sponsored their visit.

The golden tones of the Canadian Brass, with Fred Mills and Ronald Romm on trumpets, David Ohanian on French horn, Gene Watts on trombone, and Charles Daellenbach on tuba, were enhanced by their 24-carat, gold-plated instruments. Near-capacity audiences at the Victoria Concert Hall were enthralled by the group's varied program which contained classic works by Bach and Gabrieli and medieval music as well as jazz by Luther Henderson. They also performed their famous 'Tribute to the Ballet' which involved a tutu, quick movements across the stage, and a dying tuba.

As Charles Daellenback says "Even though we are all classically-trained professionals, it doesn't mean we believe that classical music is for a so-called high-brow elite. Music should know no class barriers. Our performances include something for everyone's taste."

After their successful performances in Singapore, members of the group expressed a desire to return. Perhaps, then, in a few year's time, ASEAN audiences will once again have the pleasure of seeing the Canadian Brass.

Canadian Engineering Firm Celebrates 60th Anniversary

Acres International Limited, a leading consulting engineering firm celebrated its 60th year of incorporation in June.

It has grown from a modest engineering firm specialized in hydro electric projects to a major multidisciplinary consultancy firm with projects and offices located throughout Canada and around the world.

The company was founded in 1924, when Dr. Henry G. Acres resigned his position with Ontario Hydro to establish a private engineering consulting practice in Niagara Falls, Ontario. It was officially incorporated two years later in June, 1926. The Great Depression limited the growth of the company, but considerable expansion occurred as a result of defence-related projects during World War II. The immediate post war era saw steady growth and diversification. Today, Acres International is an employee-owned professional planning, engineering and management services company. The firm has successfully completed thousands of project assignments in Canada and in more than 70 countries throughout the world including ASEAN.

The sectors served by Acres have grown from its early emphasis on hydro-electric engineering to include water resources, agriculture, air, transportation, iron and steel, and general industrial engineering.

The company provides comprehensive, multidisciplinary services from conceptual and planning studies through final engineering, project and construction management in hydro electric engineering. State-of-the-art engineering facilities, a laboratory and computer-aided design and drafting system are available in-house. The company handles a range of projects of all sizes all over the world.

Among Acres' recent projects are:

Chao Phraya and Mekong River Basins Study, Thailand (1980)

A comprehensive study of these river basins by Acres resulted in improved water management practices in Thailand's principal rice growing areas.

Advanced Light Rapid Transit System (ALRT), Vancouver, BC (1986)

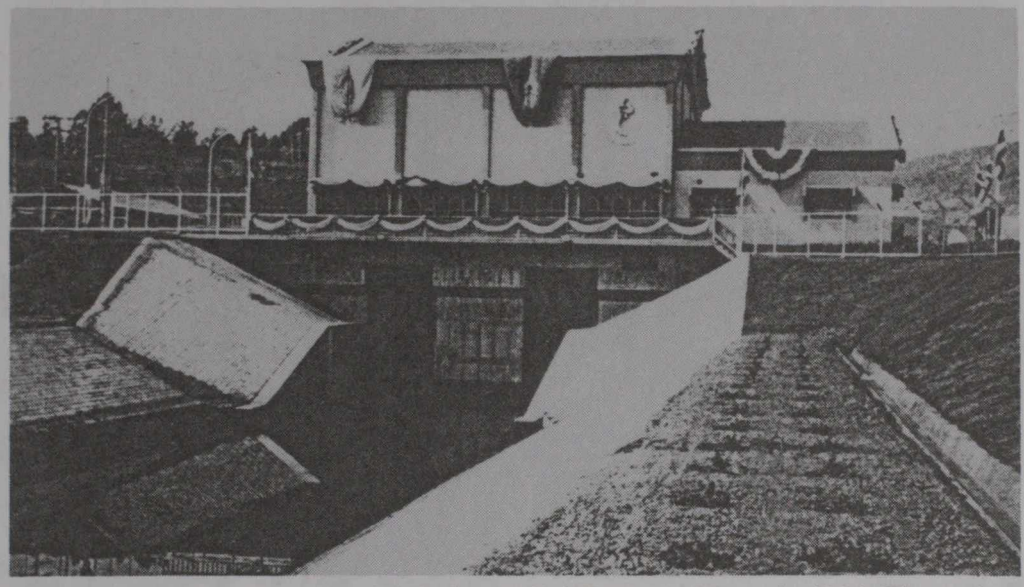
Acres acted as engineering manager for the development of this high-tech rapid transit system. The work involved planning, design and civil engineering, cost and schedule monitoring. Acres also performed work on the Toronto, Montreal and Calgary rapid transit systems.

Chamera Hydroelectric Project, India

Acres is providing design and construction management on the Chamera project as a member of a joint venture. The 540-MW development is located in the foothills of the Himalayas in an area of high seismic activity.

CIPM – Yangtze Joint Venture, People's Republic of China

As partner in a joint venture, Acres has been awarded two further contracts following the successful completion of the Gehe Yan hydroelectric project feasibility study. The first involves preliminary general arrangements for the 5000-MW Longtan hydroelectric project and the second examines massive cofferdams and construction equipment required for the proposed 13,000-MW Three Gorges hydroelectric project on the Yangtze River.



The Mae Ngat power project in Thailand officially opened in early 1986. The station generates electric power during release of water from an irrigation reservoir. Acres International Limited provided feasibility studies and assisted the Electrical Generating Authority of Thailand to carry out design with construction supervision.

Tian Ma Takes Off

The most exciting Chinese text/word processing system available was unveiled on the Singapore market on June 2 1986, in a presentation by International Geosystem Corporation of Canada (IGC) to an audience of 85 invited for the occasion by the Canadian High Commission. The system, named Tian Ma by its developer IGC, is able to convert instantly from the romanized or pinyin form of Chinese to the traditional Hanzi characters. Operating at a speed of 100 Chinese characters per minute, it is 99% accurate.

Tian Ma is the result of several years of development work by IGC's Dr. Peter Leimbigler. Dr. Leimbigler has the dual distinction of being both a renowned linguist – he is fluent in amongst others Mandarin, German, French, Japanese, Russian and English – and a computer expert. Dr. Leimbigler is a linguistics professor at Malaspina College in British Columbia, and has among other things been involved in teaching Chinese translators from China the skills necessary to become technical translators.

During his presentation in Singapore, Dr. Leimbigler impressed his largely Chinese speaking audience with his fluency in Mandarin, and then went on to demonstrate the fluency of Tian Ma. One of the strengths of the Tian Ma system is that it eliminates the homonym problem. Spoken Chinese uses only 400 phonetics (or sound combinations), and there are therefore many words which sound the same but whose Hanzi characters differ. In pinyin, this problem is overcome by the use of tonal marks. However, the Tian Ma system uses a contextual discrimination approach, and is programmed to supply the correct Hanzi characters based on the context of the pinyin input without the use of tonal marks.

The Tian Ma system is contained on a ROM (Read Only Memory) circuit board which can be added to any IBM PC or PC compatible computer. Production in 1986 is forecast at 6000 units, and in 1987 at 50,000 units. The potential is huge, there being at present 100,000 IBM PC's and 500,000 IBM compatibles in China alone.

Six ASEAN Pavilions Provide Major Attraction

The shores of False Creek have been a centre of excitement this summer as the principal site of Expo '86, the World Exposition on Transportation and Communications. The City of Vancouver has welcomed visitors from all corners of the globe, including South-east Asia, of this, the most successful world's fair of the past decade.

Since Expo '86 is not a universal exposition, the pavilions have to be supplied by Expo organizers, not built by the participating countries as they were in Montreal in 1967. Most of the buildings are, therefore, temporary but this hasn't, limited lay-out and design which reflects the architecture, people and lifestyles of the various nations involved in Expo.

Certainly the largest and most stunning of all the buildings is the Canada Pavilion. The structure, which resembles a sleek ocean vessel and with its five massive "sails", juts out into Burrard Inlet, Vancouver's harbour, anchored by the rounded lines of the new Pan Pacific Hotel. After Expo closes in November, the edifice will become a convention centre as well as a terminal for cruise ships bound for Alaska and other destinations along the Pacific Coast of North America. The Pavilion is connected to the main False Creek site by the Sky-Train, an advanced elevated rail system developed in Canada (see accompanying article). The Canada Pavilion provides a showcase for Canadian technology including the Hystar, a circular airship with amazing versatility. The performing arts are represented, too. Among the groups scheduled to appear at Expo is 'Theatre sans Fils', who recent performances in Singapore proved so popular.

The Indonesia Pavilion as seen from the Centre Port, False Creek.

Of course, Canada is not the only country participating in Expo – there are more than 60 pavilions sponsored by national, state, provincial and territorial governments, from around the world and by private corporations. The buildings are spread around the 173 acre site, fronting on open plazas representing the various forms of transport.

Exterior of Singapore's pavilion reflects once-common shop-house architecture.

Traditional entrance belies the modern exhibits found inside Malaysia's pavilion.

At Expo 86

All six members of ASEAN are present at Expo. The pavilions are located near the centre of the exposition ground on the Marine Plaza. Each of them brings with it a touch of the East. Singapore's, for example is reminiscent of the shop-houses once common in the Republic and has for its theme 'Surprising Singapore'. The entrance to the Malaysian pavilion is surmounted by a wooden arch in traditional style, while inside a Proton Saga invites closer examination. The other ASEAN pavilions also demonstrate the diversity of people, resources, and culture present in the Region.

Official visitors are also a part of the Expo celebration. Among the guests expected are Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn from Thailand; Singapore's Education Minister Dr. Tony Tan; the Philippines Minister of Natural Resources Ernesto Macedo; Pengiran Bahran, Minister of Law and Communications for Brunei; and from Indonesia the Minister of State and Chairman of Central Planning Agency, Johannes B. Sumarlin and the Minister of Communications, Roesmin Nurjadin.

Expo '86 is a gathering of nations. With its theme of transportation and communications, it shows that the world is becoming smaller and increasingly interdependant every day. With its location in Vancouver, it also represents Canada's commitment to the world at large and to the Pacific Rim as well as embodying Canada's confidence in herself and in her technology. Expo '86 will be an event that visitors will remember for years to come.

Fancy-painted Filipino buses add additional colour to the Philippine exhibition.

Skytrain: Vancouver's Rapid Transit System

Vancouver's Skytrain, a light-rail transit system designed and built in Canada.

In 1986 the world is coming to Vancouver to attend Expo '86, an international exposition celebrating achievements in the fields of transportation and communication. Many of the millions of expected visitors will arrive at the site on one of the world's largest fully automated urban transit systems – Vancouver's recently completed Skytrain.

The Canadian-developed and manufactured Skytrain system was completed on schedule and on budget for $854 million in January 1986. The light rapid transit system runs for 21.4 km (13 miles) from Vancouver's downtown core to its suburbs. Skytrain's gleaming white, blue and red cars travel underground through Vancouver's downtown for a distance of about 1.9 km (1.2 miles), then rise for the remainder of the line on an elevated structure.

Designed by the Urban Transit Development Corporation of Ontario, Vancouver's new transit system features a major technological innovation with the introduction of the Linear Induction Motor (LIM). The LIM is essentially a two-metre long electric motor stretched out flat. Unlike a conventional electric motor which uses an electric current to create a magnetic field to make an iron rotor spin and turn a shaft connected to the wheels, LIM produces forward motion without this conversion.

An alternating electric current surges through copper wire in the LIM and produces a complementary current in a metal plate alongside the rails. The two currents are not in step, one constantly behind the other, thus two magnetic fields attract each other and try to join together, but never quite make it. Instead the motor slides along above the steel plate and pulls the train with it.

The LIM needs no gear or transmission because it acts independently of friction between the train wheels and rails. For limited braking the motor turns into a generator absorbing the momentum of the vehicle until the mechanical breaking system kicks in below 10 km (6 miles) per hour. (There is also an emergency magnetic break which clamps onto the running rails.)

Skytrain's steerable axle-trucks allow wheels to follow rails on curves rather than scraping against them, reducing friction, noise and wear on wheels. The steerable truck feature decreases wear on wheels to one-fifth that of conventional systems, while extending the life of curve rails by an estimated 10 to 20 times, a considerable cost saving.

Skytrain combines the assured all – weather acceleration and breaking characteristics of the LIM with fully automatic, driverless train control.

The system's total cost stacks up well in comparison with others in North America. On a cost per kilometre basis, Skytrain is the cheapest transportation system in North America.

When Skytrain opened in January 1986, the system carried 10,000 passengers per hour in each direction. As the metropolitan area of Vancouver grows and as the transit line is expanded, Skytrain is expected to triple its capacity, transporting 30,000 riders per hour each way along its route.

There are 54 exhibits from countries around the world at Expo '86. As visitors arrive at the Expo site aboard the Skytrain, they may find that the best and biggest exhibit of all is the transportation system that got them there.

International Development Research Centre Celebrates Fifteen

Fifteen Years of Research Cooperation

This year, the International Development Research Centre celebrates its 15th anniversary. IDRC's very existence is testimony to the fact that, in 1970, Canadians recognized that development solutions must come from the peoples they are meant to serve. Every year since, Canada has confirmed its commitment to this concept by devoting millions of dollars to IDRC's projects worldwide. Since 1970, IDRC has contributed $75 million to support 568 projects in Southeast Asia alone.

Ground-level research

IDRC is the antithesis of a large aid agency in that its projects are small. Yet, as many Southeast Asians know, IDRC's size belies its development impact. Its role is not to conduct research but to support the efforts of Third-World researchers financially and otherwise.

The first IDRC projects in Southeast Asia revealed its intent and direction. In fact, the first Southeast Asian project was an ambitious regional undertaking that examined the very roots of the Green Revolution. Working under the auspices of IRRI – the International Rice Research Institute – project researchers analysed how the "revolution" was affecting Asian rice farmers. They found that, in some cases, tenant and peasant farmers weren't benefiting from new rice varieties as much as well-to-do farmers.

From such beginnings, it was clear to IDRC project staff and researchers that development research must proceed at ground level to be truly successful. For example, developing a new cereal variety is only part of the job. Researchers need to work on the farm from the start to ensure that results are practical and profitable. In this way, the farmers become colleagues and advisers in the research and technology-transfer process.

"In all its research endeavours, IDRC emphasises self-sufficiency."

Producing answers

Development from the people's perspective is a hallmark of IDRC projects. In Southeast Asia, that means being sensitive to needs as various as better bamboo and rattan, improved crop handling and storage, clean water supplies, and increased farm productivity.

Most people don't think about fish when they think about farming, but fish farming or aquaculture is booming in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asians enjoy fish and seafood, which account for about 60 per cent of protein consumption in coastal areas. Supply is not assured, however. At the present rate of growth, the demand for fish could surpass the production capacity of the world's oceans and lakes well before the end of the century.

Though aquaculture provides less than a tenth of the yield from capture fisheries, the potential is enormous: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that Indonesia, for example, has six million hectares of coastal wetlands that could be converted to fish farming.

Practised intensively, aquaculture can produce 25 tonnes of fish annually per hectare. In reality, yields may be only six tonnes per hectare. Fish are often reluctant to breed in captivity. Their diet must be accurately monitored and they must be protected from the stresses of captivity and overcrowding. With IDRC support, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center or SEAFDEC is producing impressive results to resolve these problems. Its success in encouraging milkfish or bangus to spawn in captivity using hormone therapy has captured newspaper headlines since 1977. Given a dependable supply of cultured "seed" stock from such sources, the way is clear for higher yields from Southeast Asian fish farms.

Host to world development

The wisdom of supporting developing-country researchers is borne out when these people and institutions begin to assist other researchers and institutions in the Third World. IDRC enthusiastically supports the establishment of such research networks; they are a clear sign that ground-level funding strengthens research capabilities.

The IDRC-supported Asian network of handicrafts researchers established in 1983 is a case in point. Handicraft workers and artists are part of an almost invisible economy. After gathering research in seven Asian countries, the network sponsored the International Workshop on Handicrafts and Economic Development in November 1985 under the auspices of IDRC's regional office in Singapore.

Truly international in that it included

Years Of Commitment To People

"Development from the people's perspective is a hallmark of IDRC projects. Maternal and child health are two of the basic development concerns."

researchers from Latin America and Africa, the workshop was an astounding success. The results of studying 25 handicraft industries in seven countries, involving over 4000 respondents, were presented to senior government officials at the workshop. Policymakers are generally unaware of the sector's importance or problems. Yet, as the network and workshop established, the handicraft sector is the largest source of rural employment after agriculture, and contributes billions of dollars in foreign exchange earnings to the Asian economy.

Maritime nations

The shipping industry is certainly a visible component of the seafaring Southeast Asian nations' economies.

After the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, it was quickly apparent that the new UN Convention on the Law of the Sea required sophisticated legal and institutional research. In response, IDRC joined with other organizations to develop SEAPOL – the Southeast Asian Project on Ocean Law, Policy and Management.

SEAPOL's scope was impressive: it would not only examine problems anticipated in implementing the new Law of the Sea regulations; it would also look at shipping policy, fishery development planning and marine pollution problems. IDRC supported research on the first and last priorities: implementation problems, and marine pollution in the semi-enclosed seas of Southeast Asia.

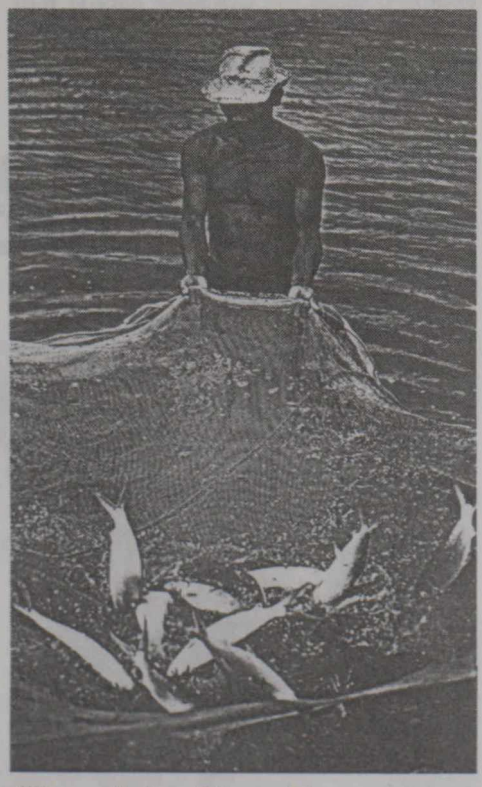
Established in 1983, SEAPOL is now preparing its final reports. It is anticipated that SEAPOL legal advice will provide useful guidance to regional shipping nations. The pollution report is expected to be of immediate practical value to shipping and pollution-control officials and experts throughout Southeast Asia.

The next fifteen years

Research alone is not sufficient to achieve development. Research support must assist developing countries with building a structure upon which they can build further. IDRC research shows that the structure will not stand without such ground-level support as:

- the assurance that people are fed, sheltered and secure;
- the commitment to include the people in the determination of development goals and priorities; and
- the successful transfer of basic technology to those who need it most.

In the next 15 years, IDRC will continue to strive for excellence in its support of Southeast Asia's quest for development and self-sufficiency, IDRC president Ivan L. Head put it this way: "Quality of life and individual human dignity are the goals."



"Demand for fish could soon outstrip supply from lakes and oceans. If technical difficulties are solved, fish farming could replace some of the supply."

What Is IDRC?

Since its inception in 1970, IDRC has been active in the Southeast Asian region. Its projects support individual researchers, government research projects, university research centres, and international research centres.

Project proposals are judged on their merits by a prestigious international Board of Governors, all of whom are experts in their own right. Projects include subjects in the social sciences; agriculture, food and nutrition; information sciences; health sciences; and communications. A percentage of the projects link developing-country researchers with Canadian researchers and research institutions. Other projects form networks linking researchers with their peers regionally or globally.

IDRC maintains regional offices worldwide. Its Southeast Asian regional office is located in Singapore at 30 Orange Grove Road. For further information please contact:

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"To Profit From Development"

The business world doesn't immediately spring to mind when people hear the word "development". But business may be a recipient or provider of development research. Projects like TECHNONET – the Asian Network for Industrial Technology Information and Extension – offer extension services to small business on a consulting basis. Established in 1972, the project involves 11 industrial extension organizations in nine countries.

In the case of the Unimade water handpump, a commercially viable product was the result of a project to provide clean water to rural villagers. Early research was carried out in Canada at the University of Waterloo, and completed in April 1978. Prototypes were sent to six countries in Africa and Asia, including Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. There, the design was submitted to rigorous testing and adapted to local materials and conditions.

Local mass production is now making handpumps more affordable. Handbooks illustrating the installation, maintenance and repair of the pumps are being produced in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand for distribution with the pumps. Fullscale commercial production is being negotiated, and soon the Unimade will be available on the open market.

Canada Day: July 1, 1986 Has A Transportation

July 1 is "Canada Day". It is a day when Canadians commemorate the historic occasion, in 1867, when the four founding provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, joined together to form the confederation that brought Canada into existence.

This year Canada is host to the world at Expo '86 in Vancouver, British Columbia. There will be a special focus in Canada Day celebrations on transportation and communications – the theme of Expo '86. It is an appropriate theme for Canadians to herald. The development of a modern, extensive transportation network and technological advances in the field of communications have played a decisive role in Canada's growth to nationhood.

The growth and development of Canada across the northern half of the North American continent was a remarkable feat. This is especially true considering the very size of the country (land area of 9,221,062 square kilometres or 3,560,252 square miles) and its relatively small and dispersed population (approx. 25 million).

To unite a sparse population, scattered from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, Canada's founders decided to construct a transcontinental railway, to open the vast Western territories and link eastern and central Canada to the Pacific port of Vancouver.

Many ridiculed the idea, believing a railway could never be cut through the forbidding terrain of northern Ontario or across the even more imposing obstacles of the Rocky Mountains. Fifteen years later, in 1885, the critics were silenced when the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) was driven, completing a monument blasted out of rock by dynamite through the toil of thousands of new Canadians.

More than one hundred years later, the dream of a unified country reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific and from the U.S. border to the North Pole has been fully realized. From the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the establishment of today's network of highways, waterways, railroads and air routes, Canadian developments in the field of transportation have played a major role in uniting the country. At Expo '86, Canadians along with visitors from many countries will have the opportunity to view exhibits and displays which celebrate the technological achievements of our modern world in the field of transportation.

Canada has shared in many of these transportation achievements. Many visitors coming to Expo '86 will reach the exposition site by travelling on Vancouver's new light-rail transit system – "Skytrain". This completely automatic, driver-less transit system features the advanced technology of linear-induction motors.

In the field of aviation, Canadians have developed expertise in the production of short takeoff and landing aircraft to meet the growing demands of commuter airlines, while the company, Canadair, has achieved excellence and world recognition for its "Challenger" business jet.

For a country with the second largest land mass in the world, communications are as important as transportation.

From telephone switching systems to radio and television broadcasting and from micro-wave towers to communications satellites, Canada has become a world leader in communications technology.

Through advanced computer and radio communications technologies, Canadians have developed cellular mobile radiotelephone. Offering convenient, private and high quality mobile telephone service, the new system avoids the crowded radio spectrum of urban areas by using small,

Canada Day brings out the Maple Leaf flag.

And Communications Theme

Parliament Hill, Ottawa – Site of July 1 Celebrations.

low-powered stations linked to a public-switched telephone network and is able to increase telephone service to several hundred times more subscribers than conventional systems.

Canada's domestic communications satellite system has given Canadians in the most far-flung reaches of the country access to advanced telecommunications and broadcasting services. Satellites are used for improved voice, data, facsimile, radio and television transmission, for new services such as pay-television, tele-conferencing, tele-education (students and teachers thousands of kilometres apart communicating with one another via satellite) and telehealth (use of satellite communications to extend health services to remote communities).

Cross-Canada communications will play an important role in the celebration of Canada Day. This year a special simultaneous broadcast will link the Governor-General, presiding over ceremonies on Parliament Hill, in Ottawa, with the Prime Minister as he acts as master of ceremonies at the Expo '86 celebrations in Vancouver 4,000 kilometres (2,484 miles) away.

The celebration of Canada Day is not confined to major cities. Since 1977 the emphasis has been on participation by all communities, large and small. The events include everything from torch light parades to triathlon races, family picnics to fireworks displays, rodeos to logging competitions. Many other Canadians simply choose to utilize the holiday for summer recreation, relaxing at a cottage or park or spending a quiet day by a cool lake.

When the flags are put away, the fireworks are over, the military bands are silent and the celebrants have retired to their homes, the simple words of one of the builders of the C.P.R., Sir William Van Horne, after the last spike had been driven, will still echo across the country, "All I can say is, the work has been well done in every way".

The Prime Minister of Canada Brian Mulroney with his wife, Mila.

Fast Facts On Canada

Geography

Canada is the second largest country in the world and it occupies the northern part of North America, excluding Alaska and Greenland.

It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and it has two frontiers with the United States.

One is the north-western boundary with Alaska, while the main frontier is the one following the St Lawrence seaway and the Great Lakes, which stretches west along 49 degrees latitude.

Population

The population is about 24.3 million, according to the census results of 1981, spread over about 9.2 million sq km.

More than 98 per cent of the population can speak either English or French.

Government

Canada is a federal parliamentary state.

This means that executive powers lie with the Head of State, Queen Elizabeth II. These executive powers are exercised by the monarch's representative, the Governor-General.

The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister, the leader having the confidence of Parliament, and on the latter's recommendations, other cabinet ministers. The current Prime Minister is the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney.

The Federal Parliament consists of the Head of State, a 104-member nominated Senate and 282-member House of Commons. A Parliament may not last more than five years.

Canada comprises 10 provinces and two territories. Each province has a Lieutenant-General and a legislature.

Economy

Canada, a major industrial country, is also an exporter of agricultural produce. For instance, it is the world's leading exporter of fish and seafood.

Its other major exports are motor vehicles and spare parts, natural gas, wheat, newsprint paper, wood pulp, softwood lumber and crude petroleum.

The country is also rich in minerals. It is currently the world's largest producer of zinc and uranium and the second largest producer of nickel, asbestos and potash.

Canada's economy is strongly linked with that of the US, which accounts for more than 75 per cent of its exports but trades with the entire world.

PHILIPPINES

Turning A New Leaf In Canada-Philippine Relations

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark conveyed Canada's determination to assist the Philippines in concrete, practical ways during a bilateral visit to the Philippines from June 28 to July 2 immediately following the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference. During Mr Clark's meetings with senior members of the Philippine government including President Corazon Aquino, Vice President and Foreign Minister, Salvador Laurel, and Minister of Finance Jaime Ongpin, he stressed that Canada fully supports and admires the efforts of the government to build a new order in the Philippines. To demonstrate this support, Mr Clark said Canada is prepared to begin immediately a new aid relationship with the Philippines and he intends to make the Philippines a priority country for Canadian aid. This means the implementation of a range of Canadian assistance activities related to the creation of a C$10 million Negros Rehabilitation and Development Fund. This Fund, to be used over the next three years, will be used to help the rural poor in Negros who have been displaced because of the slump in sugar prices. It will help the area to diversify away from sugar production.

Mr Clark visited Negros Occidental in order to assess first hand the development problems of the Province. He met Governor Daniel Lacson and presented C$84,000 to assist the Province in its social and economic development work. The presentation symbolised Canada's commitment for active and urgent support of rehabilitation and development work in Negros.

The Minister also outlined Canada's commitment to an over $5 million program of assistance for the Philippines Immunisation Program. The assistance will help the government of the Philippines to achieve its goal of Universal Child Immunisation by 1990. The Canadian grant will be used to purchase vaccines for such childhood diseases as measles, polio and diptheria.

Mr Clark also announced the extension of the Bayawan small scale fisheries development project in Negros Oriental. Canada has been assisting the project for the past four years. The extension will continue Canadian support for another two years in the area of marketing for fishing cooperatives.

Trade and foreign investment equally received attention during Mr Clark's discussions in Manila. Mr Clark's visit marked the conclusion of negotiations with the Philippines on a foreign investment insurance agreement intended to help promote two way trade and investment. He also disclosed that, because he believes the private sector to be the key to strong economic relations between Canada and the Philippines, he had approached certain members of the young president's organisation of Canada to ask them to apply their special international and entrepreneurial skills to identify trade and investment opportunities in the Philippines.

Mr Clark visiting Canadian-assisted projects in the central Philippines.

Mr Clark made a point of noting that the people of the Philippines have helped to build Canada. Canada is a stronger country because Filipino enterprise and commitment are now part of the Canadian national character. Now, Mr Clark said, Canada and Canadians will try to play a helpful role in restoring the strength and the destiny of the Philippines.

Mr Clark also visited the inhabitants of Navotas, Manila who lined the narrow streets waving placards of welcome and appreciation for the Canadian assistance which had helped them establish a small school. While in Negros Occidental, Mr Clark toured the Corazon Locsin Montelibano Regional Hospital which treats children suffering from severe malnutrition largely as a result of the displacement of sugar workers. In a fitting finale to a fruitful visit, Mr Clark exchanged toasts with Vice President and Foreign Minister Laurel during the Canada Day reception.

Food Pacific '86

The importance of the Asian market was emphasized by officials of the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food who visited Manila in June to invite food buyers and exhibitors to Food Pacific '86, Canada's International Trade Show on food, being held Aug 29 – Sep 2 in Vancouver.

Mr Harvey Schroeder, the British Columbia Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Food and Commissioner of Food Pacific '86, and Brian Hodge, Director of Export Market Development of the same Ministry, stopped in Manila in the course of a Southeast Asian tour to promote the show and to encourage trade relations with the Province of British Columbia.

"The changing state of the Asian consumer, the increase in food imports by Asian countries and the expanding economy of the Pacific Rim Region has made this market place one of the most important in the world", said the two officials.

Food Pacific '86 will enable buyers to shop the world for the newest food and beverage products and latest in food technology and packaging. The event derives its name and theme from the trade prospects which the Pacific Rim holds. The Pacific Rim is considered the world's largest food market place where in 1984 $1.2 trillion was spend on food – 40% of the world's total.

Canadian Aid To The Cambodian Resistance

The Government of Canada delivered $40,000 worth of humanitarian aid to the non-communist factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The assistance, consisting of 40,000 metres of cloth plus thread, needles and buttons, was divided equally between the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) at Evacuation Site 2, and Prince Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC at Greenhill Site B.

The material will provide clothing for thousands of civilians in the camps but, most important, it will be made by the Khmer themselves and in styles suitable to their culture and requirements. This assistance is symbolic of Canada's concern for the plight of the displaced Cambodians, as well as Canada's support for their struggle to find a lasting peace in their homeland, free from outside interference.

At the Post-Ministerial Conference following the 19th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting June 26, 1986, Mr. Clark, Canada's Foreign Minister announced that a further $40,000 in assistance will be given to the non-communist elements of the CGDK in the current fiscal year.

"The sign says it all" – Canadian aid for Cambodian refugees.

Mass Transit In Bangkok: A Possible Canadian Contribution

Bangkok's terribly congested traffic conditions are well-known both to local residents and outsiders, and solutions are being urgently sought to this problem. One approach which is being considered is the establishment of an elevated mass transit rail system. Subways would not be appropriate for Bangkok, because of the very high water-table and soft soil on which the city is built. Many years ago the Thai Government obtained a feasibility study from German consultants which outlined a network of elevated skytrains which could help to relieve the traffic congestion in Bangkok. The system which they proposed involved the use of heavy rail vehicles. Since that time technology in the world has advanced in the field of urban mass transit systems and one of the leaders in the new technology is the light rail transit system of Metro Canada International Limited. This is the system which has been installed in Vancouver for Expo '86.

In order to demonstrate the superiority of the Canadian technology in this field, about a year ago a group of Canadian consultants from Metro Canada International Limited and Lavalin began a detailed study of Bangkok's mass transit requirements. Their final report was submitted to the authorities concerned, particularly the Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, on June 5, 1986. Their findings were that an elevated mass transit system, utilizing Canadian technology, would be both technically and economically feasible for the city of Bangkok. In the course of their study they determined that a fare structure could be established which will be within the budget of the typical Bangkok commuter and yet generate a sufficient revenue to enable the project to be of interest to private investors. Moreover many of the features of the Canadian light rail system would prove attractive in Bangkok because of the smaller area required to install the system and the lighter, quieter operation of the Canadian vehicles. It was determined that for maximum effectiveness a total elevated transit network for Bangkok would require approximately 40 kilometers. However their study recommends that the project could be implemented in stages of which the first stage, which they call the Memorial Line, could be approximately 11 kilometers long.

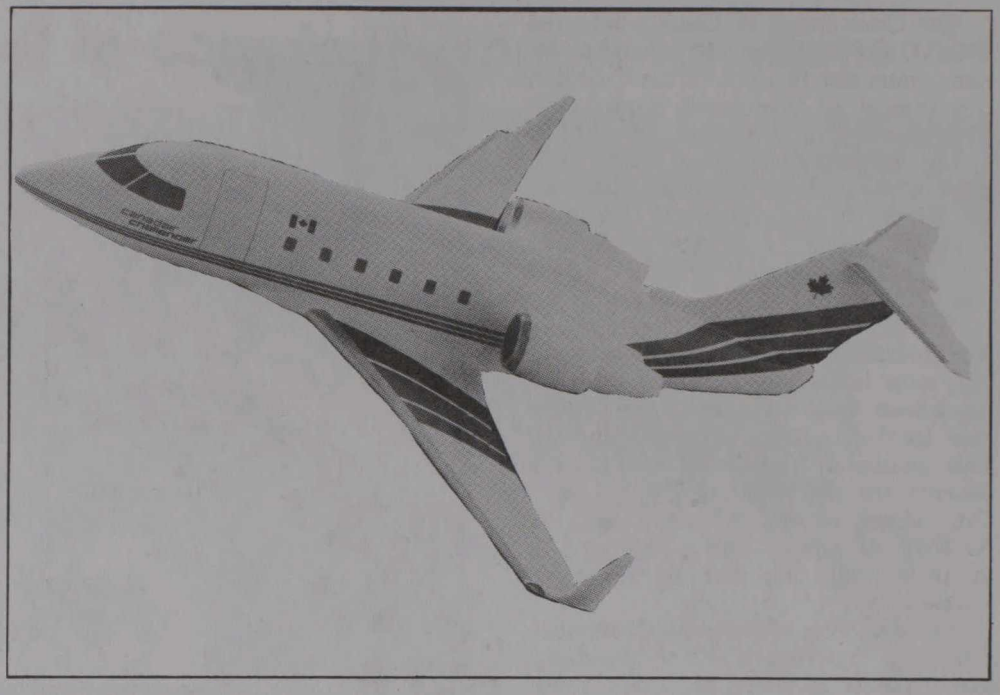
The findings of this study were warmly welcomed by Thai authorities in this field and they will now be reviewed at the Cabinet level. Of course a project of this magnitude which will require several hundreds of millions of dollars of investment must proceed slowly but as the traffic problems of Bangkok continue to worsen almost daily it is expected that some decisions will be made in the near future on its solutions. Given the comprehensive and encouraging nature of the MCIL/Lavalin study on a Bangkok Transit system, it is hoped that in the not too distant future Canadian transit cars such as those plying the rails of Vancouver will be carrying Bangkok commuters above the congestion of the streets of this city as well.

Vancouver's Skytrain – A Solution for Bangkok's traffic congestion?

Canada Well Represented At First Jakarta Air Show

From June 22 to July 1, the Indonesian Government held for the first time an international static and dynamic air show. While static air shows have been held elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the centre-piece of IAS '86 was the daily demonstration flights of the most advanced fighting aircraft in the world.

Canada was among the 22 countries exhibiting at this prestigious event with representation and exhibits at the Canadian stand from Canadair Ltd., Canadian Marconi Co., CAE Electronics Ltd., Litton Systems of Canada, Micronav Ltd., and the Canadian Government Information Booth.



These Canadian companies were among the 235 firms exhibiting at the Air Show and, with exception of Micronav, are experienced in the Indonesian marketplace. Micronav Ltd. used the Air Show to launch a marketing campaign in Indonesia for their Microwave Landing System (MLS) designed for the international program to re-equip airports with the new MLS. Canadair was furthering their efforts to promote airborne surveillance systems, the Challenger CL601 executive jet and CL215 water bomber. CAE Electronics was promoting their flight simulators for pilot training on the possible purchase by the Indonesian military of General Dynamic's F-16 fighter aircraft. Canadian Marconi and Litton Systems were furthering their efforts for the supply of avionics equipment for fixed and rotary wing aircraft manufactured at the IPTN facility in Bandung.

President Soeharto took a keen interest in the Air Show and visited the Canadian stand on one of his three visits to the show. He spent time at the Canadair booth to discuss the CL601 Challenger jet with the company Director of Challenger marketing, George Laforme. The President also spent time at the Micronav booth to discuss the new microwave landing system with company representative Keith Greenaway.

Exhibitors at this first Indonesian Air Show agreed that the event was very successful. Pratt and Whitney Canada Ltd. enjoyed success in the signing of a $2 million agreement with IPTN's President Director, Prof. Dr. B.J. Habibie, for the overhaul and repair (including parts and tools) of PT6 turboprop and PTT twinpack engines.

The Government of Indonesia remains dedicated to the growth of its aerospace industry as evidenced by the US$17 million commitment to stage this event. The Air Show served to celebrate the 10 year anniversary of Indonesia's aircraft manufacturing industry, showcased the country's industrial achievements and marked Indonesia's place on the stage of the world's aircraft industries.

Finishing touches are made to the Canadian booths just prior to the opening of the Jakarta Air show.

Mining On Display

The Canadian Embassy in Jakarta, together with five companies combined to provide a Canadian presence at the Second International Mining and Minerals Recovery Exhibition held in Jakarta from May 6-10. A complimentary event, the Third International Construction, Building, Municipal and Public Works Exhibition ran concurrently resulting in a joint event that attracted 11,166 trade and business visitors.

The Canadian stand included representation and exhibits from JKS Boyles Ltd., Shaw Almex Ltd., Norwest Resource Consultants, C.M.E. Blasting Ltd., Drill Systems Ltd. and a Canadian Government information booth. The Canadian stand received a steady flow of visitors throughout the 5 day exhibition resulting in a number of substantive enquiries which have been referred to Canadian companies for follow-up.

Companies Actively Involved In Indonesia's Railway Development

Indonesia's first international exhibition devoted to railway products and services was held in Jakarta. The five day event also included a technical conference as well as a meeting forum for railway managers from other ASEAN region countries.

The Canadian stand included representation and exhibits from Canadian Pacific Consulting Services, the Urban Transit Development Corporation (developers of the Advanced Light Rapid Transit System now operating in Vancouver), the Diesel Division of General Motors of Canada Ltd., Hawker Siddeley of Canada and the Lavalin Group of Engineering Companies. The Canadian Government also participated with an information booth and small exhibitors lounge area which was outfitted to resemble a dining car complete with scenes of Canada which were visible from the diner's "windows".

Canadian companies are very active in Indonesia's railway developments particularly in the refurbishment and upgrading of the South Sumatra railway which will allow the production of the Bukit Asam coal mines to reach tidewater at Tarahan on the Sunda Strait. Fifteen General Motors locomotives have recently been supplied to Indonesia and will be used to haul coal in Hawker Siddeley coal wagons on rail supplied by Sydney Steel of Canada to the new port in South Sumatra. Work is also starting on a $34 million railway telecommunications project which was awarded to International Aeradio Ltd. of Toronto after intense international competition.

Canada's railway expertise on show during Indorail '86.

Canadian Pacific Consulting Services (CPCS) are providing technical and project management assistance to the Indonesian State Railways on the Bukit Asam railway project. In addition, CPCS have responsibility for training of both telecommunications technicians and railway operating and maintenance personnel in all aspects of the new equipment and techniques which are being introduced on this first "heavy-haul" rail route in Indonesia. CPCS's extensive use of the Bahasa Indonesian language in all of their training programs and in the new telecommunications school which has been constructed in Bandung, West Java, was demonstrated at Indorail. Their use of the Indonesian language in their demonstration attracted much interest from the numerous officials, railway staff and general public who attended Indorail '86.

As well as Bukit Asam, Canadian firms are actively completing work on other railway projects in Indonesia as well as setting their sights on urban rapid transit projects which are planned for Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

Engineering Assistance For Hydro-Electric Project

Recently, Canadian High Commissioner von Nostitz participated in the opening ceremony of Kenering/Bersia Power Expansion Project presided over by His Highness The Sultan of Perak, and Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Dato' Leo Moggie. This power scheme which also includes Temengor Hydro-Electric Station is located in the northern part of the State of Perak. Canadian engineers from Shawinigan/Lavalin International have had extensive involvement with all three projects over the last 20 years.

This triple scheme worth about $300 million is harnessed to the Perak River. It consists of three concrete gravity dams with a total output capacity of 300 megawatts. Bersia, the most recently finished project of the scheme, has now just been hooked up to the national grid power system. It also houses the computer control centre which monitors the Temengor and Kenering dams.

Feasibility Study

Initial feasibility studies for these projects were made by Shawinigan Engineering in conjunction with a Canadian International Development Agency loan of $7.5 million for Bersia/Kenering and a separate loan of $5.5 million for the Temengor project. Shawinigan is now also working on the Sungei Piah Tunnel Dam which is another component of this complex hydro-electric project.

The performance of the Perak River hydro-electric scheme is a testimony to Canadian design and engineering. Apart from obvious benefits of providing energy to the national grid, this hydro-electric scheme has brought other benefits to the state. The dam reservoirs for Bersia and Kenering are enhancing the flood/storage capacity of the strained Temengor Reservoir. More effective river regulation flows have provided better irrigation of agricultural land. The reservoirs have drowned out shallow sections of the river and thereby improved local navigation above the dam sides. In addition to the Federal Government providing annual revenues to Perak's treasury, the extensive improvement of a road system has created new opportunities for recreation and tourist attractions in the state.

Canada And Malaysia Sign New Agreement

A General Agreement on Development Co-operation (GADC) between the Governments of Malaysia and Canada was signed in May this year by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Malaysia and Canadian High Commissioner von Nostitz on behalf of their governments.

Initiating a new era of expanded development co-operation between the two countries, the umbrella agreement has the status of an international treaty. It establishes a general framework for subsequent allocations by specifying the respective responsibilities of Canada and Malaysia in the implementing of future development projects.

The revamped Canadian development co-operation program in Malaysia involves soft loan financing under a Line of Credit for Canadian goods and services employed in public sector development projects and official grant support for technical and cooperation projects in Human and Natural Resources Development.

On the Human Resources side, the Malaysian and Canadian governments have established several mechanisms geared towards providing Malaysia an adequately skilled and experienced human resource base. These are expected to assist in smoothing the transition of the Malaysia economy from a commodity-based primary economy to a industrial one with increased emphasis in secondary manufacturing and services. In Natural Resources Development, a project is being formulated which is designed to contribute to the attainment of the National Agricultural Policy objective of maximizing income through more efficient agriculture production.

Memoranda of Understanding covering Canadian grant contributions for the Human Resource Planning Project and the training of skilled manpower under the Second Industrial Training Project were signed in December, 1985.

High Commissioner von Nostitz (left) and Chief Secretary to the Government Y B Tan Sri Sallehuddin signing the General Agreement on Development Co-operation.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir and Technology Minister Stephen Yong with Canadian High Commissioner von Nostitz attend Canadian Science Circus.

First Science And Technology Week

Canada was front and centre at the First ASEAN Science and Technology Week owing to the presence of the Canada Science Circus which the Malaysian Government brought to Kuala Lumpur for a one-month run from April 24 to May 25, 1986. Over 84,000 Malaysians flocked to purchase tickets and see the show which was so popular that some potential visitors had to be turned away. The exhibits, totalling 43, ranged from a reaction tester to a voice synthesizer to a demonstration of cryogenics. The Circus was opened by PM Mahathir, who had visited the Ontario Science Centre in January 1984.

The last exhibit at the Circus, entitled "What Do You Think?" elicited an assortment of reactions from many of the 59,000 children in attendance. "It was a tremendous hair-raising experience," commented one, in evident reference to the electro-statics exhibit. "Einstein would have loved this!" remarked one, and another child concluded that "I want to be a scientist." Another wished "that my Science teacher could have seen this," adding "I know we all would have been scientists then." One young Malaysian summed up the experience with, "I hope you will be back soon. How about next month?".

The Circus, and Canada's participation in the ASEAN Science Week Conference and Exhibition, were successful in portraying to Malaysian and ASEAN audiences Canada's scientific and technological expertise and sophistication. A major objective of the Science Week was to encourage meaningful transfer of technology exchanges between Canada and the ASEAN member states in a number of scientific sectors which have become increasingly important to the economic futures of ASEAN and Canada. Canadian companies renowned for their state of the art technologies taking part in the exhibition and seminar were Northern Telecom, Lavalin, Digim, Intera Technologies and MDA Instruments.

SINGAPORE

Gold Maple Leaf Coins Launched In Style

The world's most popular gold coin, Canada's Gold Maple Leaf, was officially introduced to Singapore in a ceremony which took place on June 26. The 9999 fine 24-karat gold bullion investment coin is now available through branches of nine major banks in Singapore. Mr. Jack Julien, Director of Bullion Products and Refinery Sales for the Royal Canadian Mint, which produces the coin, stated at the launch ceremony "The Mint, which has 65 per cent of the world's gold bullion coin market, is bringing the Gold Maple Leaf to Singapore on a permanent basis." The expansion to Singapore comes after a successful expansion into Hong Kong last September.

At the launch ceremony, Mr. Robert Huot, Vice-President, Marketing for the Royal Canadian Mint, noted that the 9999 fineness of the Gold Maple Leaf conforms strongly to the beliefs traditionally held in Asia that pure gold brings good fortune and it a symbol of wealth and eternity. The Gold Maple Leaf contains only pure gold that has been mined in Canada and it does not contain any base metal such as copper. It is the only bullion coin with a 9999 fineness.

The Gold Maple Leaf coin has been available in three denominations, one ounce, ¼ ounce, and $\frac{1}{10}$ ounce. A new ½ ounce coin has recently been introduced to attract retail investors and gold collectors who do not wish to invest more than a few hundred dollars. Each of the coins features the Canadian maple leaf on the reverse, while the obverse depicts an effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The coins are legal tender and have international liquidity meaning that they can be bought or sold anywhere that gold is traded.

The Gold Maple Leaf – both legal tender and a good investment.

Since the introduction of the Gold Maple Leaf in 1979, the coin has become popular world-wide. Last year, the Mint sold over 1.88 million ounces, an 80 per cent increase over 1984 and this was at a time when the world market for gold investment coins has shrunk. With its expansion into Hong Kong and now Singapore, the Mint is confident that 1986 will be the best year yet for the Gold Maple Leaf and for investors around the world.

Odyssey '86

Odyssey 86 is the flight of a Canadian DC3 Aircraft around the world to visit 28 countries to promote Expo '86 and to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Douglas DC3 Aircraft.

The Aircraft's Odyssey began on June 7 with an inaugural flight from Kelowna, British Colombia to Oakland, California. It has since visited a number of Pacific Islands, Australia and Indonesia before touching down in Manila on July 1 to a fanfare from the brass band of Philippines Ministry of Tourism. Other senior government representatives and officials from the travel industry who welcomed the Aircraft and its 9 member crew included Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions President Mina Gabor.

The Aircraft's crew includes Ken Olson, Captain; Barry Lepoint, Bill Gilles and Bob Blanchard, Pilots; Doug Andrews, Pilot/Navigator; Dale McNarland, Flight Engineer; Jim O'Toole, Flight Doctor; Doreen Olson, Crew Coordinator; David Kiez, Photographer.

During the welcome ceremonies at the Manila International Airport, Captain Olson exchanged flags with Trade and Industry Minister Conception and formally presented the Minister with the invitation from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Premier Bennett for the People of the Philippines to visit Expo '86. After the turnover, the guests were encouraged to autograph the exterior of the plane and were invited inside to tour the craft. Odyssey left Manila July 3 for Singapore, Bangkok, and Brunei.

Bringing greetings from Canada to Singapore.

It's A Three Star Performance For Canadian Chefs

Singapore was the venue of a major International Culinary Salon during the recent Food and Hotel Asia exhibition which took place from May 13-16. The competition featured nearly 400 chefs from 77 organizations and 17 countries, among them the United States, West Germany, Japan, and the host, Singapore. Canada was represented by two teams, Team Canada and Team Toronto.

Over the past few years, Canada teams have demonstrated that they are a force to be reckoned with in culinary circles, having won the World Championships in Frankfurt in 1984 and placing second in the European Championships in Luxembourg in 1986. This year's Team Canada was no exception. The five-member team consisted of Maurice O'Flynn, Executive Director of the Alberta Culinary Arts Foundation, who acted as Manager, Team Captain Marcel Kretz, from Hotel La Sapiniere in Val David, Quebec, Ernst Dorfler, Executive Chef at the Edmonton Four Seasons Hotel, Manfred Ochs, Executive Chef at the Edmonton Westin Hotel, and Yoshi Chubachi, Executive Chef at the Manitoba Club in Winnipeg.

The Canadian Federation of Chefs de Cuisine appoint individuals to be team manager and captain. They in turn select team members using their own criteria, but relying on past excellence and maintaining geographical representation from all regions of Canada. The teams are then funded, either by the CFCC or by private companies. Team Canada was sponsored by the Alberta Pork Producers' Marketing Board, Fletcher's Fines Foods Ltd., and UFL Foods Inc..

Preparations for the Salon started as early as last September. Competition entries can be shown only once and must have a practical application in restaurants. Judging is based on presentation and creativity as well as nutritional value, cost, and hygiene. Team Canada's hard work was rewarded with 10 Gold Medals out of a possible maximum of ten, giving them an equal first place finish along with Team America. Team Toronto also put up an impressive display.

As part of the exhibition, there was also an International Student Competition. Here, too, the Canadian team, from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, placed first, showing that Canada will remain an important force in culinary events in the future.

The Canadian Brass – Ronald Romm (Trumpet), Fred Mills (Trumpet), David Ohanian (French Horn), Gene Watts (Trombone) and Charles Daellenbach (Tuba) recently performed in Singapore (see page 2).

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