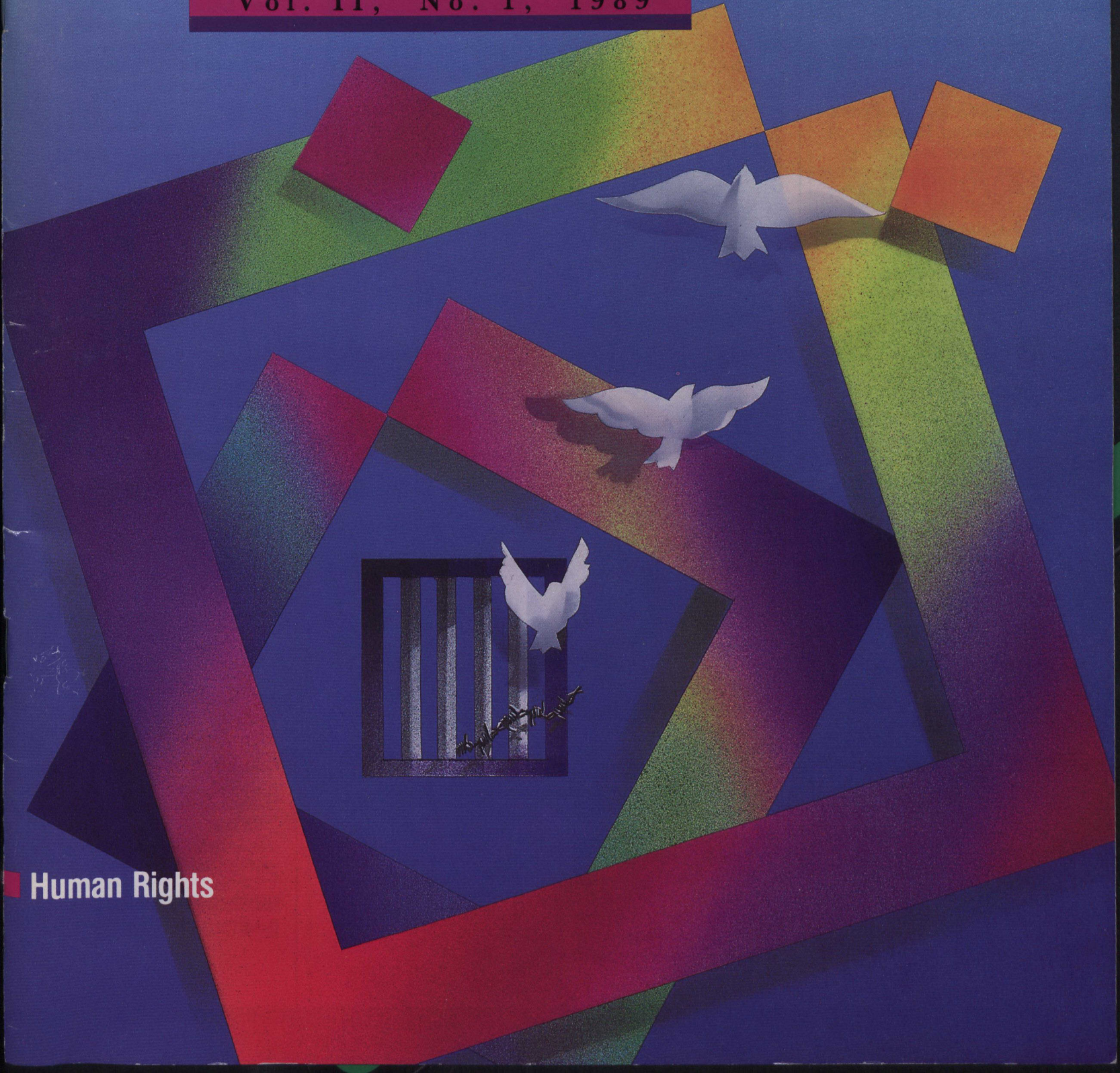


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# CANADA REPORTS

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Human Rights

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**T**he year 1988 marked the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international awakening of public opinion to human rights violations. But just what makes up human rights? In simple terms, they are the right to live, to have sufficient food, to obtain an education and to exist in a safe environment. And these basic rights must be accorded to all, regardless of race, sex, language or religion.

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. . . ." A winning poster by Jessica Low (age 13).

By calling for common criteria that all peoples and nations should seek to achieve, the declaration has influenced both international treaties and national legislation. It not only embraces all the most widely acknowledged civil and political rights, but extends even to basic social and economic concerns.

The world is entering a new era in awareness of the fundamental importance of human rights and of national commitments to promote them both at home and in the international community. Since 1976, Canadian diplomacy has been at the forefront of the efforts by the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other UN agencies to develop new mechanisms for the defence and promotion of these basic rights.

Although the mere affirmation of human rights and fundamental freedoms does not guarantee compliance, the 40th anniversary provides the opportunity to renew commitment to the principles of equality and freedom for all, and to build a world where human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

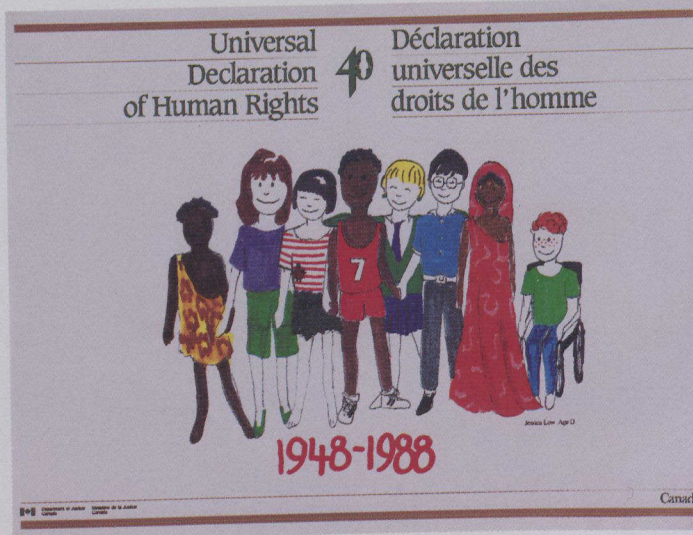


Photo: Dept. of Justice Canada

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# A Triumph for Human Rights

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There are many milestones that mark the progress of humanity's search for freedom and dignity, such as the Magna Carta in Britain, the American Declaration of Independence, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. With each of these milestones, one nation took a step forward and set an example for others to follow.

Then 40 years ago last December, not just one nation but the world took a bigger step than ever before. There was no bloodshed, no violent revolution, and very little drama. Yet December 10, 1948, will be remembered as the start of a new era for human rights and freedoms.

On that day the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By doing so it ensured that human rights could never again be ignored by the international community.

The Universal Declaration now is recognized as one of the finest accomplishments of the United Nations (UN), and one that Canada can reflect on with pride: John P. Humphrey, a Canadian and the UN Director of Human Rights from 1946 to 1966, played a key role in its drafting.

The declaration, which proclaims that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity," includes 30 articles spelling out a range of fundamental rights and freedoms. It says that the people of all nations are entitled to these rights and



Photo: Publiphoto/B. Blisson

freedoms simply because they are human beings, "without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, birth or other status."

Few of the ideals embodied in the declaration were new. They stretch back hundreds of years and have been expressed by philosophers and world leaders many times. They are among the oldest and most deeply rooted aspirations of ordinary people all over the world.

But the declaration marked a new approach to pursuing those ideals. Before 1948, human rights were considered a "domestic" concern for each country, and not a proper subject for international attention. The experience of two world wars — and unprecedented violations of human rights — made such a restricted view intolerable.

With the Universal Declaration, human rights were recognized for the first time as a legitimate concern transcending national and political boundaries. Despite the enormous differences in social, economic, legal and political systems in countries

represented at the United Nations, the declaration was passed without a single dissenting vote. Member nations gave a commitment to respect human rights at home and to work for the universal recognition of these rights abroad. And they accepted a common standard of achievement to measure their progress.

The goal set by the declaration is very high. It includes, for example, all the most widely recognized civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and security; freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention; equal protection of the law; freedom of opinion and expression; and the right to take part in the government of one's country.

In addition, the declaration broke new ground by addressing social and economic conditions. It identifies a range of basic social and economic rights, including the right to social security; the right to work under just and favourable conditions; the right to equal pay for work of equal value; the right to education; and the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being. Perhaps most important, it states that "everyone is entitled to a social and economic order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be realized."

The Universal Declaration was adopted by a UN General Assembly resolution, which in itself is not generally legally binding. However,



Photo: Canadian Press

Together, the declaration, the two covenants and the protocol have come to be known as the International Bill of Rights. As of December 31, 1988, some 92 states were party to the ICESCR, 87 to the ICCPR and 41 to the Optional Protocol, thus binding themselves by law to respect the provisions of these instruments.

Even outside the covenants, the declaration has had an enormous influence. It has served as the inspiration for the United Nations' continuing role in promoting human rights for 40 years. Its basic principles are reflected in the UN's International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child; as well as numerous declarations on such questions as the rights of disabled persons. These principles are also relevant to current work in areas such as the rights of aboriginal populations.

The Universal Declaration has also inspired concrete action by individual countries to promote human rights. The philosophy, and even the very words, of the declaration now appear in human rights legislation and national constitutions throughout the world, including the Canadian Bill of Rights and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

many of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration now are considered declaratory of customary international law and are therefore binding on all states.

In 1966, the UN enacted two covenants to give further effect to the Universal Declaration: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). These instruments elaborate more specifically on the rights and

freedoms set out in the declaration, and make one important addition: the right of peoples to self-determination, to freely decide their political status, and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

The UN also enacted an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This gives people in countries that ratify the protocol the right to appeal to the UN Human Rights Committee if their rights are violated.

Canadians have the right to protest and to express their views.

## A 200-Year Legacy

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in Paris 40 years ago last December. This June, Paris will have another anniversary to celebrate — the bicentenary of the storming of the Bastille.

That event was a key point in the French Revolution, eventually leading to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen — a document that helped set the stage for the Universal Declaration almost 160 years later.

# A Canadian Approach to Human Rights

Canada has a well-earned reputation for respecting the rights of its citizens, and of those who come to its shores for refuge. A deep and fundamental respect for human rights and freedoms is part of the very fabric of Canadian life. Yet, surprisingly, formal laws to protect these basic rights are only a recent development.

This fact reflects not a lack of concern about human rights, but the special position these rights have enjoyed in the nation's history. Unlike many countries, Canada has never faced the need for a violent revolution, nor undergone the struggle to assert individual rights against an oppressive regime. From the beginning, a belief in human dignity and integrity was quietly assumed — and this assumption has made Canada one of the most privileged countries in the world.

This belief has also created a distinctively Canadian approach to human rights. Over the past 40 years, Canada not only has adopted human rights legislation but has also enacted the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This legislation, although reflecting the basic principles of the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Rights and Freedoms, is also uniquely Canadian and deeply rooted in Canada's history.

## Canada's Human Rights Heritage

The key to that history is a tolerance — of different attitudes, cultures, and ways

of living — that is firmly entrenched as part of the Canadian character.

Canada was originally inhabited by aboriginal peoples of many different languages and cultures. After the first Europeans started their settlements, the country quickly grew with the arrival of people from around the world, bringing their own social customs and religious beliefs.

Respect for the right of individuals to pursue their own dreams, according to their own beliefs, was a practical necessity. And while inevitable conflicts occurred, this goodwill and generosity of spirit played a prominent part in Canada's growth.

When Canada was founded as a nation in 1867, it inherited the political and legal rights recognized in English common law. These include specific rights established by such historic documents as the Magna Carta, the English Bills of Rights, and the Habeas Corpus Acts, as well as traditional rights enshrined in the heritage of common law.

In the twentieth century, however, the need to strengthen traditional common law protection of human rights became evident. Clear legislation was needed to prohibit discrimination against racial, religious and other minorities. The provinces and the federal government passed a variety of "fair practice" laws prohibiting such discrimination in specific areas of employment, trade and commerce.

## Canadian Wins UN Prize



A distinguished Canadian, Professor John P. Humphrey of Montreal, has been awarded a United Nations (UN) human rights prize on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Dr. Humphrey is the first Canadian so honoured.

Professor Humphrey has enjoyed a long and internationally respected career in international human rights. He was the first Director of the United Nations Human Rights Division and was instrumental in the preparatory work and drafting of the Universal Declaration, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

Canadian professor Dr. John P. Humphrey recently was awarded the United Nations Human Rights prize.

The author of numerous books and articles on human rights and other aspects of international law, Dr. Humphrey was awarded the Order of Canada in 1974 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to international human rights.

After receiving his award, Dr. Humphrey stated:

Never in the history of the Universal Declaration has it received the attention which it has received during this fortieth anniversary. I hope that this may be the *élan vital* that will help us to bring peace to our world and universal recognition of the dignity of man and of woman.

The western prairie province of Saskatchewan consolidated its fair practice laws in a provincial Bill of Rights in 1947. By 1975, each province had established its own comprehensive human rights codes, administered and enforced by permanent human rights commissions.

The federal government passed the Canadian Bill of Rights in 1960, prohibiting discrimination at the federal level on the grounds of race, colour, national origin, religion, or sex, and also guaranteed many of the other rights

be discriminated against, rather than to the full panoply of rights covered by the ICCPR. They do not provide a single, comprehensive guarantee of human rights across the country.

In any case, these codes have the same status as other laws passed by legislators insofar as they can be amended or restricted through the normal legislative process. In theory, a government could use its power to suspend, or even revoke, the rights established through these codes.

dom of religion, and freedom of association and peaceful assembly;

- *democratic rights* — the right to vote in elections, and to run for public office;

- *equality rights*, prohibiting discrimination and, in particular, discrimination based on race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability;

- *legal rights*, ensuring that every Canadian has the right to life, liberty and security of the person, to protection against arbitrary searches

cultural heritage — is a fundamental part of Canadian life. And a special clause ensures that all charter rights are guaranteed equally for men and women.

### Building on the Charter

Canadians recognize the Charter of Rights and Freedoms as a practical symbol of the kind of society they want to build. But they also recognize that they have not achieved perfection. Many people — women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, the disabled — still feel the barriers of isolation, prejudice and discrimination. Concrete action is needed to eliminate those barriers and work towards the goal defined by the charter.

The Canadian government has launched a wide range of initiatives designed to support such action. For example, through the Court Challenges Program, individuals and groups are offered assistance when challenging federal legislation, policies and programs through the courts. These "test cases" come under the equality and language provisions of the charter. In many of these test cases, individuals would be unable to bring the issue to the courts without this assistance.

Canada has set an international example by quickly incorporating United Nations conventions and agreements on human rights into its national law. For example, the government is actively working to ensure that legislation reflects UN instruments dealing with racial discrimination, women's rights, and working conditions. Such legislation reinforces the rights established in the charter.

The government has also introduced legislation that promotes specific charter rights, such as employment equity laws. These laws

protected by the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The Canadian Human Rights Act was passed in 1977, and established the Canadian Human Rights Commission. This commission responds to complaints about discrimination and has the authority to launch its own investigations of human rights violations under the act.

### The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The federal, provincial and territorial human rights codes provide an official expression of the Canadian respect for human rights. Their application is limited, however, to the specific jurisdictions of each government, and also, in most provinces, relates primarily to the right not to

In 1982, however, a new era was ushered in with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The charter — recognized internationally as a model of human rights legislation — became an integral part of Canada's new Constitution, making the guarantee of human rights part of the supreme law of the land. It cannot be amended through the normal legislative process, and it gives citizens the right to appeal to the courts if any government attempts to violate their basic rights and freedoms.

The charter protects rights and freedoms in the following areas:

- *fundamental freedoms*, including freedom of expression and of the press, free-

A "Rekindle the Light" festival in Toronto in support of the victims of apartheid.

and imprisonment, to consult a lawyer if arrested, and to be presumed innocent until proven guilty of a crime;

- *mobility rights*, granting every Canadian the right to travel, to seek work, and to live in any province.

In addition to these basic rights and freedoms, the charter contains many uniquely Canadian provisions. It reaffirms that Canada is an officially bilingual country, guaranteeing the right of citizens to receive services from the federal government in either English or French. It asserts that multiculturalism — the acceptance and encouragement of Canada's multi-



Photo: Denis Drever

require public and private organizations under federal jurisdiction to prepare action programs that will ensure fair employment opportunities for women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and the disabled.

A new Multiculturalism Act gives full recognition to Canada's racial and cultural diversity and provides the basis for a comprehensive race-relations strategy. This strategy is designed to encourage cross-racial understanding and public participation in overcoming prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination.

A new Official Languages Act contains detailed provisions to give effect to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in this field and to guide federal institutions in implementing them. In particular, it deals with the use of French and English in federal courts, with the obligations of federal institutions regarding services to the public, and with the language of work. It also sets out the government's commitments in the area of equitable participation of English- and French-speaking Canadians in federal institutions.

Recognizing the role of every Canadian in working for social change, the government maintains an active public education program focused on human rights. It provides technical, financial and professional assistance for community groups engaged in promoting an understanding of human rights across the country, through workshops, seminars, publications and other initiatives.

### Aboriginal Rights

Canada's aboriginal peoples — Indians, Inuit and Métis — hold a special place in Canadian society which is acknowledged in the Constitution. Part II, Constitution Act, 1982, recognizes and affirms their existing aboriginal and treaty rights. In addi-

tion a specific provision in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that other provisions in the charter cannot be used in a way that will interfere with any special rights aboriginal peoples may have.

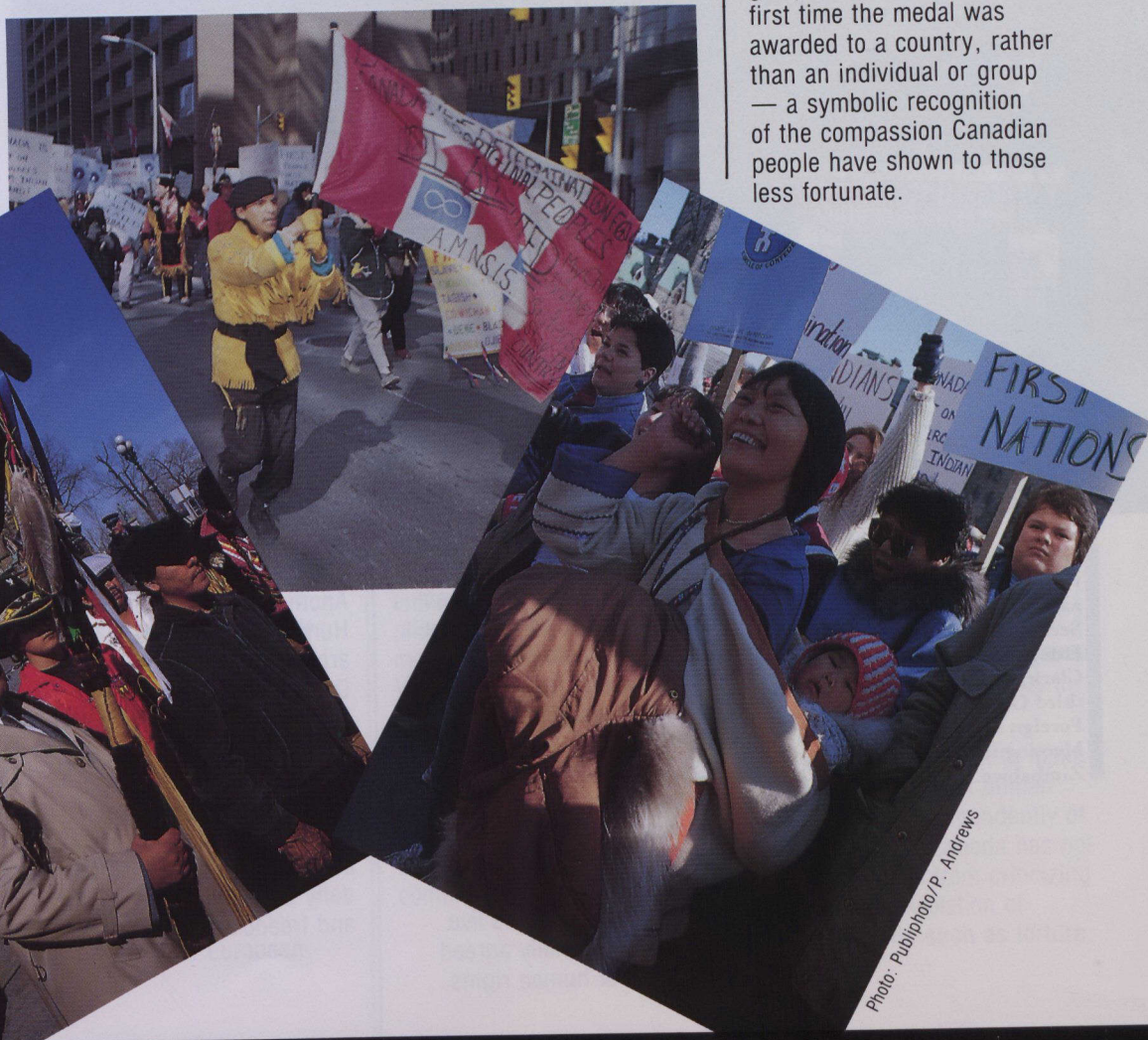
In 1987, the Canadian government proposed a constitutional amendment that would have recognized the right of self-government for Canada's aboriginal peoples. While that proposal was not adopted, the federal government remains committed to achieving a more complete constitutional recognition of their rights. It is currently funding aboriginal groups to enable them to canvass provincial support for constitutional change in this area. In addition, quite apart from any constitutional amendments, the government is actively supporting the efforts of individual aboriginal communities to gain greater control over their own affairs

through policies such as the community-based self-government negotiations.

Provincial governments are also supporting these efforts. For example, in 1987 British Columbia passed legislation permitting the Sechelt Indians to establish a municipal-style government, following a federal act transferring federally owned lands to the Sechelt Band.

### A Refuge for the Persecuted

Canada has provided a new home, and new hope for the future, for thousands of refugees. And individual Canadians have welcomed these people into their communities from around the world. In 1986, the United Nations awarded Canada the Nansen Medal for its major and sustained contribution towards resolution of the world refugee problem. This was the first time the medal was awarded to a country, rather than an individual or group — a symbolic recognition of the compassion Canadian people have shown to those less fortunate.



Aboriginal people of Canada proclaim their own rights within Canadian society.

Photo: Publiphoto/P. Andrews

# A Commitment to Global Human Dignity

**C**anadians believe that their duty to promote human rights, and to speak up when those rights are denied, extends beyond their own country. In a world where "outside" events are instantly and graphically communicated around the globe, no one can stand silent when rights are flagrantly violated — whether such violations occur next door, or thousands of miles away.

Opportunities to take effective action may be limited. But whenever and wherever those in power deny human dignity, Canadians react with outrage. They are determined to take whatever positive action is possible. And this determination is shared by the Government of Canada.

Canada's credibility when speaking out on human rights has been earned through many years of consistent, forceful human rights activism. In the 1920s, Canada was a leader in the League of Nations' efforts to protect the rights of minorities. In the 1940s, Prime Minister Mackenzie King argued strongly and effectively for including human rights as a priority in

## Canada and the United Nations

The United Nations is one of the most important forums for the international promotion of human rights. Over the years Canadian officials have worked tirelessly in the UN to establish sound, enduring human rights principles and to codify these principles in international law. Canada played an important role in developing the UN's International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights, as well as a wide range of supplementary conventions and declarations on specific rights and freedoms.

Although much of the UN's standard-setting work on human rights now has been completed, Canada still maintains a leading role in developing codes in areas not sufficiently covered by existing standards, such as the rights of children, aboriginal peoples, and human rights defenders.

Since the abuses of human rights today are due most often to a lack of compliance on the part of governments with existing norms, not because new norms are needed, Canada now is focusing increased efforts on developing ways to implement and check the standards that have already been established.

In recent years, meetings by UN bodies set up to monitor adherence to international instruments in the field of human rights have sometimes been cancelled or curtailed because of lack of funds.



Photo: Denis Drever

Challenging apartheid and destabilization, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, addresses the third Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The international promotion of human rights is a fundamental and integral part of Canadian foreign policy. When confronting the abuse of human rights, the Canadian government is committed to helping the victims — working for the earliest possible improvement in the conditions imposed on them. In the long term, Canada's goal is to ensure that all nations live up to internationally agreed standards of human rights.

the United Nations Charter. Another Canadian, John Humphrey, was one of the architects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the first Director of the UN Human Rights Division. Throughout this century, Canada has taken a clear, unequivocal stand against any government that would deny a citizen's basic rights and freedoms.



Canada is urging UN members to consider more effective funding arrangements for these monitoring bodies. It is, for example, looking at ways to increase funds for the UN Working Group on Disappeared Persons which receives support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This working group was initiated by Canada, and despite tremendous obstacles it has made remarkable progress in addressing this abhorrent crime against humanity.

Canada is also taking an active role within the monitoring bodies. For example, a Canadian representative was elected to the recently established 10-member committee on the application of the 1987 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is the UN body specifically responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights. One recent initiative of the commission is the UN Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights. This fund, administered by the UN Centre for Human Rights, is designed to promote human rights through support for seminars, workshops, and research and provides expert advisors, equipment and supplies for qualified projects. Canada is a strong supporter of this initiative and was the first country to contribute to the fund.

After a four-year absence, Canada was re-elected to the Commission on Human Rights for a three-year term beginning in 1989. It is represented by Ms. Raynell Andreychuck, an expert on human rights, who is also Canada's High Commissioner in Kenya. As a member of the commission,

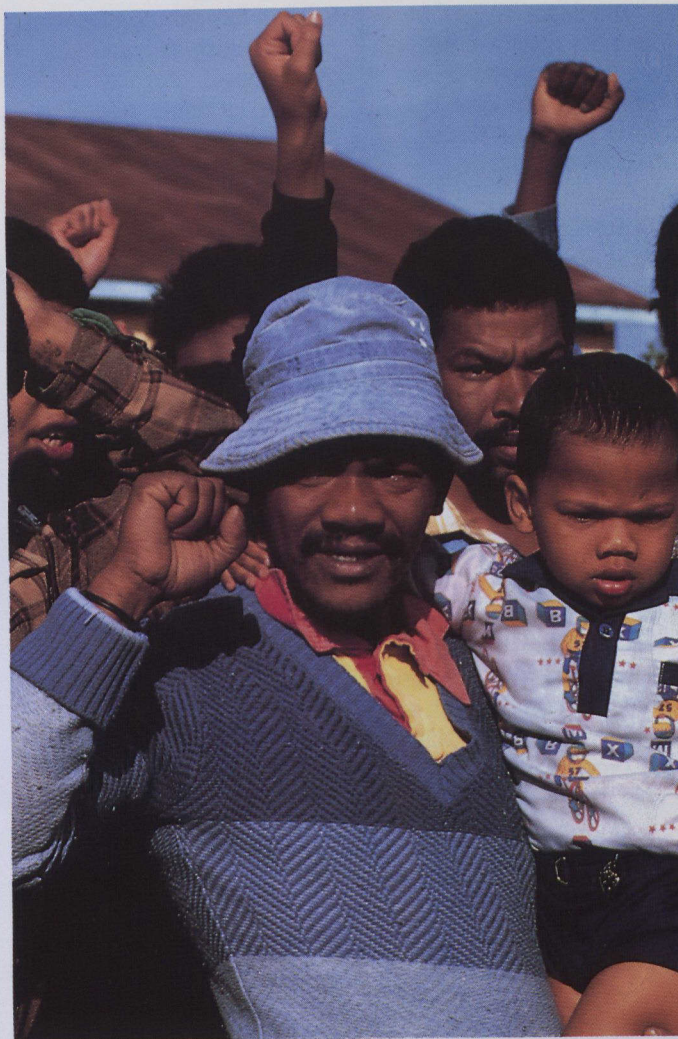


Photo: Publiphoto

Canada will maintain a higher profile in UN human rights activities and will have a stronger influence during the commission's informal consultations. Canada will also be able to introduce specific resolutions.

### Human Rights in Europe

Another important forum for promoting human rights is the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The CSCE was not originally intended to serve as such a forum, but Canada was one of the countries that insisted most strongly that the CSCE address human rights and human contact issues. In the Helsinki Final Act and other CSCE documents, the East European

Equal opportunity without the risk of discriminatory practices is the right of every individual.

countries made an unprecedented commitment to adhere to international human rights norms.

During the recent CSCE meeting in Vienna, Canada sponsored and supported many proposals designed to enhance and improve compliance with those commitments. The recently adopted Vienna Concluding Document contains commitments in human rights and human contacts that go far beyond previous CSCE commitments and represent a new yardstick by which to measure compliance.

Some of the commitments Canada was influential in securing include respect for the right to promote and protect human rights and monitor performance without facing discrimination or punishment; religious freedoms; minority rights; the right to leave one's country without penalty; the privacy and integrity of postal and telephone communications; and freedom of information.

The document also provides for a Conference on the Human Dimension which will meet once each year to review performance and consider new commitments. A mechanism has been established for governments to exchange information and consult bilaterally on difficult cases and situations. These measures will keep human rights central on the CSCE agenda. Canada will press for full compliance by all participating states with all the commitments made at Vienna.

### Independent Action for Human Rights

Canada's activism for human rights is not limited to the UN and the CSCE. Outside these organizations, Canada works on its own or in concert with other countries to take a firm stand against human rights violations.

Canada is a member of both the Commonwealth and La Francophonie, where it works actively to promote human rights within member countries of both organizations and in addition encourages member countries to join forces in speaking out against violations of human rights in any part of the world.

Canada is also quick to make its own position on human rights clear, independently of other nations. Canada has not been inhibited from criticizing any flagrant violation of human rights such as torture,

forced disappearances, terrorism, or other crimes. Through bilateral meetings with government leaders, Canada has registered its human rights concerns in countries as diverse as the Soviet Union, South Korea, and those in Central America. The results of these efforts can be seen by the presence in Canada of individuals such as Soviet émigré Danylo Shumuk, and by the release of political prisoners in South Korea.

South Africa is perhaps the best-known example of concerted action taken by Canada to promote human

rights. The Canadian government and the Canadian people have played a leading role in condemning apartheid in that country and in exerting pressure for change.

### **Human Rights and International Development**

In many Third World countries, socio-economic development and human rights go hand in hand. On the one side, economic improvements provide the conditions for improved human rights. On the other, a respect for human rights provides the foundation for lasting socio-economic development.

Development assistance, whether through official government channels such as

CIDA or through development partners such as non-governmental organizations and human rights groups, is an important element of the Canadian presence in Third World countries. When appropriately targeted, this assistance can contribute substantially to the cause of both development and human rights. CIDA is implementing a new aid strategy aimed at achieving this goal.

The strategy is designed to ensure that Canadian funds do not serve to legitimate an oppressive regime, but still provide needed assistance to those who may be victimized by such a regime. In times of extreme hardship, such as massive famine, epidemics or civil war, the people of all developing countries will be eligible for emergency humanitarian aid regardless of their government's human rights record. Ensuring that Canadian assistance reaches

the people for whom it is intended will be an important factor in determining which channels of Canadian assistance may be used and what level of bilateral assistance to apply to each potential recipient. In certain cases, assistance will be channelled through grass-roots, non-governmental organizations which can ensure that aid goes directly to the poor where it is most needed.

Wherever possible, CIDA will offer special support for non-governmental groups that promote progressive human rights and education in developing countries. Such assistance is especially important in nations where severe economic and social dislocation results in greater pressure on human rights and freedoms.

### **A New International Centre for Human Rights**

Canada is establishing a new International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development which will complement the work of CIDA. Through training programs, advisory services, and other projects the centre will support co-operation between Canada and other countries for the development of democratic and human rights institutions.

The centre will receive funding from the Canadian government and will be run by a board of directors that will include three nationals from developing countries. It gives Canada the opportunity to share an expertise in human rights developed over many years — and to help build the institutions needed to promote and protect those rights in the years to come.

Human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov in discussion with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.



Photo: Bill McCarthy

# NGOs:

## On the Front Line of Human Rights



© CIDA/David Barbour

People helping people — Canadian NGOs work with communities in developing countries to provide essential services, education, and other forms of practical assistance.

**T**he Government of Canada is responsible for Canada's official policy with respect to promoting and protecting human rights internationally. But Canada's human rights activities are not limited to government initiatives. Independent of the government's activities, thousands of Canadians are directly involved in promoting human rights and bringing aid to victims of human rights abuse through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both at the national and international levels.

Canadian NGOs are often involved on the "front lines" of human rights activity in foreign countries, in a way that is not possible for government officials. Some of these groups are small, ad-

hoc organizations established by concerned citizens in response to specific events. Others are large, well-organized, and sometimes a part of international non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights around the globe. Their activities include a wide range of initiatives, such as projects designed to raise public awareness of human rights abuses, observer delegations and fact-finding missions to monitor human rights conditions in foreign countries, educational and development projects to promote respect for human rights, and lobbying efforts directed at foreign governments.

Some of these activities are highly visible. For example, last September and October, Amnesty International — which maintains English- and French-speaking branches in Canada — organized the "Human Rights Now!" world concert tour. Involving some of the biggest names in the music industry, this tour was designed to promote a deeper understanding of the impor-

tance of human rights and the need to take action when rights are violated.

Other activities are less visible, but no less important. For example, the Canadian Friends Service Committee is involved in a unique project in Guatemala. Members of a Peace Brigade live with and accompany individuals and their families who are likely targets of harassment and death squads, thus lessening the chance of an unwitnessed attack.

The Canadian Friends Service Committee operates in association with the Canadian Council of Churches. This council co-ordinates the human rights activities of many different denominations in Canada. It is deeply involved in human rights issues on the international level through its Commission of World Concerns and through the World Council of Churches.

Canadian churches are also involved in a number of organizations concerned with human rights in specific regions or countries. The Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin

America deals with human rights violations in many countries of that region, through educational programs, support for Latin American human rights groups, and representations to the Canadian government.

The Canada-Asia Working Group is a collective of Canadian churches, Asian ethnic groups and individuals. It is particularly concerned with issues of human rights and social justice in Asian countries. The group conducts research and educational activities, telegram and letter-writing campaigns, film presentations and round-table discussions on Asian issues.

These are just a few of the many Canadian NGOs active in human rights. Whatever their activities, NGOs have made an invaluable contribution to the human rights cause. And they have developed a breadth of knowledge, experience and expertise in addressing these issues that can be matched by few other types of organizations. They will play an increasingly important role in protecting and promoting human rights in the future.



© CIDA/David Barbour

# ADVANCING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

This year Canadian women will be celebrating an important anniversary. It is just 60 years since they became "persons" — recognized as individuals in their own right. That momentous decision came in 1929 after five women from the province of Alberta appealed to the Privy Council in England — then, the highest court of appeal for Canadians — against the decision of Canadian courts that women were not "persons," and since only "persons" could be appointed to the Senate, women were not eligible.

Women in Canada have been fighting successfully for their rights ever since. In the 1960s, individual women and women's organizations convinced the federal government to establish a Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada. That commission's landmark report, published in 1970, was a blueprint for policy and legislation to ensure equality for women.

Many of its recommendations have been implemented. And as new issues have surfaced, demanding attention, women themselves have kept up the pressure for action. Most recently, a major achievement was the implementation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, with clauses to ensure the equality of women before and under the law. Intense lobbying by women themselves made sure that those clauses were included.

## Equality under the Law

The impact of the equality clauses now is apparent as test cases are brought before



Photo: SSC Photo Centre

the courts. Women's organizations are identifying these cases and supporting claimants as they pursue their complaints through the court system. One case being prepared in Ontario, for instance, argues that provincial laws permitting mandatory retirement have an adverse impact on women. Lawyers for a woman plaintiff will argue that since women are more likely than men to be poor in old age, laws requiring retirement at age 65 will disadvantage women much more than men.

Federal, provincial and territorial governments increasingly recognize that issues such as pay equity, employment equity and child care provision are important items on political and legislative agendas. Progress in these areas benefits not only women but society as a whole. These jurisdictions have appointed ministers

responsible for the status of women whose departments provide their governments with expertise on women's issues.

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), a non-governmental grassroots organization, originally established to ensure the Royal Commission's recommendations were implemented, acts as an umbrella organization for more than 560 women's groups, representing more than three million women.

Issues that had formerly been regarded solely as "women's issues" are increasingly seen as national concerns and occupy centre stage on the political and legislative agenda at all levels of government. Issues such as day care have figured prominently in televised election debates between federal party leaders

Equal rights ensure that women are full partners in society.

and show the fundamental changes in attitude that are occurring.

## Employment Equity

Providing equality for women in the workplace (employment equity) is a key objective of government policies. More than 75 per cent of women aged 20 to 44 now work outside their homes. Only about 10 per cent of the labour force — mainly in banks, transportation and communications companies — comes under federal government jurisdiction. But federal laws often set the standard for provincial jurisdictions.

Employment equity legislation was passed in 1985 covering all employers with more than 100 employees — both in the public and private sectors —

under federal jurisdiction. A companion program has also been set up for companies which do business with the federal government. These companies now will have to make a commitment to employment equity if they want to bid on federal government contracts.

The law requires employers to report their progress in integrating women and other target groups (visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and people with disabilities) into their work forces at all levels. The first reports were submitted in June 1988.

Federal laws providing for equal pay for work of equal value have been in place for more than a decade. This concept, also called pay equity, compares *different* jobs on the basis of skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions. It means that women and men who do work of equal value in the same establishment must be paid equally, even if their jobs are different. At the provincial level, laws moving beyond equal pay for equal work to "pay equity," are more recent, but women now are beginning to benefit.

**More Canadian women are entering non-traditional jobs.**

For example, a group of women cleaners working in schools in a part of Ontario just won a case that will give them a 50 per cent increase in salary. They were part-time workers and were being paid a much lower hourly wage than male custodians who worked full time and performed essentially the same work. The Ontario Human Rights Commission ruled that the women must be paid the same hourly rate as the men. In all jurisdictions, effective enforcement of the law is the key to progress.

### **Towards Better Settlements and Benefits**

Policies to help both women and men combine paid employment with their family responsibilities are becoming a priority. Maternity leave is guaranteed to Canadian women by statute in all jurisdictions. In addition, women and men under federal jurisdiction have the right to 24 weeks of unpaid parental leave.

The Unemployment Insurance program provides maternity benefits for 15 weeks, and benefits are also available to parents who adopt a child. But so far, there is no pro-



Photo: SSC Photo Centre

gram to provide replacement income to workers who take parental leave. Some unions — mostly in the public sector — have negotiated top-ups to these benefits so that workers on maternity leave receive close to full salary.

Child care is a major concern for Canadian families. Many have to rely on informal child care arrangements that are often unreliable and unsatisfactory. New legislation designed to lead to new cost-sharing agreements with the provinces and territories is a priority for the federal government. The agreements will improve the quality and quantity of child care spaces in Canada.

Apart from workplace issues, progress has been made in other areas of particular concern to women. Provinces have enacted family property laws that provide for sharing of family assets on divorce, and federal divorce laws have been reformed. New laws allow garnishment of pensions, income tax refunds and other federal payments when spouses default on court-authorized support

orders, and there is access to information in federal government data banks to help with enforcement. New federal funding is being allocated to expand accommodation in shelters and services for battered women and their children.

This year, Canada begins its third consecutive four-year term on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Canada is also actively pursuing the advancement of women within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Commonwealth. In 1990, Canada will host the third meeting of Commonwealth Ministers for Women's Affairs.

Progress has been made. But, of course, much remains to be done. Canada looks forward to that challenge. There is no question that Canadian women will push their governments and policymakers at all levels to maintain their efforts to advance the situation of women on both a national and international level.



Photo: SSC Photo Centre

# Celebrating Civilization

## *New Museum Blends Intellect with Imagination*



Photo: Malak

It rolls up softly from the eastern bank of the Ottawa River — a low, sensuous wave of mysterious curves, copper hills and ancient-looking, cliff-like vistas. Canada's newest museum seems shaped less by human hands than by centuries of fast-moving water, ice and wind. Yet the new Canadian Museum of Civilization, opening on June 29, is every inch a product of the information age — a prototype museum of the twenty-first century.

Innovation has been the watchword on the project from the very beginning. Architect Douglas Cardinal is renowned for his pioneering, organic approach to building. Many consider this his masterpiece.

### High-Tech Time Machine

Part technological tour de force, part scholarly time machine, the museum has been designed to present the history of Canada and its people with sweeping scope and dimension. In its vast halls, life-size reconstructions of historic sites are married to an advanced network of computer and audio-visual technology creating what Museum Director George MacDonald calls "the most stimulating and visually rich space anywhere in the world."

From the outset, everyone involved in the project realized that launching a vital new cultural institution meant rethinking what museums are all about. Gone is the static "display-case" mentality. Instead, many artifacts in the museum's collection will be set in a living historical context. At every turn, the skills of artists, actors, filmmakers, photographers, and craftspeople of all kinds have been called on to heighten the experience. The result? A hands-on appeal to the intellect and the senses — a place where learning and entertainment meet.

One of the museum's most eye-catching attractions is the great glazed space of the Grand Hall. Five stories high and larger than a football field, the hall's floor-to-ceiling wall of glass opens on a spectacular view of Parliament Hill and the Ottawa River. Here, teams of native craftspeople have created a traditional village set in a West Coast rain forest habitat. The village highlights exquisitely carved coastal-native totem poles from the museum's collection, standing proudly against a mysterious backdrop of immense coastal fir trees.

Transported back to the natural and human environments of the pre-European coast, visitors have a firsthand opportunity to experience the cultures that produced these works. Actors, dancers and performers are on site to capture the imagination. And direct audience involvement is always a possibility.

Everywhere, characters from West Coast native mythology will make their appearance. Under the huge cedar beams of the longhouses, adventurous visitors can beat drums, learn from storytellers, and join in the action. For the athletic, there will even be Haida canoes — hollowed out of a single tree trunk — to paddle. Events will change on a regular basis. The hall's performance facilities and a removable stage can adapt to a wide variety of special events.

The huge scale of the museum continues in the History Hall, a life-size tableau of important places and moments in Canada's past. From the arrival of the first Europeans — Norse sailors who made their way to the New World from Greenland — to the opening of Canada's North, multicoloured threads from the cultures that built

Canada's new Museum of Civilization combines architectural genius with modern technology to create an international cultural attraction.

the nation are woven through a landscape of time and space.

Here you could find yourself dancing the cotillion in a town square in old New France, surrounded by actors and performers recapturing the spirit of yesterday's lifestyles. Elsewhere, you can join in a nineteenth-century fur trading ceremony or explore dozens of other features of Canada's past, from a turn-of-the-century railway station, to an authentic example of the once ubiquitous Chinese laundry.

### Hats Off to Children

Children are in for special treatment from the moment they arrive. Architect Cardinal, true to his reputation for meticulous planning, has created a separate reception area for visiting schoolchildren. The arrival and departure area for buses has been laid out to keep the students and their teachers organized. For winter, facilities have been provided to

makes sure not one of the thousands of pairs of mittens and boots coming through the doors each day gets separated from its owner.

Once inside, children will discover their own space in Children's Museum. It's a place designed to give youngsters of all ages ample space for their creativity and wit. Here, nothing is the rule, rather

they are encouraged to explore the various exhibits. The museum's interactive systems, this year's exhibits and soon will be out in line with the rest of the world.

#### Computer World

Throughout the museum is a computer world. It allows the young audience to explore the world of the computer and the world of the museum. It is a place where the young audience can explore the world of the computer and the world of the museum.

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#### Museum Hall - a highlight

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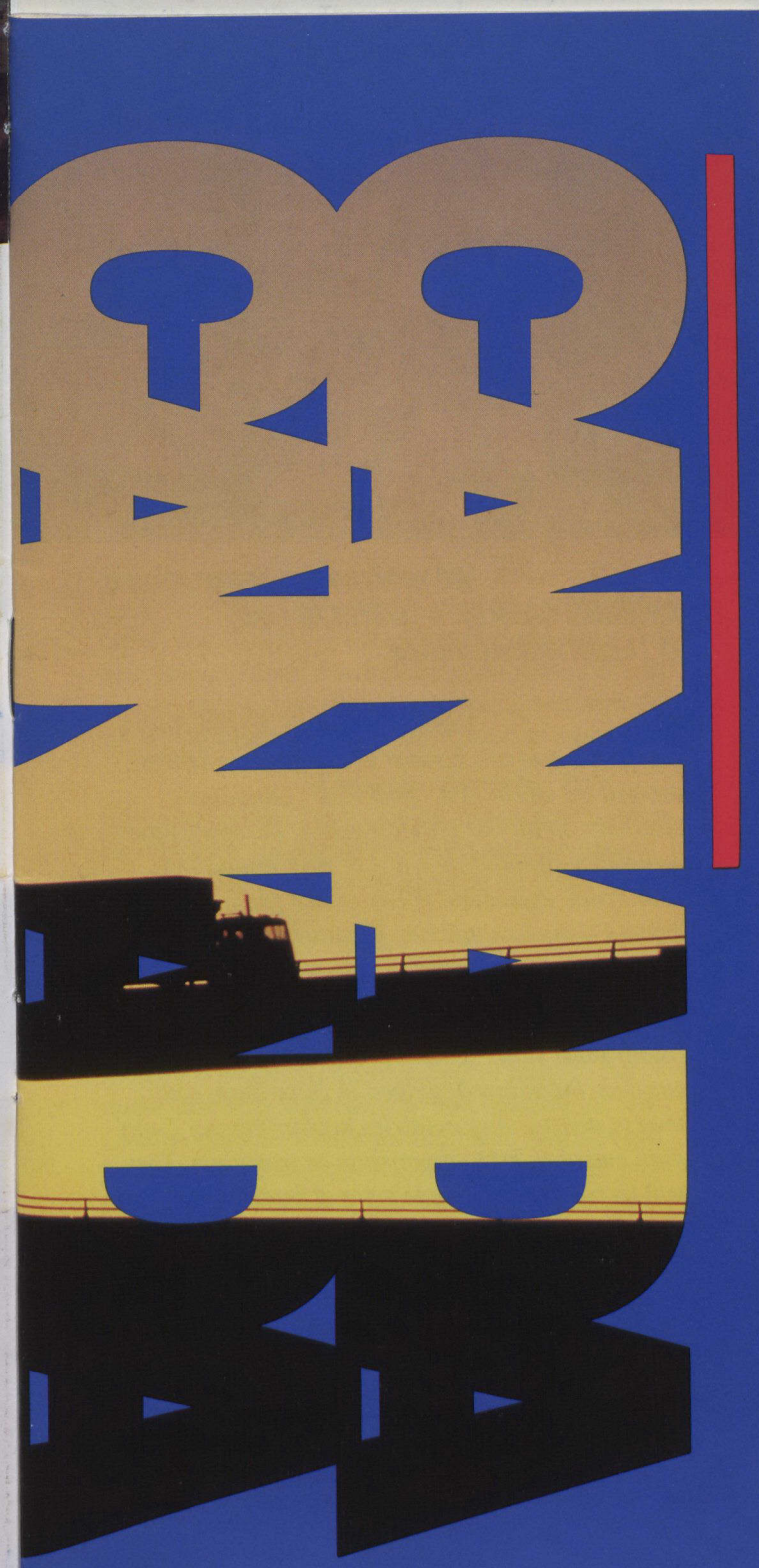
climbs a year-round light show — even a riverside theatre, where the show takes over the waterfront.

#### More Shows

Film lovers will be amazed by the museum's Imax-Orimax theatre — the first in the world to combine both of the Canadian-made and ultra-large screen formats. One cinema Orimax uses a semi-circular screen to surround the viewer with the action. Audiences say the effect is so real that seat belts should be mandatory. Next is the large arena cinema discovered by the public at Montreal's Expo '87 and later installed at Ottawa Place in Toronto and at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The system projects high-quality images 24 m high.

The museum will be the second major international cultural attraction to open in Canada's capital in as many years. The first, a half-century-old home for the arts, the home of the National Gallery of Canada, opened in 1988.

The shape of a nation: Canada's new Museum of Civilization reflects the land and its people.







# CANADA-GEARED FOR GROWTH

**F**oreign investors who have traditionally been attracted to Canada's growth and security will now find that Canada is an increasingly profitable place for manufacturing and distribution investments, with recently enhanced access to rewarding North American markets.

**T**he newly enacted Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States is sweeping away trade and investment barriers and now makes possible secure access to markets within the United States from a base in Canada.

## A secure, dependable and growing investment climate

The importance of the North American market of over 260 million people and the advantages of access to that market have been appreciated by both Canadian and non-Canadian companies. Major Canadian firms such as Magna International and Northern Telecom have made their presence felt in the North American market, as have companies representing such diverse industries as food processing (the Weston Group and McCain Foods); transportation equipment (Bombardier); building products (Genstar and MacMillan Bloedel); and real-estate development (Olympia and York).

**I**nternational companies such as Michelin Tire, Toyota and Hyundai have established Canadian plants to manufacture parts for North American or

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...The shape of a... Canada's... the land and its... Spring

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Film lovers will be amazed by the museum's... the first in the world to combine both of the... the effect is so real that... the large... discovered by the... installed at... in Washington. The system projects high-quality images 21 m high.

The museum will be the second major... attraction to open in Canada's capital in 25 years. The first... new home for the... of Canada, the... Spring

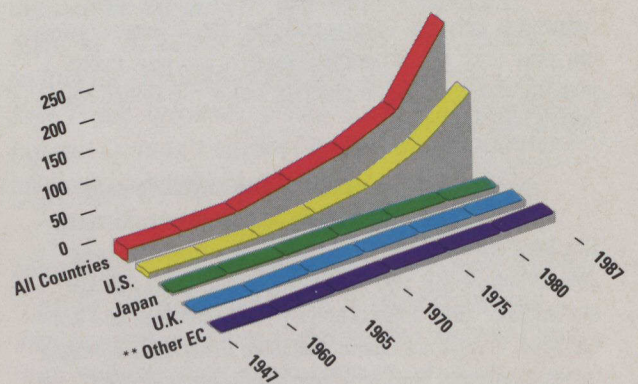
The shape of a... Canada's... the land and its... Spring

world markets. Companies such as Philips and Xerox manufacture products in Canada for international destinations.

**T**hese firms and many others recognize that the investment climate in Canada is healthy, polished and sophisticated. Canada has been known for a wealth of natural resources, low energy costs, a highly skilled and educated workforce, and financial services of international calibre. To these inherent advantages, Canada

**CANADA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE\* — 1947-1987**

Billions of Canadian Dollars



\*Sum of imports and domestic exports; up to 1975, not including gold.

\*\*Up to 1972, EC includes Belgium, France, West Germany, East Germany (through 1952 only), Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. After 1973, EC also includes Denmark and Ireland, and in 1987, only Portugal and Spain are included. The U.K., which joined the EC in 1973, is counted separately.

Source: Statistics Canada.



**BENEFITS FOR INVESTORS**

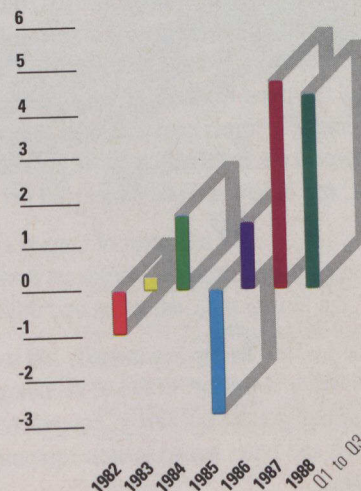
International businesses have been investing record levels of capital in Canada and have been receiving record level dividends. Recent surveys of foreign investor opinion by the Conference Board of Canada and the 1986 Kanao Mission of Japanese business leaders have reported on the positive changes in the perceptions of foreign business leaders regarding Canada's investment climate.

**Secure market access for investors**

The Free Trade Agreement now adds the attractiveness of a secure market of over 260 million people. More than 150 million live within a day's trucking distance of Toronto or Montreal.

**FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN CANADA**

Billions of Canadian dollars



Source: Statistics Canada.



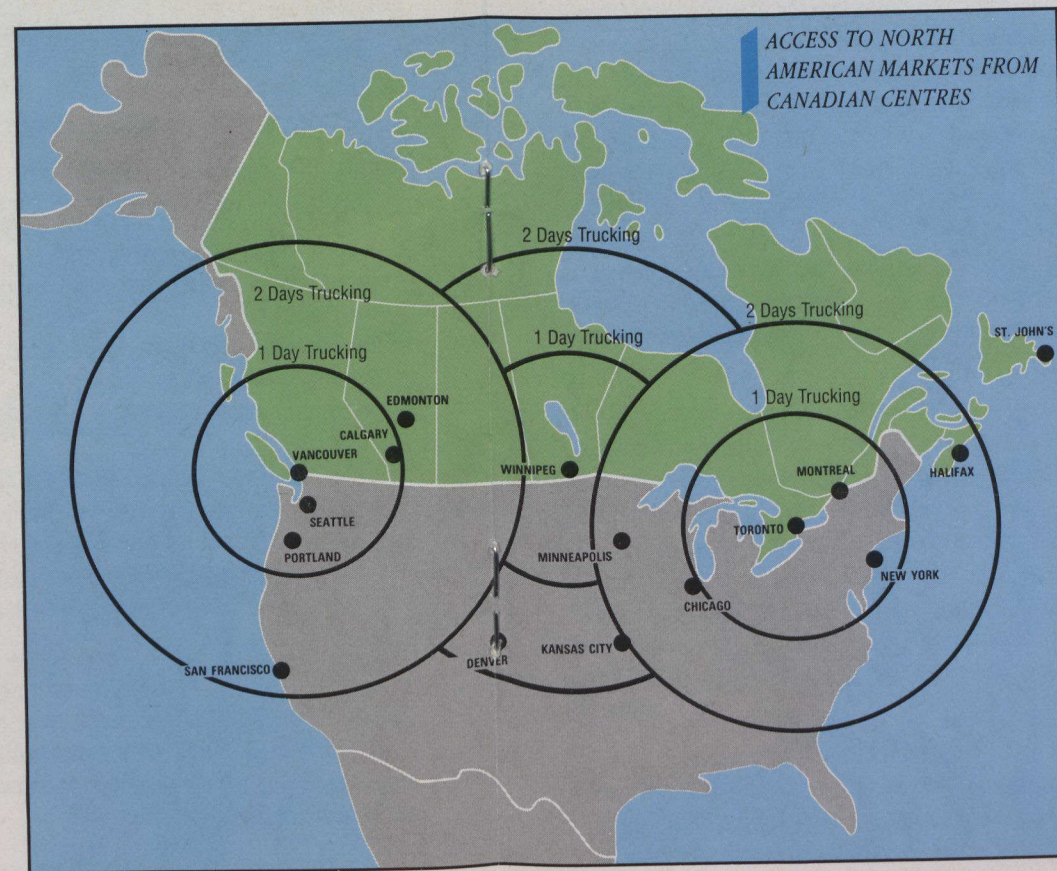
WHAT SOME INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS HAVE SAID ABOUT CANADA:

"Nearness to our automotive customers was a prime factor in selecting a plant site in Ontario."

Bill Kett, General Manager  
Manchester Plastics, Ltd.

"We have a good diversity of employees and industry that gives us a good employee base here in Stratford, Ontario."

Paul Jesson, Vice-President  
Beaulieu of Canada Ltd.



"The bottom line in the site selection was economics. Calgary has a good labour market and business environment for us."

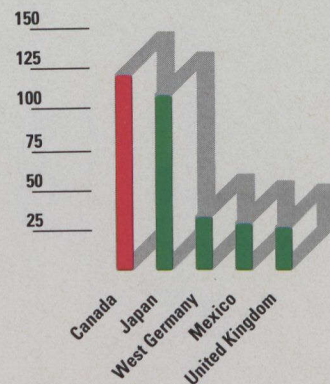
Scott Peters, General Manager,  
Assembly Operations  
Carbo Medics Canada, Ltd.

January 1, until January 1, 1993, the tariff reduction will proceed in equal steps until the tariffs are eliminated.

**O**n the remaining one-half of dutiable bilateral trade, including items such as clothing and textiles, appliances, as well as most processed foods and cosmetics, tariffs dropped by 10 per cent on the date of entry into force and will fall at the beginning of each year so that they are gradually eliminated in 10 equal steps. These items will become duty free by January 1, 1998.

**CANADA IS THE UNITED STATES' BEST TRADING PARTNER**

*U.S. trade in goods 1986  
Billions of U.S. dollars*



All 1986 figures are preliminary. Figures for U.S. exports to Canada in 1986 are from Statistics Canada; unless otherwise noted, all other figures are from U.S. Department of Commerce. Figures for U.S. imports are calculated on a customs basis. Sources: Statistics Canada and U.S. Department of Commerce.

...the sure not one of the thousands of pairs of mittens and socks coming through the doors each day gets separated from its owner. Inside, children will discover their own special Children's Museum. It's a place designed to give youngsters of all ages a good time for their creativity and wit. Here, being is the rule, rather

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...a year-round light show — even a rooftop theatre, where the show takes over the waterfront. When the museum's new Omnimax theatre — the first in the world to combine both of the Canadian-invented ultra-large screen formats in one cinema — opens, it will surround the viewer with the action. Audiences say the effect is to feel that you're right in the middle of the action. The system projects high-quality images 21 m high.

**F O R G R O W T H**

**Innovation for investors**

The Free Trade Agreement provides for flexible new approaches in a number of investment-related areas.

**G**overnment procurement provisions mark important new progress in expanding the opportunities for suppliers of goods to government markets. Obligations of both countries under the GATT Code (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) are broadened and deepened. Purchases by the U.S. government above C\$33 000 will be open to Canadian companies unless the purchases are reserved for small business or excluded for reasons of national security. This will allow Canadian companies to bid on approximately C\$4 billion in U.S. purchases. Jointly agreed principles governing bid-challenging procedures ensure equitable and effective treatment for potential suppliers, and there are detailed procedures for the exchange of government procurement information.

**T**he investor will benefit from innovative provisions for the exchange of services. Services have become increasingly mingled with the production, sale and distribution of goods. The principle of national treatment will be extended to most suppliers of commercial services. The agreement provides sectoral annexes to clarify general obligations to open up markets in three service sectors: architecture, tourism, and enhanced telecommunications and computer services. Scope is provided to negotiate more sectoral annexes in the future.

**A**ccess for business travellers will be easier. New rules governing temporary entry to the U.S. for business visitors, professionals, traders and investors, and inter-company transferees will come into effect, giving reciprocal access for Canadian and American business travellers to the other market. National laws governing their entry have been liberalized and entry procedures made quick and simple.

**Museum with a Nightlife**

...artists and performers play a key role in the museum's ongoing educational mission. They take centre stage in the museum's new evening program. The program will feature a variety of performances, including contemporary dance, music, and drama. The museum's new evening program will be a major attraction for the city's cultural scene. The program will be a major attraction for the city's cultural scene. The program will be a major attraction for the city's cultural scene.

The museum will be the second major international cultural attraction to open in Canada's capital in its early years. The first, a light house, was built for the 100th anniversary of the National Gallery of Canada, presiding over the city.

The choice of a new museum of Canadian culture is the best and by people.



**I**nvestment flows will be enhanced. The agreement recognizes that a hospitable and secure climate is indispensable to achieve the full benefits of reducing barriers to trade and investment. Thus, it seeks to provide an open and secure climate for investment. The agreement ensures that future regulation of Canadian investors in the U.S. and American investors in Canada results in treatment no less favourable than that extended to domestic investors in each country.

**T**he operation and sale of U.S.-owned firms in Canada, or Canadian-owned firms in the United States, will be subject, in each country, to the same rules as firms owned by domestic investors.

#### **GATT PROVISIONS UPHELD**

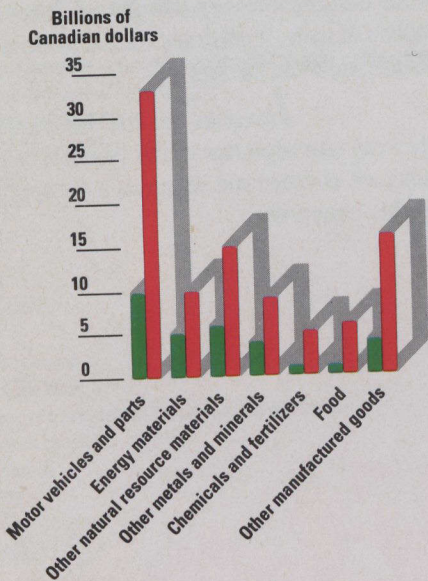
Canada is firmly committed to the GATT which is a cornerstone of Canadian trade policy. The Free Trade Agreement has been widely supported by Canada's GATT partners and was "strongly welcomed" by leaders of the Economic Summit.

#### **INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NOW AND INTO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**

Today's international investment setting is one characterized by rapid changes in the global economy and major changes in investment markets. Forward-looking investment policies have been put into place that encourage the opening of new businesses in Canada.

**T**he Canadian future depends on this flexible new approach to investment. Canada seeks to attract investors who recognize the value of the secure,

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES



1977 1987

Source: Bank of Canada Review, March 1988.

meaningful and profitable investment opportunities provided by the Free Trade Agreement.

**U**nder this agreement, lower consumer prices, the exploitation of economies of scale, the lower cost of intermediate goods imported from the U.S., and a more efficient allocation of resources in the economy

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...a year...  
...even a riverside theatre,  
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Stage Movies

Film-lovers will be amazed by the museum's Inex-Ommimax theatre — the first in the world to combine both of the Canadian-invented large-screen formats in one cinema. The 2.50m wide-screen to surround the viewer with the action.

Audiences say the effect is so real that seat belts should be mandatory. This is the large format cinema discovered by the public at Montreal's Expo '67 and later installed at Ontario Place in Toronto and at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The system projects high-quality images 21 m high.

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will result in over 120 000 new jobs by 1993. Canada will have an even more flexible and innovative economy and experience a permanent boost to Canadian real incomes.

**T**he Free Trade Agreement is the largest trade deal ever between two nations. It covers over C\$200 billion in trade. It enhances Canada's role as a gateway to North American markets.

**I**nvestors will find that ways in which they can take advantage of this unprecedented opportunity are as varied and unique as is the spectrum of the world's enterprises.

F O R G R O W T H

**List of additional publications available**

- *The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement — Synopsis*
- *The Canada U.S. Trade Agreement in Brief*  
(Also available in German, Italian, Greek, Portuguese and Chinese languages)
- *Canada's New Free Trade Agreement: Investment* (pamphlet)

Copies can be obtained by contacting your nearest Canadian embassy, high commission, or consulate or by writing to:

Free Trade Publications (BTC)  
Department of External Affairs  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada  
K1A 0G2  
Tel: 1-800-267-8527  
Fax: (613) 996-9709

- *Prospectus Canada*
- *Canada is the Place*

Copies of these two publications can be obtained by contacting:

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Investment Canada  
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Fax: (613) 996-2515

Trade Communications Abroad  
Department of External Affairs  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0G2

Canada, 1989

(Publié également en français)

It rolls up softly from the eastern bank of the Ottawa River — a low, sensuous wave of mysterious curves, conical hills and ancient-looking, cliff-like walls. Canada's newest museum seems shaped less by human hands than by centuries of fast-moving water, ice and wind. Yet the new Canadian Museum of Civilization, now set for June 29, is every inch a product of the information age — a prototype museum of the twenty-first century.

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#### New-York Times Magazine

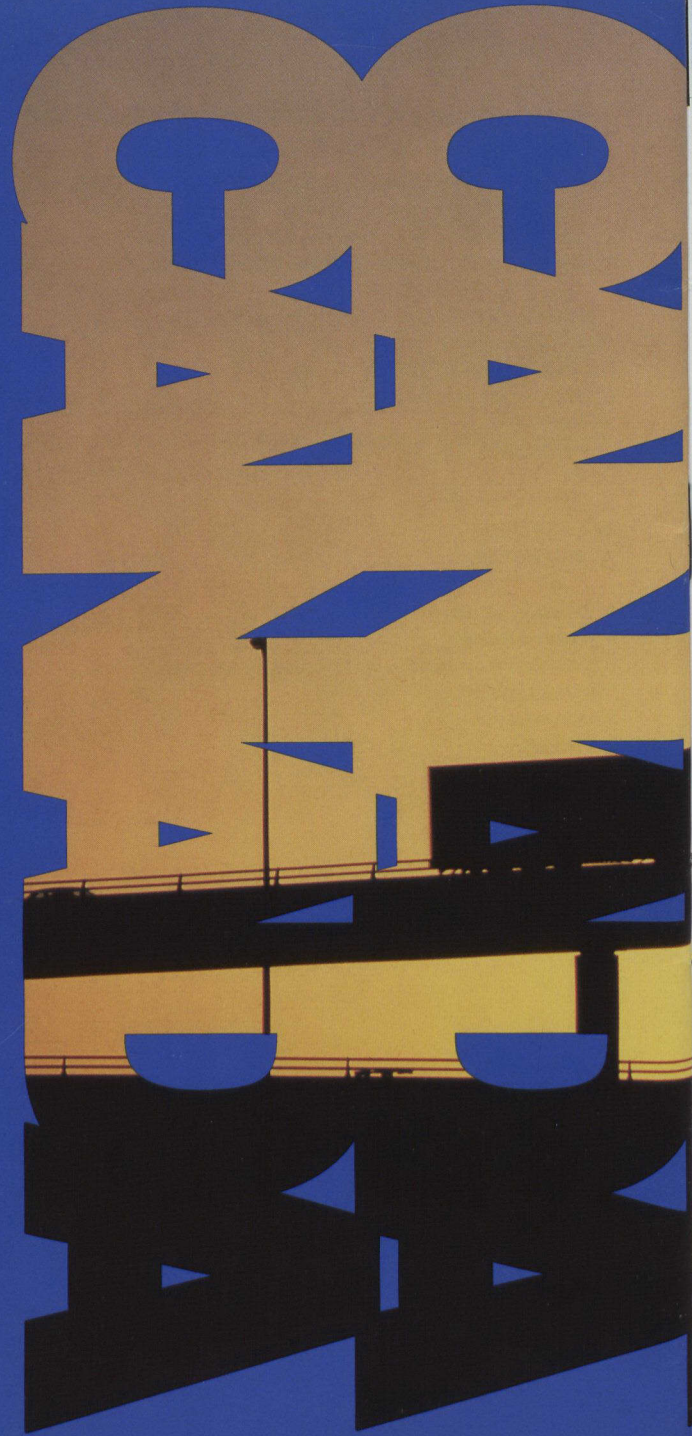
Part technological tour de force, part sensory time machine, the museum has been designed to present the history of Canada and its people with sweeping scope and dimension. In its vast halls, life-size reconstructions of historic sites are married to an advanced network of computer and audio-visual technology creating what Museum Director George MacDonell calls "the most stimulating and visually rich space anywhere in the world."

From the nation's historic heartland to the remote north and west, the museum will explore what made Canada what it is today. From the "discovery" of the continent, many artifacts in the museum's collection will be set against a historical backdrop of events, actors, and photographers, and a range of art, music, and film called on to heighten the experience. The museum's hands-on approach to education and the sciences will place visitors in an "entertainment" mode.

One of the museum's most eye-catching attractions is the great-sized spiral of the Great Hall. Five stories high and larger than any other first-class hall's lobby, the ceiling wall of white canvas is a spectacular view of the great river valley of the Ottawa River. Here, teams of artists and sculptors have created a traditional aboriginal set in a West Coast rain forest habitat. The village highlights indigenous culture with the museum's architecture standing proudly against a backdrop of the great coastal forests.

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Canada



External Affairs  
Canada

Affaires extérieures  
Canada

make sure not one of the thousands of pairs of mittens and boots coming through the doors each day gets separated from its owner.

Once inside, children will discover their own special Children's Museum. It's a place designed to give youngsters of all ages ample scope for their creativity and wit. Here, touching is the rule, rather than the exception. There are objects to climb on, to feel and hear, and even taste. For children who cannot get enough fresh air and exercise, the learning experience continues in a supervised outdoor play area.

### Folk Art to Fine Art

While much of the museum departs from conventional exhibit philosophy, designers have retained some aspects of the traditional museum. One very large-scale exhibition hall has been reserved for major travelling exhibits from around the world. In the native art gallery, pieces from the museum's extensive collection of Canadian aboriginal art are on display. The gallery provides an inspiring encounter with the distinctive vision of past and present Canadian aboriginal artists — a vision admired throughout the world.

Nearby, a Native People's Exhibition Hall will show how archeologists are unravelling the mysteries of the past, retracing the steps of North America's first people in their journey from the Asian continent, thousands of years before the first Europeans. Visitors can see the natural environments where Canada's distinctive aboriginal cultures evolved and appreciate each culture's intimate relationship with the land.

From folk art to fine art, other aspects of Canada's cultural heritage are on view in the Folk Art and Traditions Exhibition Hall. These exhibits showcase the cultural dyna-

mics of a young nation that has welcomed the peoples of the world. Innovative contemporary dance and art give visitors a sense of the current Canadian cultural scene, while folk artists present the achievements of Canada's many ethnic traditions.

### Computer Tutors

Throughout the museum, interactive computer terminals are ready to instruct, guide, help plan a day's visit, or research the museum's collections. Optical disk technology allows students and scholars to scan catalogues of the museum's entire collection via computer. Printers connected to the system in some areas of the museum will reproduce any photographs or text. And the "layered" databases being created to support studies at the museum will enable visitors, students, researchers and private collectors to explore subjects in as much depth as they require.

In fact, the museum is one of the most electronically sophisticated structures in the world, wired with hundreds of thousands of kilometres of electronic and fibre-optic cable networks. In addition to providing high-quality images throughout the

museum and networking with the various computer systems, this electronic wizardry soon will link the museum with the rest of Canada and the world.

Planners call the concept "electronic outreach." It allows Canadians everywhere to enjoy many special events at the museum via satellite links and television. And, through the services of the museum's "Médiatex," all the computerized inventories, databases and optical disk catalogues will eventually be accessible for study across Canada and abroad.

### Museum with a Nightlife

If artists and performers play a key role in the museum's daytime educational mission, at night they take centre stage. After dark, the museum lets its hair down for an all-out entertainment experience — a nightlife rich in options and sparkling with high-tech pizzazz.

An evening here could start in one of the in-house restaurants — with fine cuisine from many cultural traditions and spectacular views of the cliffs and the Gothic spires of Parliament Hill. After dinner there's the dance and drama of heritage festivals, dazzling multi-media specta-

cles, a year-round light show — even a riverside theatre, where the show takes over the waterfront.

### Mega Movies

Film-lovers will be amazed by the museum's Imax-Omnimax theatre — the first in the world to combine both of the Canadian-invented ultra-large screen formats in one cinema. Omnimax uses a semi-spherical screen to surround the viewer with the action. Audiences say the effect is so real that seat belts should be mandatory. Imax is the large format cinema discovered by the public at Montreal's Expo '67 and later installed at Ontario Place in Toronto and at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The system projects high-quality images 21 m high.

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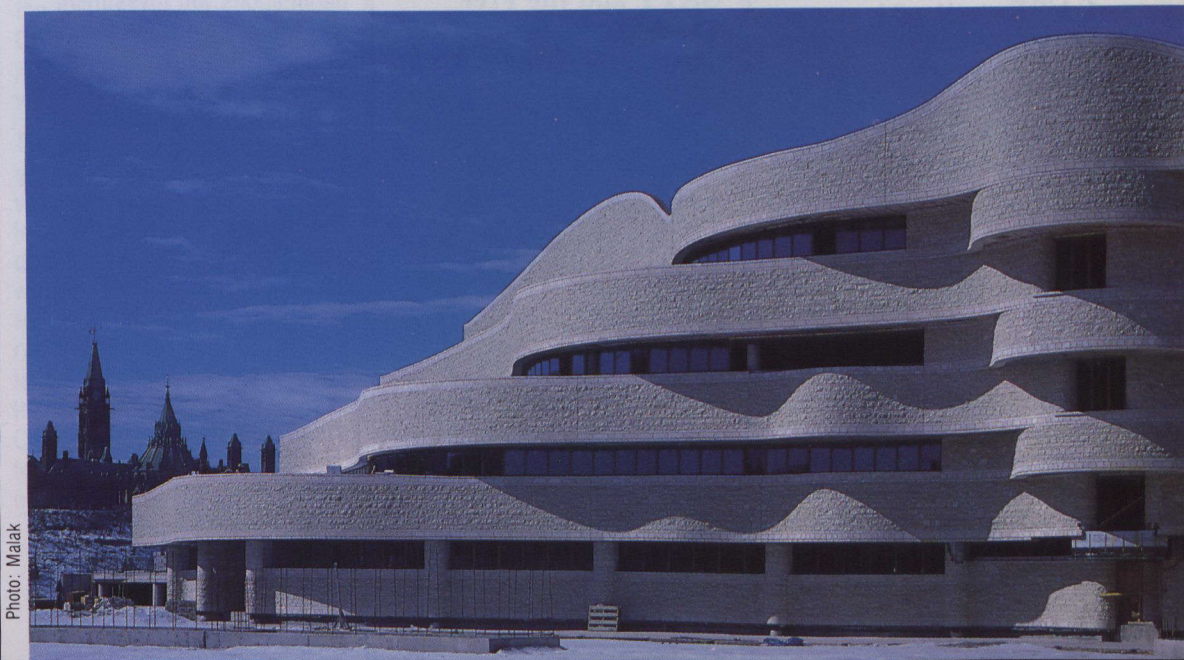


Photo: Malak

# **P**rosperity through World Trade

**T**he stakes are too high, the benefits are too great to give in to protectionism. We should seize upon this opportunity to reinforce the multilateral trading system on which the health of the global economy depends.

— The Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney,  
Prime Minister of Canada

With this clear message, Prime Minister Mulroney opened the mid-term review of the Uruguay Round of international trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Held in Montreal's Palais de Congrès from December 5 to 9, the Montreal Ministerial Meeting brought together trade ministers and officials from 103 nations to review developments in the Uruguay Round, launched in September 1986, and to provide direction for the final two years of negotiations.

## **GATT**

With most of the world's trading partners now members, the GATT has become the cornerstone of the world trading system. Founded in 1947 by a group of 23 nations, GATT membership has grown to include 96 countries, while several others adhere to its basic rules and principles.

The original objective of the GATT remains the same today as when a number of countries met in Havana right after the Second World War to lay the foundation for an international trade organization. That

goal is to lower trade barriers and improve market access through negotiation and accommodation as an important foundation for the world's prosperity.

The global economy in which the GATT was founded 41 years ago has changed markedly. And the GATT has attempted to keep pace with change through seven major rounds of multilateral trade negotiations since 1947.

As one of the founding members of the GATT, Canada has long been a staunch supporter of its objectives. It offered to host the first-ever mid-term meeting of the current round of negotiations because of the importance that this country places on multilateral liberalization of trade. Evidence of this commitment was further demonstrated by the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) recently forged with the United States which liberalized trade significantly between Canada and the U.S.

## **GATT and the Free Trade Agreement**

"Bilaterals have never been considered a dirty word at GATT because they have always been considered a way to move things forward," said GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel, of the Free Trade Agreement. This view reflects the Canadian perspective that the GATT and FTA are complementary and reinforcing programs. "When we negotiated the Free Trade Agreement with



the United States, it was under the terms and conditions of GATT," said International Trade Minister John C. Crosbie in his opening statement in Montreal. "In many ways, the hard work done in the Canada-U.S. free trade negotiations, on investment and trade in services for example, has already covered some useful ground for these much larger and more complex negotiations under the GATT."

The Uruguay Round is the most ambitious and complex set of trade negotiations to date. The 15 negotiating groups set their agenda early in 1987 and have been hard at work on their approach to each issue since then. The negotiations are intended to further reduce or eliminate some present-day tariff or non-tariff trade barriers.

They also are to pursue the development of stronger and expanded trade rules and attempt to resolve such contentious issues as agricultural subsidies. Through the Uruguay Round, the GATT hopes to bring newer and increasingly important areas such as the trade in services, trade-related intellectual property and trade-related investment under a system of multilateral rules.

## **Montreal Meeting**

In his opening remarks at Montreal, Prime Minister Mulroney emphasized the importance of trade not only to the well-being of Canada (it accounts for nearly one-third of all economic activity in Canada and some three million jobs here depend on

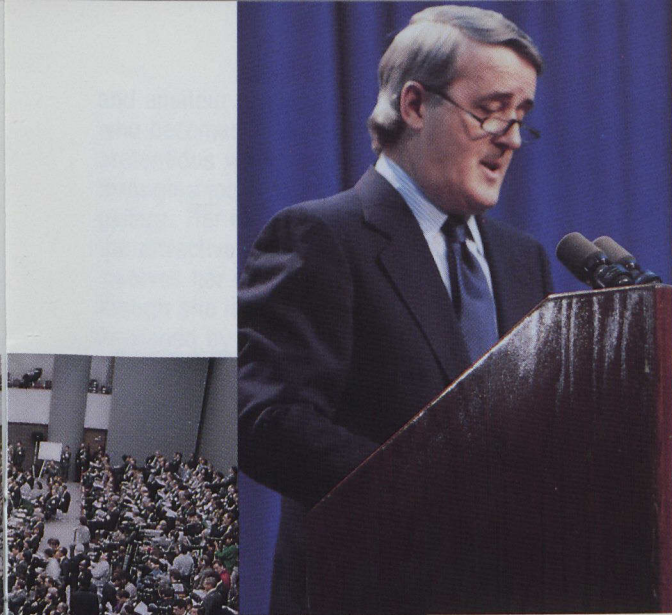


Photo: Laurie Storsäter

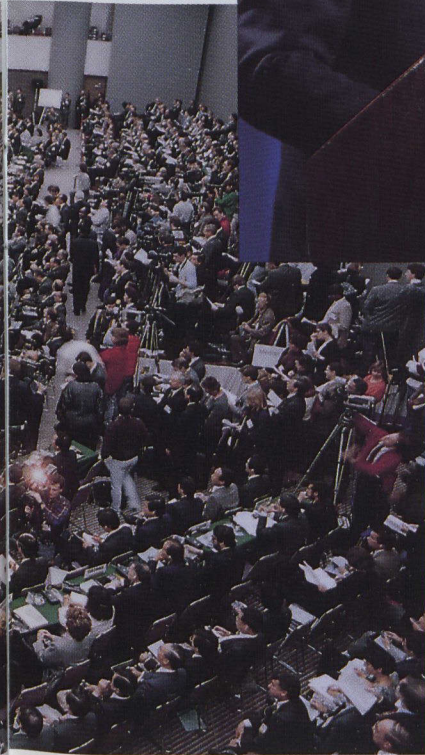


Photo: Palais des Congrès de Montréal

**Prime Minister Brian Mulroney addressing GATT negotiators at the Montreal ministerial mid-term review of the Uruguay Round.**

agricultural policies. As a consequence, agriculture in past GATT rounds was put to one side as being too politically sensitive to negotiate.

A week of negotiations involving both ministers and officials produced no compromise on this issue in Montreal.

"Canada has placed a high priority on long-term reform of agricultural trade," said Minister Crosbie at the close of the meeting. "Despite the concerted efforts of Canada and other countries to forge a consensus on the goal of long-term agricultural reform, the gap between the European Community and the U.S. was just too great to bridge this week."

The Montreal meeting wound up with a decision to reconvene at the senior official level in Geneva in April to deal with the four issues on which agreement was not reached: agriculture, trade-related intellectual property, textiles and safeguards. Of the Geneva meeting, Mr. Crosbie said: "The decision to extend this phase of the negotiations is a rational

international trade) but also "the key to relations between developed and developing countries."

Mr. Mulroney also addressed the subject of agriculture, one of the central issues on the negotiating table. He called for the fair and equitable liberalization of agricultural trade and the elimination of trade-distorting subsidies that have proved costly to Canadian farmers. "Canada has pressed hard on agricultural issues and we will accept commitments if they are fair and equivalent to those accepted by other major participants in the trade negotiations," said the prime minister.

The issue of agricultural trade has proved a difficult one to resolve to date. Most agricultural trade measures are directly linked to national

response to developments over the past week. It preserves the best of what we achieved this week and gives us time for cool re-examination of the problem areas. Most importantly, it prevents a stalemate which might have jeopardized the not insignificant gains we made here."

### The Road Ahead

Important headway was made in 11 of the 15 working groups. The most significant gains were achieved in the areas of market access, dispute settlement, functioning of the GATT system, trade in services, tropical products, and more effective GATT rules, many of which are of high priority to Canada.

**Market Access.** A framework was developed for negotiating a substantial reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers, including those affecting exports of resource-based products at all stages of processing.

**Dispute Settlement.** A provisional agreement which will improve the establishment and functioning of GATT panels and reduce the possibility of dispute-settlement delays was achieved. Greater flexibility will be provided by expanded use of arbitration, conciliation and mediation procedures.

**Trade in Services.** Agreement was reached that substantive negotiations should intensify on a multilateral framework to be applied to the broadest range of service industries possible, and that the process should involve progressive liberalization of trade impediments.

**Tropical Products.** Canada contributed to an important package of measures designed to liberalize trade in products of particular importance to developing countries. With the new offer in place, most

of Canada's imports of tropical products, worth some \$1.2 billion annually, would enter Canada duty-free or at a special preferential rate.

**Functioning of the GATT System.** A provisional agreement was struck that allows for the establishment of a new trade policy review mechanism to carry out periodic reviews of trade policies and practices of GATT contracting parties, greater ministerial involvement to provide stronger political direction to GATT activities, and greater co-operation among GATT members and other major international economic institutions.

**More Effective GATT Rules.** Agreement was achieved on a balanced and comprehensive negotiating framework to improve current GATT rules on both trade-distorting subsidies and the application of countervailing measures. This framework includes the need to define subsidies, elaborate new disciplines on trade remedies, and specify conditions for non-countervailability of subsidies. Negotiations now will begin on ways of reducing the distorting impact of trade-related investment measures such as local content and export performance requirements.

The task facing the participants of the Montreal meeting was far from simple. And although the results were not entirely what Canada and many other countries had hoped for, they were, nonetheless, encouraging. "The GATT is alive and well, albeit with some aches and pains," Mr. Crosbie stressed in his closing remarks. "However, Canada and every other participant is committed to the successful conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations by the end of 1990. We have a difficult task ahead, but not an impossible one."



# Canada's Filmmakers — They Shoot, They Score



Photo: Bertrand Carrière

In the competitive and fickle world of popular cinema, film producers often say that to make good films, you need the right mix of art and commerce. Recent evidence indicates Canadian filmmakers have discovered that elusive mix. For three years running, Canadian films have received critical and popular acclaim both at home and abroad.

"The Australians had all the attention before, but the new producers of interesting products are the Canadians — and we're buying them," says Romaine Hart, a British film distributor who was instrumental in putting Australian films on the map a few years ago.

The current wave of interest began in 1986 with a low-budget offering by Quebec director Denys Arcand. *The Decline of the American Empire* (*Le Déclin de l'empire américain*) won the International Critic's Prize at the Cannes Film Festival and went on to win eight Genie awards, including Best Film, Best Director and Best Screenplay, as well as an Oscar nomination for Best Foreign Language Film. An intellectual adult comedy, *Decline* centres around a day in the life of eight Montreal academics. They discuss their past sexual experiences and how sex relates to almost everything in life. Flashbacks of their amusing and bawdy escapades punctuate their racy banter.

Two other Canadian films were huge hits at Cannes in 1987. *Night Zoo* (*Un Zoo, la nuit*) by Montreal director Jean-Claude Lauzon received a thunderous standing ovation. Similar enthusiasm greeted the opening of *I've Heard the Mermaids Singing* by Toronto filmmaker Patricia Rozema.

*Night Zoo* is a thriller set in the seedy underworld of Montreal. Much of the story concentrates on the predicament that greets Stick, the film's main character, upon his release from prison. But Lauzon tempers this story of darkness and danger with another tale: the saner, more touching account of Stick's reconciliation with his aging father.

Louise Portal and Gabriel Arcand in Denys Arcand's *The Decline of the American Empire*.

Stylistically shot and thoughtfully directed, *Night Zoo* is a rich and powerful film — a fine example of the vision and talent of Canada's new generation of filmmakers. *Night Zoo* has won 13 Genie awards and has been sold to more than a dozen countries.

*I've Heard the Mermaids Singing* won the prestigious Prix de la Jeunesse 1987 at Cannes and was nominated for nine Genie awards. A stylized fantasy, *Mermaids* is the heartwarming story of Polly, a temporary secretary

and amateur photographer who becomes involved in the pretentious world of art through a job in a small art gallery. Her infatuation with the attractive female curator involves her in fraud. Although she is hurt and disillusioned by those she most admires, Polly's unique character enables her to survive the experience.

*Mermaids* has already racked up sales far in excess of its \$350 000 budget, and extensive distribution rights have been secured.

Another recent hit is *Family Viewing* by director Atom Egoyan. Winner of the Prix Alcan at the 1987 Montreal New Cinema Festival, it was also selected for the 1987 Berlin Film Festival Forum and won the Festival of Festivals' Toronto City Award the same year. *Family Viewing* is a provocative deadpan comedy that takes a dark look at family relationships in the video era. It focuses on the breakdown of the family unit by using satire to examine the effects of technology on human emotion.

Director Egoyan shot a substantial part of the film on different kinds of videotape and intercut them with film to create a kind of visual interplay. Egoyan, whose first feature, *Next of Kin*, was also well received, has established himself as a major director with a singular voice.

An altogether different era is brought to the screen by director Francis Mankiewicz, with his brilliant costume drama of the 1920s and 1930s — *Revolving Doors* (*Les portes tournantes*). The film is both a sentimental period piece and a modern drama. Its protagonist — a

The award-winning *Night Zoo* is a compelling drama by one of Quebec's most promising filmmakers.



Céleste (Monique Spaziani), a determined and stylish piano player in *Les Portes Tournantes*.

brooding, contemporary artist played by Gabriel Arcand — retreats from his marital problems and his inability to communicate with his son by poring over his mother's memoirs. The lives of mother and son show how the past influences today's culture.



Another recent Canadian success is *Dead Ringers* by David Cronenberg, one of the country's best-known filmmakers (*Videodrome*, *The Fly*). A realistic drama, the film represents somewhat of a departure for Cronenberg, whose earlier works were science fiction or horror films.

*Dead Ringers* explores the bizarre lives of identical twins, Elliot and Beverly Mantle, both portrayed by English actor Jeremy Irons. Inseparable as youngsters, they grow up to become famous gynaecologists and remain deeply connected in a number of disturbing ways. They share their medical expertise and become involved with the same woman — an actress named Kate, played by Canadian Geneviève Bujold. The climax is a horrifying confrontation that forces them to face up to the many ties that bind them.

This spring, *Laura Laur* — a film by Quebec director Brigitte Sauriol — is slated to première at Cannes. Based on the novel of the same name by Suzanne Jacob (winner of the 1983 Governor General's Award), it is the story of a free-spirited, uncompromising woman (played by Portuguese-Canadian Paula de Vasconcelos) who draws men to her even though she threatens their dominance.

*Laura Laur* is one of a trio of promising Canadian films that will make their début at Cannes this year. The other two are *Jesus of Montreal*, Denys Arcand's ambitious \$4.2 million follow-up to *Decline*, and *Comment faire l'amour avec un Nègre sans se fatiguer*, a quirky sex satire based on a best-selling novel by Haitian-Canadian writer Dany Laferrière.

Cannes will once again provide an international context from which to judge the Canadian film scene. If recent past performances are any indication, Canada will continue to be seen as a country that can create movies that are not only culturally its own but competitive with the best the world has to offer.

Photo: Takashi Seida

# Degrassi Defies TV Taboos



On "Degrassi Junior High," nothing is unmentionable. Joey goes shopping for a condom for that important first date. Stephanie nearly drowns in her father's liquor cabinet. Lucy is sexually harassed by a teacher. Caitlin wonders if she might be a lesbian, and Spike experiences the age-old teenage catastrophe: "I think I'm pregnant."

These are just some of the challenges of adolescence that the televised students of "Degrassi Junior High" deal with from week to week. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation program now is seen in 40 countries the world over. It has won seven international awards and in the process has challenged all the old ideas about what can and cannot be talked about on television.

Fresh, realistic, and emotionally complicated, the show is the brainchild of director Kit Hood, producer Linda Schuyler, and a company of Toronto schoolchildren who act as both performers and field researchers. The concept originated 10 years ago with "The Kids of Degrassi Street" and continues with "Degrassi Junior High." Both series are watched by millions of kids from Iceland to Australia.

However, topics such as teen pregnancy and homosexuality scare television executives. In fact, last year the British Broadcasting Corporation refused to air four episodes. But "Degrassi's" creators have not backed down. In one episode this season, a student named Wheels loses his parents to a drunk driver. Children watching an episode such as this need more than the facile platitudes often offered on television to deal with tragedies.

"The main thing is to avoid adult fantasies about childhood," says Schuyler. To do that she and director Hood rely on the children themselves, who never miss more than three consecutive days of public school and supply the personal bases for most of the material.

Unwanted sexual advances, drug dealers, macho misconceptions, and censorship are just a few of the dilemmas faced by the kids of "Degrassi Junior High."

In the view of the show's creators, the traditional situation comedy with its patronizing advice from all-knowing adults sadly underestimates its young audience. "With our show, the kids help the kids," Schuyler explains. But even better than that, "Degrassi" gives them alternatives. It's not simply a case of: "You have to do this or such and such will happen." The show in fact portrays the students facing a variety of choices from which they try to make the best decision.

Hood and Schuyler have some tough choices to make too. Schuyler tells of how she is spending less time with her charges these days and a lot more time on the phone. The unfamiliar lure of big-time show business is leading this schoolteacher down an unfamiliar street.

"I'm resisting getting bigger," Schuyler admits. "In fact, I'm very happy with the size of the company the way it is. I guess that's the double-edged sword of success: once you deliver something that people really want, all of a sudden they want more of it — much more of it."

Undoubtedly, the show's irreplaceable element is its process. If they change the process, the production could become bigger and faster, and "Degrassi" could lose its soul. But the dilemmas associated with success are infinitely more desirable than the problems of failure. The fact remains that "Degrassi" is riding high and "the kids" are doing just fine.

Photo: PWT Inc.

# Native Ballet: The Spirit Dances



**In the Land of Spirits** — a vibrant combination of native mythology and contemporary ballet.

**I**n the *Land of Spirits* is North America's first full-scale native contemporary ballet. Its blend of the traditional with the modern strikes a responsive chord in its audiences. At its gala première in Ottawa's National Arts Centre, it received a 10-minute standing ovation.

The ballet features native dancers, artists, designers and musicians in a collaborative effort to bring native history, mythology, music and dance into the cultural mainstream. The ballet was choreographed by Jacques Lemay of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet in collaboration with Raoul Trujillo, a Genizaro Indian from New Mexico and one of the three principal dancers in *Spirits*. The result is a balanced combination of authentic native dance, classical ballet, and modern dance movements.

The ballet's music is derived from traditional native music which has been woven into a full symphonic score, highlighting the rich sounds of the pan flute and the native drums. The score was written by Canadian composer Miklos Massey with the assistance of John Kim Bell. Bell, the first North American native conductor, produced the show in conjunction with the Canadian Native Arts Foundation (CNAF), an organization dedicated to promoting and developing native artists.

The real showstoppers are the dazzling sets and costumes by award-winning designer Mary Kerr and native visual artist Maxine Noël. They perfectly interweave traditional native elements and modern design.

*Spirits* begins with the descent to Earth of the first woman, Winona (played by Suzanne Brown, a dancer with both Cree and Cherokee roots). The union of Winona

and the Creator produces an idyllic Indian society. But inevitably the elements of modern life intrude and take over the stage.

The Alcoholic, played by Antonio Lopez (who has both Apache and Navajo roots), enters the scene and falls in love with Winona. Then, suddenly, she is kidnapped by the Lord of the Underworld (Raoul Trujillo) and taken to the evil Land of Spirits. The Alcoholic gathers his courage to fight off the Lord of the Underworld. Through his struggle the Alcoholic is transformed into a hero and cured of his addiction.

The message, says Bell, is, "We have to go forward with courage and pride."

Born on the Mohawk Kahnawake reserve near Montreal, John Kim Bell studied both piano and violin. He began his professional career at 17 in New York as assistant conductor for a Broadway musical. The following year, he became conductor for the

Photo: Optima

Broadway hit, *No, No, Nanette*; at 18, he was the youngest professional conductor in the United States.

Bell has conducted more than 30 national tours and Broadway musicals. For the 1980-81 season, Bell was apprentice conductor for the Toronto Symphony. After a year with the symphony, Bell studied in Italy and then returned to New York to become the music director of the Dance Theatre of Harlem and the Eglevsky Ballet companies.

For the moment, Bell has put aside his flourishing career to focus on the CNAF. *Spirits* is the organization's newest big project, and the gala performance alone raised more than \$70 000. Plans are already under way to put the production on a 1989-90 tour of Canada and Europe. If the première performance is any indication, then international success for *In the Land of Spirits* lies just ahead.

# Montreal, c'est magnifique!

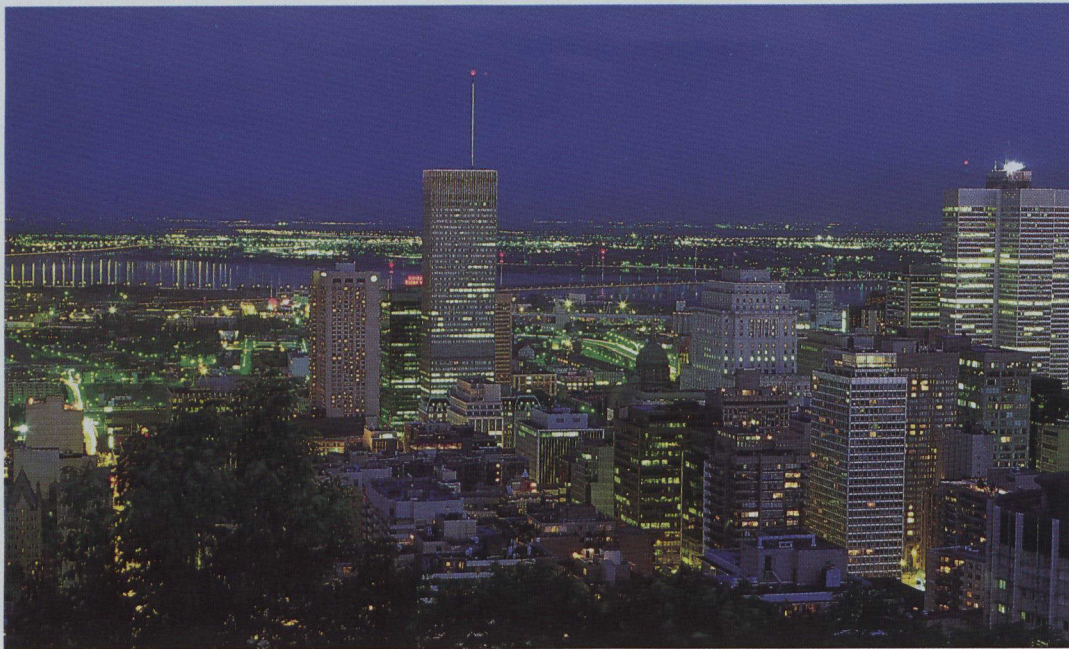
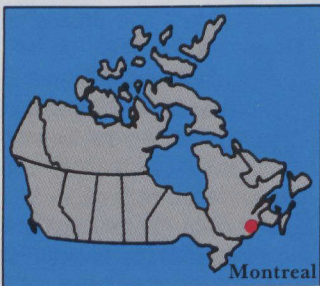


Photo: Malak

A spectacular night view of Montreal from the top of Mount Royal.



**A**t the crossroads of Europe and America, Montreal evinces an indescribable charm. With its two distinct personalities, it embraces at the same time the glittering new city of soaring skyscrapers and the quaint old city of cobblestone streets and 300-year-old buildings, affectionately known as "Vieux Montréal."

Montreal is widely acknowledged as one of North America's most cosmopolitan centres. During its development — particularly the

unprecedented and dynamic growth of the last 20 years — the city has truly become an international metropolis, open to all world cultures.

## In the Beginning

Although its heart beats to the rhythm of North America, two-thirds of the city's three million inhabitants boast French roots and have clung to the culture of the original settlers.

Setting out to discover the northwest passage to India from France, navigator Jacques Cartier set foot in 1535 on the site of Hochelaga, an Iroquois village of several thousand inhabitants, and became the first recorded European to visit the Island of Montreal. A century later, the Société de Notre-Dame formed a settlement in Montreal.

Fur trading became the ultimate means of survival for the tiny colony and it slowly

developed into a large commercial concern. A peace treaty signed with the five Indian nations of the region at the outset of the eighteenth century led to a boom in economic growth that made Montreal the business capital of New France.

## Industrial Expansion

During the years that followed, prosperous fur and lumber trade with Britain led to massive immigration from the British Isles and resulted in unprecedented economic growth. Then, fundamental changes began to take place in transportation and industry. Expansion of the St. Lawrence canal system and deepening of the channel to Quebec City made Montreal the principal seaport, and rail construction turned the city into the hub of the railway system.

Today, Montreal is considered one of North America's primary urban centres. Strategically located at the con-

fluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, its great international port is ranked second in North America — after New York and before Baltimore.

Although the greater Montreal region makes up slightly less than 3 per cent of Quebec's total land surface, it is home to more than half the population and 70 per cent of the province's manufacturing industries (9 000 firms).

More than 200 large companies have their head offices in Montreal, and these are joined by new ones every year. Included are 12 banks, 15 major insurance companies, several notable brokerage firms, the Montreal Stock Exchange and three of Canada's major engineering consultant firms: SNC, Lavalin and Monenco.

In summer the streets of Montreal come alive with the laughter and chatter of the sidewalk cafés.



Photo: Affaires Corporatives, MTL

## Increasing Urbanization

Montreal boasts a wealth of urban forms and architecture. The outcome of more than three centuries of human activity, these structures are enhanced by an exceptional natural setting. And for many, the Montreal that is most cherished is the one that was erected from 1880 to 1930.

Yet anyone taking in the panoramic view from the observation deck atop Mount Royal realizes how much the metropolis has changed since that time. An upsurge in the downtown core, particularly since the 1960s, has produced such achievements as the large multifunctional complexes of Place Ville-Marie (1963) and Place Bonaventure (1967). And lying beneath Montreal is an "underground city" that is one of the most original in the world. A network of some 10 km of underground passages leads to 800 000 m<sup>2</sup> of stores, boutiques, restaurants and other businesses.

## Culture, c'est ça!

Without a doubt, Montreal is French Canada's major focus of cultural activity. Theatre, jazz, modern dance, ballet, cinema, television, radio, classical music, opera, museums and publishing houses have all flourished in Montreal.

Today, the city counts more than 100 theatre troupes and each summer many of these, along with groups from other countries, participate in the city's Festival du théâtre des Amériques. And Montreal's international jazz festival, held annually since 1977, is on its way to becoming one of the most important music events of its kind.

A significant force in the world of classical ballet, Les Grands Ballets canadiens has received standing ovations all

over the world. Meanwhile other Montreal-based dance troupes such as La La La Human Steps are bringing new life to the form itself.

In recent years, the works of Montreal filmmakers have met with considerable acclaim both at home and abroad. Denys Arcand's *Le Déclin de l'empire américain*, Jean-Claude Lauzon's *Un Zoo la nuit* and Gilles Carles' *Maria Chapdelaine* are perhaps the most noteworthy. Montreal in fact has become a veritable motion picture mecca. The city is increasingly becoming the site of co-productions that employ Quebec technicians and camera operators whose

speaking — all of which are internationally recognized for the quality of their teaching and research in a variety of disciplines. Most noteworthy are the fields of biotechnology, telecommunications, aeronautics, engineering and medical technology.

The city of Montreal consists not only of a 50-km-long island but also of an archipelago of smaller islands, including those of Sainte-Hélène and Notre-Dame. These islands are the site of "Man and his World" — a permanent international exhibition that grew out of

Portuguese communities. In the 1980s, it has been further enriched by Vietnamese, Haitian, North African and Latin American cultures.

Montreal's ethnic diversity can be seen in open-air markets, at the city's numerous festivals, as well as in its various business associations. In addition, city streets are lined with grocery stores displaying foods from many cultures. With more than 3 000 restaurants — of which hundreds specialize in national dishes from countries around the world — Montreal is considered by many to be the gastronomic capital of North America.



Photo: Malak

Nestled along the shores of the St. Lawrence River, Montreal embraces the old and the new.

skills and abilities are continually acknowledged. Since 1977, Montreal has hosted one of the world's most prestigious annual international film festivals.

Under the talented directorship of Charles Dutoit, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra gives concerts the world over and every year adds to its collection of international prizes. Montreal also has an opera company and a youth orchestra that brings together the most talented graduates of Quebec's 10 music conservatories.

Montreal is home to four universities — two French-speaking and two English-

the 1967 World's Fair. The Olympic Park — an impressive sports complex of bold design — is located at the east end of the Island of Montreal. Built for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games, its swan-shaped stadium has a capacity of more than 75 000.

## An International Flair

The best way to get to know Montreal is to walk through its neighbourhoods and take in their unique flavour. In so doing one discovers a cosmopolitan city that comprises more than 100 ethnic communities.

Throughout its history, Montreal has benefited from British, Irish, Scottish, Jewish, Chinese, Eastern European, Italian, Greek and

## With a Cosmopolitan Charm

There is more to Montreal, however, than ethnic diversity. The city has many exciting shopping and dining spots and is known for its high-fashion boutiques, its antique and art dealers, its trendy bistros and its chic nightlife.

An ambiance of warmth and charm make Montreal a city like no other. And although it has become one of the world's major industrial, commercial and financial centres, Montreal has not lost its legendary appeal. Its joie de vivre, its vitality, its traditional hospitality and its modern and refined air continue to make the city both an exciting place to visit and wonderful place to live.

# CROSS CANADA CURRENTS

## Trade Accord Signals New Era



Photo: Bill McCarthy

On his first official trip outside the United States, President George Bush met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to discuss such issues as acid rain and the recently concluded Free Trade Agreement.

The Canada-United States Trade Agreement, the biggest ever concluded between two countries, became effective January 1, 1989. It covers trade and trade-related issues and breaks important new ground which will be of lasting value to the Canadian and U.S. economies.

The agreement sets a new standard for trade accords concluded under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It builds upon a network of GATT commitments, bilateral arrangements and ad hoc understandings and expands them into an agreement that will govern the trade and economic relationships between Canada and the United States in the foreseeable future.

The accord provides a powerful signal against protectionism and encourages trade liberalization. It reflects the commitment of both governments to liberalize trade on a global basis through multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT.

The agreement will chart a new course for the largest and most important trading relationship in the world. As a result, the economies of both countries will grow and prosper.

As the Free Trade Agreement is phased in over a 10-year period, Canada's access to the U.S. market will be enhanced and made more secure.

The agreement represents the culmination of efforts made over the past century by Canadians and Americans to establish a better and more secure basis for managing their trade and economic relationships.

## Improving Broadcast Services

Sixteen million people around the world keep in daily touch with Canada through Radio Canada International (RCI), the shortwave service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. And that figure is likely to grow, thanks to two new relay arrangements that will mean better service for shortwave listeners in the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region.

As of April 2, 1989, RCI will be offering listeners in the Middle East longer broadcasts, at more convenient hours, and with a stronger signal. Instead of the former Monday-to-Friday schedule, RCI will be on the air seven days a week. There will be two half-hour broadcasts each day in English, and two in French, for a weekly total

of 14 hours, nearly triple the amount that RCI previously beamed to the Middle East. And, for the convenience of listeners who tune to Canada before the workday begins, broadcasts will move ahead by three hours to begin at 0300 UTC.

The improved service is being made possible by an exchange agreement with Radio Austria International (ROI). RCI will be using ROI's transmitters at Moosbrunn, near Vienna, to reach the Middle East while ROI will have access to RCI's transmitters at Sackville, New Brunswick, to broadcast to the United States.

RCI has also signed an exchange agreement with Radio Beijing. Starting April 2, RCI will relay its Japanese programs via Radio Beijing's



Photo: RCI

Pierre A. Labelle hosts "Manège" and "Canada à la carte," which RCI broadcasts to the Middle East and Asia-Pacific regions.

Xian transmitters, a move that will ensure better reception in Japan. Xian will also serve as one of two relays for English programming to Asia and the Pacific; as a result, listeners in India will receive a clearer and more reliable signal. English and French broadcasts are also relayed via Radio Japan's transmitters at Yamata.

The opening of the Commonwealth of Learning Agency marks an important milestone in the development of distance education. From left to right: H.E. Sir Shridath S. Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary General; the Hon. Pat Carney, then President of Treasury Board Canada; and the Hon. William Vander Zalm, Premier of British Columbia.

As well as the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region, RCI broadcasts to Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and the United States in 12 languages. For a free program schedule, please write to RCI at P.O. Box 6000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3A8.

## Toward a Commonwealth of Learning

Educating the people of a country is no mean feat — especially in a time of rising costs and in nations with scattered, isolated populations.

Innovative approaches and expertise are needed. And these are what the recently formed Commonwealth of Learning Agency in Vancouver hopes to provide to member countries.

The agency — the first official Commonwealth organization located outside Great Britain — will help Commonwealth countries co-ordinate "distance-education" as a way to meet the pressing problems threatening sustained development in some member countries.

Distance-education relies on techniques such as correspondence courses, educational broadcasting, and on-campus use of telecommunications and computer technology, rather than direct access to a teacher.

Because of its vast size, population distribution and expertise in telecommunications, Canada has become a

leader in developing distance-education. The country will contribute its expertise and \$12 million to support the new agency, which has \$32 million available for its first five years of operation.

The agency will work with regional universities of the South Pacific and West Indies. Its information service will be based at Britain's Open University, and both India and Nigeria have offered to host regional centres. Commonwealth countries will be able to share techniques, course materials and technological infrastructures dealing with distance-education.

The agency's governing board comprises government appointees from nine member countries as well as five independent experts in education, distance-education, broadcasting and communications.

The agency was set up just one year after the 1987 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting with the goal of making education more accessible, thus promoting social and economic progress.



Photo: Govt. of B.C.



## Canada Wins UN Security Council Seat



Photo: Publiphoto

Canada's role as an objective conciliator was given a boost last fall when it won a seat on the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term.

The election to the council comes at a time when the United Nations' function in international affairs is being revitalized.

"We welcome the opportunity to play a special role on the Security Council in pursuit of peace and security," said Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark. "Canadians are skilled at working with people of divergent views to solve difficult issues."

Since the founding of the United Nations in 1948, Canada has served as a

representative on the Security Council four times, approximately once every decade.

Participation on the council has been viewed as an important obligation and concrete demonstration of Canada's commitment to the promotion of international peace and security.

A strong supporter of the United Nations, Canada has been a major force in the development of the concept of peacekeeping and has participated in all UN peacekeeping operations, including recently in Afghanistan and Iran/Iraq.



Ambassador Yves Fortier at a session of the United Nations Security Council.

## Canada Joins in the Celebration

Canada is participating in celebrations that mark the bicentennial of the French Revolution through a number of events staged in Paris and Montreal.

A bilingual exhibition celebrating English and French as the two languages of freedom will be presented at the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information (BPI) du Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris from June 7 to September 4.

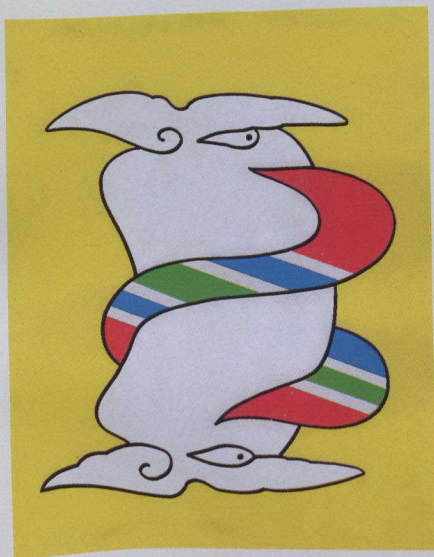
The exhibition consists of more than 30 triptychs and presents the joint history of the English and French languages in a way that underscores their complementary role in developing democratic institutions and spreading human rights worldwide.

The bilingual show is the result of a team effort involving the Language Watch, the Bibliothèque du Centre Georges Pompidou, the

Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT), Canada's departments of External Affairs and Secretary of State and its Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. It is expected that the exhibition will circulate in France, Canada and elsewhere in Europe after being shown in Paris.

A number of activities will take place in Canada to commemorate the bicentennial. One of the most interesting will be on July 14 at the Old Port of Montreal, where there will be a commemorative spectacle of the revolutionary events of 1789 with film presentations, laser projections, a symphony composed by J. Hêtu, dancing, and fireworks.

Poster by Vittorio for the "Languages of Human Rights — French and English: Languages of Liberty" exhibit.

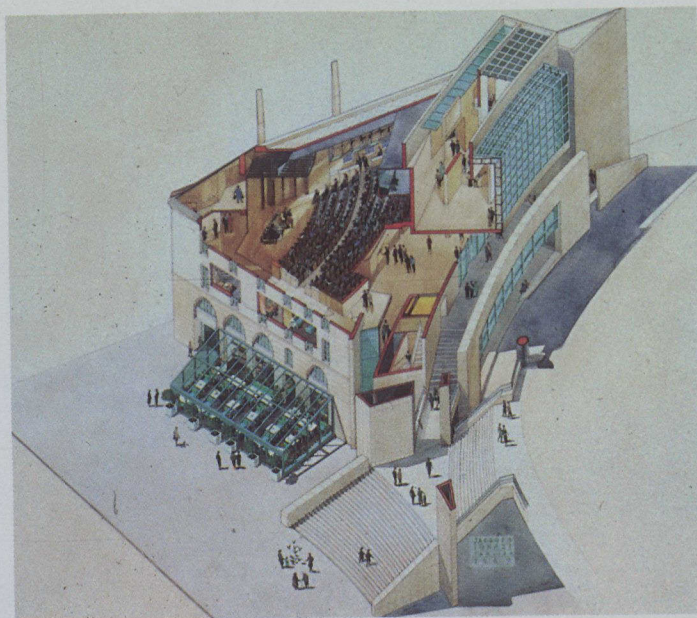


### Erratum

In the winter 1988-89 issue, the person in the photo for the Cross Canada Currents' article "Northern Rights"

is William Erasmus and not George Erasmus as incorrectly stated in the caption.

## Canadian-Designed Opera Takes Paris by Storm



On July 14, 1789, French revolutionaries stormed the notorious prison fortress of the Bastille in Paris and razed it.

On July 1, 1989, exactly two centuries later, a new building will be inaugurated in the Place de la Bastille — the first opera house to be built in Paris in more than a century and designed by Canadian architect Carlos Ott.

In February 1983, the French government launched an open international competition for the design of a new opera house. A jury, including members from Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Argentina, and the United Kingdom, met in June of that year to examine the 787 entries. The six finalists were sent to President François Mitterrand for review. Carlos Ott's design won the day.

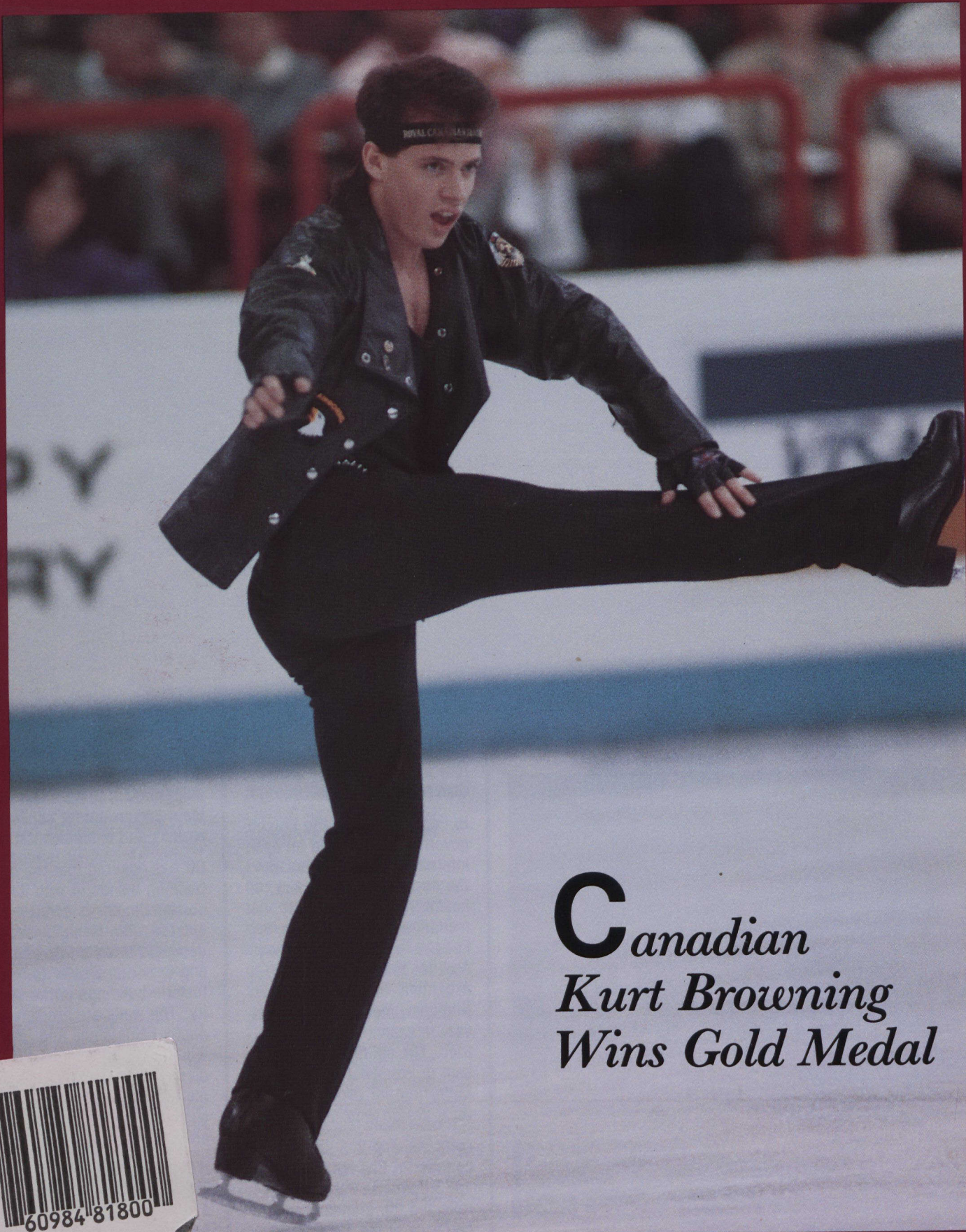
Ott's building is a sharp contrast to Charles Garnier's 1875 Opéra de Paris, which reflected the grandeur and opulence of the Third Republic and catered to a small and distinctive élite. Since that time, opera audiences have grown so much that Garnier's building has been unable to cope with the demand. Carlos

Artist's rendition of the studio of the Tour d'Argent building of the Opéra de la Bastille in Paris, which will have seating capacity for 280.

Ott's opera house boasts a larger auditorium with a seating capacity of 2 700. In addition, there is a small studio theatre and a 500-seat amphitheatre underneath the main auditorium for concerts, recitals and exhibitions.

Ott has ensured that the new building blends in with its surroundings. Its semicircular façade, for instance, is designed to soften its impact and to add character to the historic buildings in the vicinity. The walls are predominantly beige stone and glass while the roof is green oxidized copper. The strict geometric proportions produce an overall effect of homogeneity and balance.

It remains to be seen whether Ott's opera house will become a Parisian landmark, in the same way that Garnier's did. But there is no doubt that the Opéra de la Bastille will attract opera lovers from near and far thanks to its combination of architectural flair and functional excellence.



**C**anadian  
*Kurt Browning  
Wins Gold Medal*

Photo: Canadian Press, Paul Chiasson



Browning's winning routine at the World Figure Skating Championships in Paris included seven triple jumps and a quadruple toe-loop jump. The Canadian was the first skater to accomplish a quadruple jump in competition.