

CANADA-ASEAN

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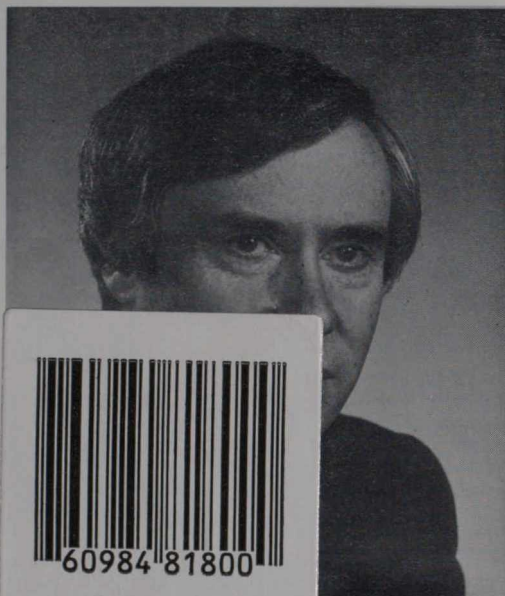
News and Information of Interest to Readers in Canada and ASEAN

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JANUARY 1981



DR. MARK MACGUIGAN

Dear Readers,

It is with considerable pleasure that I participate in the launching of *CANADA-ASEAN*, a publication which will cover the expanding relationship between Canada and the ASEAN group of countries.

The growing cohesion of ASEAN parallels in some fashions the increasing awareness within Canada of the importance of the Pacific dimension to Canada's social and economic well-being. This awareness is based not only on such explicit factors as growing trade and financial linkages, but also the very evident political will on both sides of the Pacific to develop a framework, or rather a system of ties, among the countries of the Pacific region.

Canadian awareness of ASEAN dates from the early 1970s, but it is really since the Bali Summit of ASEAN leaders in 1976 that both sides have stressed the importance of strengthening and expanding the relationship. Development and technical assistance, regular consultations in both bilateral and multilateral fora, and visits by senior political and government officials have become the mainstays of the Canadian-ASEAN dialogue. We have every reason to believe that new elements in the relationship will be added in the future.

Canada recognizes that ASEAN, for reasons relating to its geographic location, political importance and economic prospects, is an increasingly important player in the Pacific region. Canada's relations with ASEAN are being built on this recognition, as well as the solid footing provided by the mature relations which have existed between Canada and the constituent members of the Association.

Our objective in launching this publication, therefore, is to inform readers on both sides of the Pacific of the ways in which these relations are expanding. It is also meant to encourage its readers to become active participants in this process. Only through enhanced awareness and participation will the relationship achieve its fullest measure of success.

Mark MacGuigan
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canada Today Becomes CANADA-ASEAN

IN APRIL, 1980, the Canadian High Commission in Singapore initiated a publication entitled *Canada Today*, which was designed to present information and news of interest to a select group of readers primarily in Singapore. The growing relationship between Canada and ASEAN has prompted us to enlarge the scope of the publication to include readers in all of ASEAN. *Canada Today* has therefore been incorporated into *CANADA-ASEAN*, which will be distributed quarterly by Canadian diplomatic missions in ASEAN capitals. See page 10 for addresses.

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Canada's Focus on the Pacific

THE Pacific Rim Opportunities Conference provided for a major discussion on Canadian relations with countries in the Pacific. It was organized and chaired by Canada's Minister of State for Trade the Honourable Ed Lumley and took place in Vancouver, British Columbia, from November 19-21, 1980. The Conference was attended by approximately 250 senior Canadian businessmen and others who have current or potential interests in Canadian trade and economic relations with the Pacific countries.

Representatives of the federal and provincial governments, labour, and academia joined the group on the first day when the speakers' topic was Canadian relations with and interests in specific Pacific countries.

On the second day the Conference covered aspects and instruments of trade and investment in the region, including export financing, technology transfer, and joint ventures. A session was also held to involve businessmen in discussion of the evolving concept of the growing "Pacific Community."

A number of federal ministers, including the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, addressed the conference, as did provincial government ministers and prominent business leaders who are active in the Pacific region.

Mr. Lumley invited diplomatic representatives from the Pacific countries to attend the public functions of the Conference to meet with the participants. All the heads of post of the ASEAN countries accredited to Canada attended and, during the course of the two days, undertook private exchanges of views with many of the public- and private-sector officials present.

The Conference generally served to heighten awareness within the Canadian private sector of the potential for expanded and more mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations with the countries of the Pacific region.

One recurrent theme was the need to recognize the goals and the aspirations of Canada's economic partners in expanding business activities. Another was the importance of a better understanding of each other's cultures and societies, and the role played by the development of connections in various fields as a foundation for long-term and mutually rewarding economic ties.



ASEAN envoys to Canada met Canadian heads of mission accredited to the ASEAN countries at the Pacific Rim Opportunities Conference in Vancouver. L-R seated: Charge d'affaires Mohd. Azhari Karim (Malaysia); His Excellency Widodo Budidarmo (Indonesia); H.E. Tommy Koh (Singapore); Asst. Under-Secretary of State, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, W.T. Delworth; H.E. Chinda Attanan (Thailand); H.E. Ramon V. del Rosario (Philippines). L-R standing: Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia J.R. Francis; Ambassador to Indonesia W.H. Montgomery; High Commissioner to Singapore L.M. Berry; Ambassador to Thailand F. Bild; Ambassador to the Philippines E.L. Bobinski.

Excerpts from a speech given by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan at the Pacific Rim Opportunities Conference:

... WHILE there is so much confidence in the economic future of the Pacific area, there is also some uncertainty about precisely what must be done to develop and direct the forces shaping the future for the maximum benefit of all countries in the region. How should we, as members of a vast and diverse neighbourhood, organize ourselves to derive mutual advantage from the challenges of the future? As you know, one important idea now in play is the notion of a "Pacific Community" organization constituted essentially to come to grips with economic problems in the first instance. Yet despite the considerable interest and momentum that has been built up in recent months, the concept has encountered and indeed generated a number of reservations, mainly political, which suggest that a structured community may take some time to shape. But the sense of community is there, and we must build on it.

To date, Canadians in the private sector, in government and in the academic world have shown an active interest in helping to build this Pacific Community, and a readiness to participate in the evolution of the concept from the outset. All of us who are interested in these questions have been approaching the political issues of membership, organization and the community's eventual responsibilities in a deliberate and careful spirit, but with open minds and in a positive fashion.

... Canada has been historically associated with the Pacific in many other diverse ways. We opened our first commercial office in the region in Sydney in 1895. Melbourne, Yokohama and Shanghai followed on swiftly in the next few years. In 1929 one of Canada's first diplomatic posts abroad was our Legation in Tokyo. On the human side, an inflow of Chinese helped open the Canadian West, while a later substantial outflow of missionaries provided many Asians with their first close look at Canada and Canadians—and gave Canadians their first real sense of involvement in the problems of Asia.

And who could not, in more recent times, remember the role of Canadian troops in Hong Kong in the Second World War, and later in Korea? In working for peace and stability in the region we have participated in various forms of control commissions in Indochina, and we have contributed to the economic development of the region through the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank, and bilateral aid programs.

Canadian provincial governments have made a significant contribution to Canada's presence and activities in the region. And so has Canada's private sector, both through a

long record of trade, investment and other business activities, and more generally through strong Canadian participation in the Pacific Basin Economic Council since 1967.

In developing new directions we must, first and foremost, come to terms with the sheer size and complexity of the Pacific world; this very diversity makes it impossible to delineate, let alone implement, one set of policies applicable to all countries.

At one end of the spectrum are states which are just entering the modern world; at the other end is Japan, the world's second largest free-market economy. The globe's four great religions are spread across the face of the region, along with a profusion of languages, cultures and races. The distances are vast, and communication and transportation links are often as far-flung as they are expensive.

In a region that boasts over one-third of humanity, the earth's most populous nation, China, is part of the same neighbourhood as the South Pacific state of Nauru, one of the world's smallest. The contrasts seem endless: the resource rich and the resource poor; varying climates and geography; developed and developing states; new states and ancient civilizations; various political philosophies and a variety of economic systems.

. . . No single aspect of our activity in the Pacific—be it in the political, economic, security or cultural sphere—can operate in isolation from the others and still be effective. They must interrelate. They must be mutually supportive. They must be managed within the framework of a foreign policy that is contemporary and imaginative. This is true everywhere, but it has special relevance to the complex Pacific world.

As an element of foreign policy, the political relationship is always difficult to define. There are few criteria and certainly no quantitative yardsticks, such as trade figures, against which progress, success or failure can be measured. In the broadest possible sense, it encompasses the totality of a relationship. In figurative terms, it is both the bed-rock on which the entire relationship rests and the atmosphere which surrounds and sustains it. If the foundation is weak or the overall atmosphere unhealthy, economic relationships—indeed, any kind of relationship—cannot hope to thrive and grow.

Perhaps the most important political consideration that we must face over the coming period in the Pacific is the need to respond with understanding and commitment to the fundamental aspirations of the countries of the region—and to be seen doing so.

This means that Canada must provide firm, substantive and public support for the integrity, stability and economic and social well-being of the region. . . . Such a commitment will be especially important if we are to convince the countries of the region that Canadian foreign policy has a strong Pacific dimension.

The broad commitment expected of us takes different forms in different countries. The Republic of Korea, for example, looks for a clear manifestation of support internationally for its sovereignty and territorial integrity *vis-a-vis* the North. This is a vital prerequisite to any strong economic relationship. And stability in Korea is fundamental to the future of the region.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) seeks less explicit political commitments. Amid the general uncertainties of the region caused by events in Indochina, they look for broad political support which will enhance their interests both individually and increasingly as a group. While economic development remains an essential goal to all countries in the Pacific, there is an assumption that this will flow from political stability in the region. Canada will, of course, continue to do what it can to promote moves towards lasting peace and an end to military tension.

While the situation in Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand is not the same, I believe these countries all welcome, in their own way, Canada's commitment to the well-being of the Pacific region. This positive view is reflected in the totality of their bilateral relationships with us—and in these relationships we will continue to look for reciprocal manifestations of interest on their part.

I am sure you are all aware of the adage that no one does business with a stranger. It also seems rather obvious that we will not advance the broad range of our economic objectives unless decision-makers in the region are aware of Canada as a sophisticated, multi-cultural, industrial country.

. . . There is no question that Canada must move with assurance and vigour into the business of increasing understanding of Canada in Asia and the Pacific countries, and in developing a greater awareness of those countries among Canadians.

British Columbia Premier to Visit ASEAN

PREMIER William Bennett of British Columbia, Canada, will lead an economic mission to three ASEAN countries—the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore in the latter part of February.

The purpose of Premier Bennett's trip is to explore with government and business leaders in the region ways and means of increasing economic co-operation particularly in natural resources development. Premier Bennett will be accompanied by the Minister for Industry and Small Business Development and the Minister for Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The strength of British Columbia's economy is firmly rooted in the development of natural resources. Forestry, mining, coal, oil and gas, hydro-electric power generation, fishing and agriculture all play a significant role in the development of the province. With its natural resources base, the British Columbia economy has a strong similarity to the economies of the countries within ASEAN.

Premier Bennett believes that it is important for Canadians, particularly those living on Canada's Pacific coast, to better understand the economic goals and aspirations of ASEAN.

B.C. Participates in Wood '81

AS A reflection of British Columbia's expanding interest in ASEAN, the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development of the province has organized the participation of six well-known British Columbia companies in the Wood '81 Exhibition, to be held in Singapore from January 12–16.

The companies represented cover a complete range of sawmill and wood-fibre processing capabilities. Also included in the group will be a manufacturer of heavy-duty logging trucks and a manufacturer of yarder cranes which use a cable system to extract logs from the forest. One of the companies has developed a unique process for converting various types of wood and fibre wastes into laminate board products. The company has also extended this technology to using rice husks and sugar-cane rinds for the production of board.

Canada-ASEAN: a Growing Relationship

IN THE late 1960s, when Canada began a reassessment of its international relations, the Pacific region was emerging from a period of considerable instability and turbulence. Although due recognition was given to the economic potential of Southeast Asia, more attention was placed on the necessity of re-establishing peace in some areas of the region as a prerequisite for stability and economic growth. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had barely begun its co-operative efforts and had yet to invite outside countries to participate in its development as an association.

Today this situation has changed radically. While the goal of stability still remains elusive in some areas of the region, early predictions of economic potential have been more than justified and ASEAN has not only multiplied its co-operative activities but has become a strong and unified voice in representing the interests of its member countries. Furthermore, it has established formal and meaningful relations with many of the world's most important trading partners.

Canadian policies in Southeast Asia have evolved in response to these changes. Canadian participation in the international control commissions that operated in Indochina had demonstrated a strong sense of commitment to the stability of the region. This commitment has not flagged, as is evident from the Canadian response to the Kampuchean situation, and it accounts, in part, for Canada's decision to accept 60,000 Indochinese refugees during the last two years.

Equally significant has been the rapid economic growth among the ASEAN countries, which has led to increased demands for a wide variety of Canadian manufactured goods and raw materials. Metals and minerals, pulp and paper, machinery, chemical products, and electrical and electronic goods, many of them originating in western Canada, have flowed into the ASEAN region and, as is the nature of business, have increased the degree of contact between the Canadian and ASEAN business communities.

There is evidence of the development of a surprising degree of harmony in Canadian and ASEAN views on matters affecting Pacific Rim countries. For instance, the security of the ASEAN countries, particularly in view of their very important geographic locations, is of immense interest to Canada. ASEAN spans the vital sea lanes that link the Middle East and South Asia with the important free-market economies of the western Pacific and the west coast of North America. With an ever-expanding volume of Pacific trade, any disruption in the movement of goods in the region is of direct significance to the ASEAN countries and would definitely have an impact on Canadian trans-Pacific trade.

The trading interests of the ASEAN member states and Canada are both complementary and competitive. Both must export resource commodities to the major trading centres of the world. Canada shares the Japanese and American markets with the ASEAN countries and with Australia for products such as iron ore, coal, copper, oil seeds, aluminum, nickel and forest products. Canada is a consumer of certain commodities which are the ASEAN countries' major export interests, such as rubber, sugar, tea, and tropical timber.

An important step in Canada's evolving relationship with ASEAN dates to December, 1974, when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, in a special section entitled "Canadian Relations with Asia" in the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, wrote that: "Our support for ASEAN and relations with its member countries is an important element in Canada's goal of seeking closer relations with the Pacific region." In 1976 the Honourable Don Jamieson, then Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, visited the ASEAN countries and referred to prospects for co-operation in industrial development. Shortly thereafter, the Honourable Allan MacEachen, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced during a visit to the ASEAN countries that Canada wished to open a "dialogue" with ASEAN as part of establishing a more formal relationship.

Through the early dialogue meetings, the necessary process of familiarization with each other's interests and capabilities was begun. As well, the stage was set for the provision of development assistance and co-operation in industrial and technical development. There also emerged a desire on both sides to enhance the level and frequency of consultations concerning bilateral issues through future dialogue meetings. Furthermore, there arose a willingness to discuss, outside the formal Canada-ASEAN

relationship, international issues, such as law of the sea, the role of international financial institutions, etc., which are of concern to Canada and the ASEAN members.

The Canadian commitment to ASEAN, however, transcends political and commercial linkages to encompass the provision of development assistance. Progress has been made in two areas, fishery and forestry. The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and the Thai Foreign Minister Sitti Savetsila signed letters of intent in Kuala Lumpur on June 28, 1980, formally launching a Canadian-sponsored forestry seed centre destined to assist in the improvement of forestry operations and management in the ASEAN countries. Discussions on a post-harvest fisheries project have been completed and formal agreement is expected in due course.

Canadian development assistance to ASEAN is not limited to these two projects. Equally significant is the industrial co-operation program of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The program is essentially aimed at the transfer of technology to middle-income countries and, as such, ASEAN is singularly well placed to take advantage of its benefit. Canada has also supported Technonet-Asia, a regional technical information and advisory system.

Canada is a founder member of the Asian Development Bank and contributes to it as well as to the World Bank, both of which have large exposure in the ASEAN area. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has a large regional office in Singapore and extensive activities in the ASEAN countries.

In order to promote better mutual understanding, the Department of External Affairs invited ASEAN journalists to visit Canada in 1979 and, with CIDA, provided financial support for an academic conference in Vancouver that included ASEAN academics.

The Canadian private sector can be seen to be taking a growing interest in the member countries of ASEAN. Direct investment is more than \$1 billion and bank financing is \$2.5 billion.

Possibly the most significant element in the future development of the Canada-ASEAN relationship will be the

All figures in this publication are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Industrial and Technical Co-operation Agreement. This agreement between Canada and ASEAN was suggested by Dr. MacGuigan during his meeting with the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in June, 1980. Such an agreement would serve to accelerate the transfer of technology between Canada and ASEAN and, as well, to underpin Canadian and ASEAN commercial, economic and developmental co-operation in the region.

In the future, other forms of Canadian co-operation with ASEAN will be examined, some of them arising from the Industrial and Technical Co-operation Agreement and others resulting from new circumstances and perceptions of how best to work with one another.

Canadian Electrical Standards Mission in ASEAN

A CANADIAN electrical standards mission visited all the ASEAN countries during November and December, 1980, to hold discussions with ASEAN agencies responsible for the establishment of industrial and commercial standards within their countries. The mission was jointly sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and was organized to determine possible areas of co-operation which could lead to the CSA providing technical assistance in the preparation of ASEAN-wide industrial standards to promote domestic and industrial safety.

While in Singapore the CSA team met with members of its counterpart, the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR), as well as the Public Utilities Board and the Telecommunications Authority of Singapore.

The team will be preparing a report for the Canadian government, which will lead to a second more detailed visit during April or May, 1981.

ASEAN Participants in Management Seminar

UNDER the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Industrial Co-operation Program participants from ASEAN are being sponsored to attend a Management Development Program at the prestigious Banff School of Advanced Management (BSAM) in Banff, Alberta, Canada.

The program is designed for mature executives at the middle-management level in both the private and public sector and has been specially adapted with ASEAN participants in mind. The six-week course which commences in February, 1981, will be followed by a two week cross-Canada orientation tour.

The BSAM was established in 1952 by universities in western Canada and has developed an excellent reputation for instruction in modern management concepts and techniques. In the context of Canada's evolving relationship with ASEAN it is hoped that the Management Development Program will contribute over time to a strengthening of the management capabilities in ASEAN in order to achieve increased productive use of human and financial resources.

Albertan Oil Men Offer Technology to Thailand

AN ALBERTA oil and gas industry mission captured the interest of Thailand's senior government officials and industrialists concerned with energy questions by suggesting possible Canadian solutions to Thailand's energy problems during a visit there from November 28 to December 3, 1980.

Led by Alberta Economic Development and International Trade Minister Horst Schmid, representatives of the 11 Canadian oil and gas companies which made up the mission offered technology to help Thailand develop its hydrocarbon resources.

In addition to Mr. Schmid's separate meetings with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, Industry Minister Chatchai Choonhovan, and Science, Technology and Energy Minister Anuwat Wattanapongsiri, the Canadians had discussions with officials from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, the Defence Ministry's energy department, and the Department of Mineral Resources.

In a press interview, Mr Schmid compared Thailand's present situation to Canada's some 30 years ago. At that time, Mr. Schmid noted, Canada had the resources but relied on imported technology. He said that what Thailand is going through now has been experienced already in Alberta and the industry there wants to share those experiences through joint ventures and technological transfer.

Mr. Schmid said Canadian technology could benefit Thailand in exploiting its natural gas reserves, developing heavy oil deposits and new oil and gas fields. Alberta has developed some of the world's most advanced technology in these areas.

Focusing on the potential for gas, Mr. Schmid said Canada would like to set up a pilot project for compressed natural gas that could replace gasoline and diesel fuel for motor vehicles.

In addition to its gas reserves, Thailand has some heavy oil deposits. Alberta leads the world in enhanced recovery methods for heavy oil. Thailand only gets 250 barrels a day from its heavy oil deposits. With technology from Canada through joint ventures and technological transfer, this could be increased substantially, Mr Schmid said. A joint Thai Canadian working committee will be set up to study the potential for co-operation.

The Alberta mission presented a technical seminar for senior government officials and representatives of the petroleum industry. Topics covered included geophysical exploration services, well augmentation, pipeline construction and production techniques.

The mission also provided 10 scholarships which will allow Thai officials to follow courses in petrochemicals and petroleum engineering in Alberta.

Mr. Schmid's Thailand visit was his second to ASEAN in 1980. In February he led a similar Alberta mission to the Offshore Asia oil and gas exploration exposition in Singapore.

Quebec Executives in Indonesia

A GROUP of business executives from the province of Quebec, Canada, spent five days in Indonesia at the end of November, 1980, consulting with various Indonesian government representatives and businessmen in the Jakarta area.

The visitors represented companies offering products and services in high-technology areas ranging from hydroelectric construction techniques through to telecommunications networks, and audio-visual production and communication systems.

As a result of the numerous meetings held, the executives, who were led by a member of the Quebec Ministry of Industry and Commerce, judged that the prospects for increased industrial co-operation between Canada and Indonesia are most promising and a number of concrete proposals will be forthcoming from the Canadian companies.

In the audio-visual field a series of proposals will be developed and offered through an agent in Indonesia. Canada's acknowledged expertise in the area of power generation has led to invitations being extended on behalf of Hydro-Quebec International to a number of Indonesians to visit Canada in the near future for on-site visits to Quebec's hydro-electric power installations and control centres.

In the field of telecommunication, it is increasingly likely that the products and services of the Quebec-based company Farinon will find further application in Indonesia.

Another of the Canadian firms expressed interest in continuing talks with Indonesia on the provision of fisheries harvesting equipment and technical capability. Indonesia has considerable food production potential from deep-sea fish resources yet to be exploited.

Encouraging support was received from senior Indonesian officials during discussions relating to energy management and financial information systems for which Canadian companies are able to provide competitive proposals.

Ontario's Transport Technology is Pacific Bound

THE Advanced Light Rapid Transit (ALRT) system has been selected to serve Greater Vancouver, Canada's third largest city and gateway to the Pacific. The system was developed in the Toronto, Ontario, research facility of the Urban Transport Development Corporation Limited (UTDC). The British Columbia government has authorized the province's Urban Transit Authority to begin work immediately on the first phase of the \$290-million project. The line is scheduled for completion in time for Transpo '86, an international transportation exposition which will be hosted by Vancouver.

UTDC designed and tested the new rapid transit technology under its \$60-million program to develop an Inter-

mediate Capacity Transit System (ICTS), which is the basis of the Vancouver Light Rapid Transit project. It is aimed at providing cities with a low-cost alternative to subways. ICTS (or ALRT in Vancouver) uses compact, steel-wheel trains on slender, elevated guideways. These guideways are cheaper to build than subway tunnels yet avoid interference with street traffic. Special technology was developed to make ICTS the quietest rapid transit system available. The system will be the most advanced and economical transit system available in the world.

In Los Angeles, California, municipal authorities have unanimously accepted a UTDC bid to build the ICTS between two vital areas in the city. The UTDC bid was not only much lower than three competing bids from U.S. companies but the Canadian system also won the approval of Los Angeles' municipal technical advisers, and it is capable of operating more cheaply than its rivals. The UTDC is also proposing the same system for two other U.S. cities, Miami and Detroit, for application in their downtown "people-mover" programs.

Since its establishment in 1973 the UTDC has added a comprehensive transit planning capability to its operation and now offers applications planning and service on an international basis.

Singapore's Communications Minister Ong Teng Cheong visited the UTDC in Toronto in September, 1980, to study Canadian capability in public urban transportation systems. The Singapore government is continuing to conduct extensive research on the feasibility of building a mass rapid transit system in the Republic.

Northern Telecom Wins Award

NORTHERN Telecom Limited of Toronto, Canada, has been selected to receive the International Industrial Award, the highest annual honour of the Institut International de Promotion et de Prestige of Geneva. The award will be presented in a special ceremony in Ottawa early this year.

The institute said it is making the award to Northern Telecom for a number of reasons but principally because of its emergence as a successful multinational, its record of penetration of key telecommunications markets outside of Canada and its technological leadership.

Northern Telecom Limited is the first Canadian company to receive the International Industrial Award and the second in North America. IBM Corporation received it in 1971. Other recipients have been Royal Dutch Shell of the U.K. and The Netherlands, Porsche of West-Germany, Compagnie Generale d'Electricite of France, Omega Tissot of Switzerland, and Societe Generale de Belgique of Belgium.

Northern Telecom Limited is Canada's largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment and the second largest in North America. It is also a manufacturer of multifunction data terminal systems and other computer-related equipment. Sales in 1979 were \$1.9 billion. It employs more than 34,000 throughout the world and has 56 manufacturing plants in Canada, the United States, England, Ireland, Turkey, Malaysia and Brazil. The company has a regional sales office in Singapore.

Telidon Now Ratified by UN Agency

TELIDON technology has now been officially ratified as one of the world standards for videotex, or two-way TV, by the agency of the United Nations responsible for setting worldwide telecommunications standards.

Telidon is the videotex technology developed at the research laboratories of the Canadian Department of Communications, Ottawa, and first publicly announced in August, 1978. The plenary assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) ratified the Telidon (alpha-geometric) standard on an equal footing with other (alpha-mosaic) standards based on systems developed in Europe.

When Canada's Communications Minister Francis Fox announced the news from CCITT last month he said he was delighted that one of the prime objectives of the government's Telidon program had now been achieved. He called it a red-letter day for Canadian technology.

Telidon has many capabilities. With a modified TV set and a keypad or keyboard, a user can have information from remote computer data banks displayed on the TV screen. The information can be in textual, graphic or photographic form. The technology has been designed to permit user-to-user communications for home and offices in applications such as electronic mail,

electronic banking, and teleconferencing. It has also been designed so as to be immune to obsolescence brought about by improvements in television receivers, transmission media and data base storage techniques.

About 10 Telidon pilot projects have been set up across Canada. User groups include broadcasters, cable operators, telephone companies and various information-provider organizations. For instance, the system has been incorporated in several government service bureaux to test its use in responding to inquiries by citizens for government information. Mr. Fox, the minister responsible for the government's new freedom of information legislation, described this as a major step in the efforts to improve access to government information.

Sales of Telidon have been made in the United States and Venezuela.

New Directions for Canada's Space Program

THE Canadian government is in the process of restructuring its organization for space activities in order to move forward in a broad range of space applications, making the 1980s look as promising as the 1970s for Canada's space program.

In a speech delivered from Vancouver via satellite to the first Canadian Conference on Astronautics in Ottawa in October, 1980, the Minister of State for Science and Technology the Honourable John Roberts outlined the key features that would be emphasized in the new organization for space.

It would, he said, have responsibilities for a national space development program to afford greater policy stability; a budget for space programs with authority to recommend program priorities; and fostering the continuing development of a healthy Canadian space manufacturing and service industry.

It would provide a focus for Canadian international co-operation and negotiation in space matters, and consolidation of existing technical expertise and marketing of benefits to potential government and non-government users of space technology.

Mr. Roberts announced that the government is also revising its five-year

space plan and indicated that the driving assumptions behind the development of the revised plan are that Canada will need new satellite services in communications and remote sensing in the 1980s. This would allow Canada to build on its existing strengths and lead to system level initiatives in the near future. The planning also recognizes the importance of technology development and covers the long-term investment in research and development required for the success of the space program.

Canada is in a strong position to capitalize on the opportunities offered

by space in the eighties because of the strong foundation built in the seventies. The space program is among the more successful science and industrial development programs undertaken by the government. Beginning only in the 1960s, its output now amounts to \$140 million, its exports total \$60 million, and it employs 2,500 persons.

Continued growth is likely and will come more and more from commercial activities, both domestic and international, as the use of space becomes more commonplace in Canada and around the world, Mr. Roberts said.

Computer Industry: Growing in Importance

THE computer industry comprises a large and growing sector of Canada's economic activity. The products and services of the industry are affecting many other sectors of the economy as Canada enters the throes of a global information explosion associated with the rapid expansion in the use of computers. Technological advances promise to open up huge new business and consumer markets and the evolution of the market can be expected to continue at a rapid pace.

Canada's data processing industry has experienced a phenomenal growth. Some 35 companies are directly engaged in generating computer equipment sales. These companies supply a variety of products encompassing microcomputers, large mainframes, peripherals and operating software.

In the services subsector, the industry provides a wide range of systems design services, data processing by service bureaux, consulting and custom software. Unlike the equipment industry, the Canadian service sector is dominated by Canadian-owned companies.

The statistics for computer services are impressive. There are more than 700 companies directly engaged in services and an average growth rate exceeding 15 per cent has been realized in recent years and shows no sign of abatement.

An example in the professional services sector is six-year-old Systemhouse Limited of Ottawa. It has expanded to become Canada's largest computer consulting firm with more than 500 employees. The company now competes successfully against the biggest international firms for consulting services,

mainly in the fields of finance, health care, and photogrammetric/cartographic systems. A number of major computer manufacturers are also turning to Systemhouse to develop applications packages for their own systems. Systemhouse President John Davies visited Malaysia earlier this month to examine the market potential for his company's services.

In all, Canadians used more than 8,600 computers in 1979 to satisfy their information processing requirements. By 1985, at present rates of growth, the number of installations could swell to at least 40,000 and consist mostly of small computers and microprocessors. In terms of world trade, Canada is the fifth largest import market and eighth largest exporter of computing equipment.

Canada's foreign trade levels in computer equipment have soared, mainly as a result of the high degree of the nationalization taking place in the production of hardware by foreign-owned subsidiaries located in Canada.

Canadian-owned firms have generally chosen not to compete with multi-nationals in the production of general purpose computers, but have instead concentrated on the design of innovative products for which the need is not being met elsewhere.

The following capabilities have met with particular international success:

Data entry systems, employing multiple key-to-disc techniques with integrated data communications features, are now sold in more than 30 countries. This is a technology that Canada pioneered.

- Canada's lead in the design and manufacture of word processing systems has received international recognition, with products sold in more than 80 countries.
- A score of Canadian manufacturers of intelligent terminals export their products worldwide to serve a variety of needs. Some terminals are particularly suited to graphics, while others are oriented to computer-aided learning and industrial data collection. A special high resolution terminal has been developed for Telidon, Canada's contribution to the international interest in interactive television displays.
- Data communications products have been developed in Canada to link computer to data networks, including packet switching.
- Custom-designed on-line computer systems for banks, hospitals, stock brokers, mapmaking and retailing applications employ the latest advances in distributed data processing.
- Canadian manufacturers produce proprietary software packages in data base management, file retrieval, and "user friendly" software productivity tools.
- Also available are desk-top micro-processors for financial management applications in small businesses.

These are but a few examples of Canadian achievements in the computer industry. The companies offer a diversified range of capabilities covering all aspects of business, industry and government.

Because of close proximity to its large U.S. neighbour, the Canadian industry faces competitive challenges unmatched anywhere else in the world. But a burgeoning industry is developing, a reflection of Canada's determination to become a major force in computers, both as a user and a supplier.

Canadians Eyeing Computer Market

THE Canadian computer technology industry and the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce have been closely examining Singapore and the Southeast Asian region as a potential market for computer technology products. A Canadian government-sponsored trade mission visited Singapore from December 10-12, 1980. It included

representatives of seven companies specializing in products and services ranging from the design and manufacture of electronic systems and computerized telecommunications equipment to computer software firms specializing in applications software and computer bureau operations.

During the visit the companies were briefed by the Singapore Economic Development Board on the prospects for Singapore's computer industry and met companies in the private and public sector.

At the conclusion of this extremely successful visit the delegation leader said that of the seven companies, one already had a distributor for his products, three others had concluded agreements in principle with potential distributors, two companies were involved in detailed discussions with potential distributors and one company, I.P. Sharp, had made a commitment to open an office in Singapore.

IDRC Presents Computer Package

SINGAPORE and Malaysia became the most recent recipients of computer technology developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. The software package of the generalized information-management system MINISIS was presented by IDRC on November 26, 1980, to the National University of Singapore (NUS), the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF), Singapore, and the Majlis Amanah Raayat (MARA) of Malaysia, a technological research institute, for the purpose of automating their respective libraries as well as for other applications. The IDRC also sent a team of three resource personnel from Ottawa to conduct a three-week documentation training course.

MINISIS, which was designed to run on the Hewlett Packard 3000 series of computers, was developed specifically to meet the need for a low-cost hardware/software package permitting on-line data entry and interactive retrieval, primarily for use in bibliographic information systems. But it is flexible enough for many types of applications. For instance, the NUS could easily use MINISIS to create and maintain a data base of on-going research on its campuses, IDRC Asian Regional Director Dr. Jingjai Hanchanlash suggested when he made the

presentation at the NUS campus in Singapore.

He also explained that MINISIS will help monitor questions such as how much money the university has committed for research on different disciplines, the status of a particular research project, and etc. He added that MINISIS is used by IDRC to monitor, both administratively and financially, more than 900 development projects around the world.

One other application that Dr. Jingjai said would be watched with great interest is the NUS library's intention to manipulate the Library of Congress MARC tapes on MINISIS. He said it was hoped that arising from this experiment it might even be possible for the library to take the leadership in creating for Singapore a "SINGMARC" version so that other libraries in Singapore can draw upon the benefits of the co-operative machine-readable cataloguing service of LC MARC.

MINISIS gets its name from ISIS, the Integrated Set of Information Systems, a software package developed by the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva, with which it is compatible.

The unique feature of a MINISIS agreement is that the licensee institution agrees to become a member of the MINISIS Users' Group and to abide by the understanding to pool and share information with other members of the group on any new applications that it develops. In return, the licensee is able to obtain all modules that have been developed and added to the package by other members of the group, thereby having access to the input in effort of the others. This is an ideal system whereby costly duplication of time, money and energy can be prevented.

There are currently 20 MINISIS licensees around the globe. In Asia, the Korea Scientific and Technological Information Centre (KORSTIC), in Seoul, also has the software package.



Incentives for Canadian Firms in Developing countries

THE Canadian Technology Transfer Facility (CTTF), an incentive program offering up to \$250,000 per project to assist Canadian manufacturers, was established in the last months of 1980 as part of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Industrial Co-operation Program. The facility will allow manufacturers to test and adapt their technology in developing countries, as a lead-in to long-term co-operation between Canadian firms and their developing-country counterparts.

When the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan announced the program to a high-level liaison group of business and government leaders in Ottawa he said he hopes that this facility will encourage firms to examine their product lines with a view to new applications in developing countries. For example, as he pointed out, Canada is a world leader in the most up-to-date forms of power generation, ranging from the production of gasohol through processes both simple and ultra-sophisticated to low-head turbines for mini-hydro, solar power and wind generation.

Mr. MacGuigan explained that this new facility will enable the Canadian firms involved, many of whom are small and medium-sized enterprises, to prove their technology on site through demonstration projects. And, in more traditional sectors, such as agricultural implements and production machinery, it will enable companies to test and adapt their equipment to make it appropriate to the developing countries' environments; a better product for the recipient and a more marketable one for the producer.

Mr. MacGuigan noted the favourable response of consultants to the Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF), also part of CIDA's Industrial Co-operation Program, which funds feasibility studies as a lead-in to large capital projects. It is his hope that the CTTF will become as important to the Canadian manufacturing community as the CPPF is for the consultants, and that it will make a significant contribution to the industrialization of developing countries and foster closer economic relations between them and Canada.

Refugees: Canada Responds

New Homes for 60,000

ON DECEMBER 3, 1980, the 60,000th Indochinese refugee accepted by Canada from refugee camps throughout ASEAN and Hong Kong left Bangkok aboard a Canadian Pacific flight bound for a new home in Canada. Thus, Canada has received the largest per capita number of Indochinese refugees.

This massive program was the largest single such exercise in the history of the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, the agency responsible for refugee matters. The costs of implementing the program which began in mid-1979 totalled in excess of \$168 million. Nearly 20,000 refugees—10,000 Laotians, 5,000 Vietnamese and 4,500 Kampuchians were processed through the Bangkok office. Refugee processing offices have also been established in Manila, Hong Kong and Singapore (covering Malaysia and Indonesia).

The refugees' plight touched a sensitive chord in the hearts of ordinary Canadians. It is estimated that more than one million (nearly five per cent of the population) came forth with offers of sponsorship and help for these unfortunate people.

As with most tragedies, there were moments of real humour. At least two of the officers involved in the Bangkok operation became godfathers when grateful refugee families decided to name new children after them. In one case, such a plan nearly had to be abandoned

when the name of the officer (himself the son of immigrants to Canada) proved impossible for the parents to pronounce. Happily, a solution was found when a local employee suggested a Laotian variation of the original Dutch name.

Although refugees remain a problem for the ASEAN countries, there is general agreement that the worst of the crisis is past. Nonetheless, Canada intends to continue its assistance in 1981.

Child Born Aboard Canadian Refugee Flight

AN OCTOBER 3, 1980, refugee flight from Bangkok brought not only 490 Indochinese refugees to Canada but also one new Canadian citizen. Nguyen Thu was born aboard the Canadian Wardair charter aircraft and under Canadian law became a citizen at birth. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ha Van Nho, became landed immigrants on their arrival in Canada and will themselves be eligible for citizenship after three years of residence.

Madame Ha felt in good health before her departure from Don Muang airport in Bangkok but shortly after take off she began to experience labour pains. The plane's captain, located two doctors among the passengers. However, it was a Thai flight attendant who actually delivered the child.

Shortly after Nguyen Thu's birth the Wardair 747 landed at the U.S. Air Force base at Yakota, Japan, where the mother



Canadian Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley visited Indochinese refugees in Bangkok bound for Canada during his recent trade mission to ASEAN. Mr. Lumley is shown giving a small memento to Mrs. Nguyen Hoang Lam. Looking on are Mr. Nguyen and his family, Mrs. Lumley and Canadian Ambassador to Thailand Fred Bild.

and child were rushed to the base hospital for the normal post-natal period of observation.

One week later the Ha family boarded a commercial flight which took them to their new home in Calgary, Alberta, where they were met by their Canadian sponsor Mr. David Rowan and the Canadian Minister of Immigration Mr. Lloyd Axworthy.

Refugee Relief Provided by CIDA

THE Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is contributing \$1.15 million in cash to international relief organizations for humanitarian assistance to refugees in Southeast Asia, acting CIDA President Margaret Catley-Carlson has announced.

A grant of \$500,000 is going to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to help pay for chartering an aircraft to shuttle relief supplies between Bangkok in Thailand and Phnom Penh in Kampuchea. Another \$500,000 will be granted to UNICEF towards its relief activities in Kampuchea and in refugee camps in Thailand.

The remaining \$150,000 will be provided in response to a joint appeal by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies for relief operations among the more than 220,000 Indochinese refugees from Vietnam and Laos scattered throughout countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia. The new grants bring the total given by Canada for relief in Southeast Asia to \$18.5 million, including more than \$1 million in provincial and private donations.

Kampuchean Relief One Year Later

IN OCTOBER, 1979, the international community began a massive operation to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people. Although there are indications the worst of the crisis may now be over, and the international media have moved on to other issues, there will be a continuing need for international relief until the underlying political conflict is resolved. Canada has been an active partner with the ASEAN countries in the search for a durable political solution in Kampuchea. At the same time, the government of

Canada (the fourth largest national donor) and individual Canadians have been major contributors to the relief effort.

During the past year international attention has tended to focus on the often controversial relief operation based in Phnom Penh, which has sometimes overshadowed the importance of relief operations in Thailand. Over 150,000 Kampuchean who fled famine and war in their own country have been granted temporary refuge in Thailand. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Program (WFP) and dozens of private humanitarian agencies still face the challenge of housing and feeding these people. An equal number of Kampuchean are living in makeshift communities straddling the border of Thailand, and they too have a continuing need for food and medical care. Thousands of Kampuchean still walk distances as far as hundreds of kilometres to obtain relief supplies via the "landbridge" operation at the border. Most of the food and seed rice reaching western Kampuchea during the past year has come from this source. Thailand, as host to Kampuchean requiring and agencies supplying relief, has had to contend with associated problems, including the resettlement of thousands of Thai villagers affected by the Kampuchean crisis and the influx of displaced persons. Relief agencies and bilateral donors alike have been devoting increasing attention to helping Thailand shoulder this additional burden.

Canadians have been involved in all aspects of the relief effort in Thailand. In early October, Canada's former Secretary of State for External Affairs the Honourable Flora MacDonald visited the border area to inspect projects and meet with Canadian volunteers and Thai refugee officials. Miss MacDonald visited Khao I Dang refugee camp and observed the tumultuous scene at Ban Nong Chan where 13,000 ox carts thronged the camp on October 1 for the largest single feeding operation since the inception of the landbridge. She also visited Kab Cherng camp in Surin province to witness at first hand the results of Canada's contribution. In addition she met with volunteers from the Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) who, in co-operation with several Thai agencies, are responsible for the administration of what many consider to be a "model" refugee camp.

Alberta Assists Thailand

THAILAND is one of some 60 countries in which the province of Alberta, Canada, has funded development projects. About \$1.3 million has been spent in Thailand alone over the past five years.

The Honourable Mary Lemessurier, Minister of Culture who administers the program, visited Thailand during the first week of December, 1980, to inspect Alberta-funded projects and explore possibilities for future assistance. She spent most of her time in Thailand assessing first hand the needs of the rural population in the northeast. She toured a school for the blind, public health projects and integrated village development sites representative of the many projects currently supported by her province. Mrs Lemessurier also visited refugee settlements on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and a new village for Thais displaced by the Kampuchean conflict. To date, Alberta has donated over \$1 million for refugee relief.

In summing up her visit, the Minister confirmed that Alberta support for Thailand would continue to be built on the successes she had seen. She noted that in the future the Alberta government would also explore provision of technical assistance and training fellowships in sectors where Albertan expertise could be matched with Thai development needs.

For further information on material contained in this publication please contact the nearest Canadian diplomatic mission.

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Singapore:

Canadian High Commission, Faber
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0923. Tel. 737-1322.

News Briefs

Metallurgical Coal for the Pacific

Kaiser Resources Limited of Vancouver began development recently of a \$200-million metallurgical coal mine at Greenhills, British Columbia. The mine is based on a contract to provide 500,000 metric tons of coal a year for 20 years to Pohang Iron and Steel Company Limited of South Korea. The first shipment is scheduled for mid-1983.

Crows Nest Resources Limited of Fernie, British Columbia, has signed a long-term contract with a consortium of Japanese steel mills to supply 15 million metric tons of metallurgical coal. The coal will come from the company's Line Creek mine now under development in south-eastern British Columbia. Crows Nest, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Canada Resources Limited will begin shipments of one million metric tons a year in April 1983. The contract, which is to run for 15 years, follows 12 months of negotiations.

Manalta Coal Limited of Calgary has signed an agreement with the Japanese steel industry whereby its subsidiary, Gregg River Coal Limited, will supply 2.1 million long tons of metallurgical coal annually from its property south of Hinton, Alberta. Under the terms of the agreement, the Japanese will earn a minority interest in the property. Deliveries will start in late 1982 and continue for 15 years.

Contracts Won by Ontario Firms

A consortium of five Ontario companies has won an \$80-million contract for the final planning and design of a \$2.86-billion university complex in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The five Canadian companies in Campus-Consortium Consultants Limited, the group which won the bid, are: Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Housden; Mechanical Consultants Western Limited; Quinn, Dressel Associates; Arthur Erickson Associates Limited and Project Planning Associates Limited.

Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto, Ontario, has been awarded two contracts by the Hughes Aircraft Company of Los Angeles, U.S.A., for the supply of components and subsystems for four new satellites being built by Hughes. Total value of the two contracts is \$4.4 million. The components and

subsystems include satellite structures, power electronics, antenna positioning electronics, encoders, decoders and satellite altitude control electronics.

CEMAR, a consortium of Combustion Engineering-Superheater Limited of Ottawa and Marubeni Corporation of Japan, has been awarded a contract by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand for the supply and commissioning of a 150-megawatt lignite fired steam generator. The unit will be installed at the Mae Moh power station and is scheduled to begin commercial operation in May, 1984.

Philippines has World's First Rice-Husk Board Mill

During a recent visit to the Philippines, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Eugene F. Whelan and Philippine Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco, Jr., officially opened the world's first commercial rice husk board mill in Cabanatuan City. Based on technology and equipment from Cortech Canada Limited and from Hawker Siddeley of Canada, the plant's daily operation converts 14 tonnes of rice husks into some 600 standard 4 ft. x 8 ft. boards. Costs are competitive with other higher quality structural products. The Cabanatuan project is a joint venture between Cortech Asia, local rice producers and millers and other private interests.

The boards, which are termite proof, water resistant and fire retardant, can be produced in thickness from 1/8 in. to 1½ in. Initial production is destined for export markets in Canada, the United States and Europe, with a long term objective of maintaining a 70 per cent export sales component. An important by-product of the process is the recovery of some 15 per cent of the rice husk gross weight in the form of rice grit and bran currently lost in the conventional rice milling process.

The project, which cost \$2.85 million, is the first of 15 plants to be launched in the Philippines over the next two years. Five investment applications are currently before the Board of Investment, each with an input capacity of 40T rice husks per day. These plants represent substantial future exports earnings while utilizing widely available waste material. The experience gained in the Philippines will be directly applied to similar programs in other rice-producing nations.

Cold Storage from Canada

Foster Refrigeration of Canada Limited in Drummondville, Quebec, has been building refrigeration equipment, reach-in and walk-in refrigerators and cold-storage rooms in Canada since 1961. During the 1960s the company began exporting its product and the Caribbean was the first export market studies.

After a number of Caribbean sales, the company made a concerted effort in Central and South America. This resulted in good business volume in sales of mortuary-room and blood-bank refrigerators for hospitals in Venezuela, and the sale of a complete kitchen and storage installation to a large hotel in Panama that was built by Canadians and financed by the Export Development Corporation (EDC) of Canada.

Foster participated in a major exhibition in Senegal in 1978 to test markets in Africa, and in a number of major projects in Singapore, Senegal, Tunisia, Cameroun, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Saudi Arabia. In addition, the company provides supplies for an EDC-financed hotel school in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and portable housing, school and hospital units sold through Canadian export houses to Sonatrach in Algeria.

Petro-Can to Make Rigs

Petro-Canada and a Texas, U.S., company have entered into a deal to produce drilling rigs. Petro-Canada's Chairman Bill Hopper announced that the Canadian Crown corporation and Sedco Incorporated of Dallas would build the world's second dynamically-positioned semi-submersible rig.

As part of the deal, Mr. Hopper said Petro-Canada would have the exclusive use of the rig for at least the first five years of its operation to carry out its continuing efforts to increase and maintain the pace of exploration off the east coast of Canada.

The new Petro-Canada rig should be one of the most sophisticated in the world. With dynamic-positioning it can be kept on location by the use of thrusters that compensate for winds, currents and waves. The rig is only partially submersed, so that it does not have to be fixed to the ocean bed, and can be moved quickly in an emergency.

Oil find Canada's largest

Speculation over the viability of the Hibernia exploratory well, off the coast of Newfoundland, ended recently when Gulf Canada Resources Incorporated announced that the well was by far Canada's most prolific discovery ever.

But R.H. Carlyle, Gulf's senior vice-president told a two-day conference on resource management that the Grand Banks (part of Newfoundland's continental shelf) alone may represent the largest oilfield ever found in the world. He said industry estimates show that the area has oil reserves of at least 10 billion barrels and potential gas reserves of more than 15 trillion cubic feet.

He added that the Hibernia test well, in which Gulf and Mobil Oil Canada Limited are partners, will tap between one billion and two billion barrels of oil itself. He said this indicates a probable production capacity in excess of 20,000 barrels a day.

The largest oil discovery in Canadian history was the Pembina field in Alberta during the 1950s. Pembina's yield of recoverable conventional light and heavy crude was pegged at 1.5 billion barrels, of which 875 million barrels had been produced by the end of 1978. The National Energy Board estimated Canadian reserves of recoverable conventional light and heavy crude at 5.8 billion barrels at December 31, 1978.

Canadian Lady Bowls Them Over in Jakarta

Canada made sports headlines in October, 1980, when the World Cup bowling championship, held on this occasion in Jakarta, produced a win in the ladies' division by Mrs. Jean Gordon, 28, of Vancouver, British Columbia. She is the third Canadian winner in the ladies' division of this annual competition for amateur bowlers since it was instituted in 1972.

Mrs. Gordon, a specialist hospital technician by profession, has been bowling for sport and relaxation for more than 10 years and earned the right to represent Canada by posting the highest score in competition between hundreds of women bowlers throughout Canada.

Following her win in Jakarta Mrs. Gordon unofficially accepted an invitation to participate in the Asia Cup competition to be held in Bangkok this year.

CIDA Funding for Photography

Northway-Gestalt Corporation of Toronto, Canada, has been awarded an aerial photography contract worth approximately \$9 million in the Republic of Indonesia. The contract is in equal partnership with another Ontario company, Kenting Earth Sciences of Ottawa, and is financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The project will cover a two-year period and is extendable by mutual agreement with the government of Indonesia. The program calls for high-altitude photography of approximately half of Indonesia and is the largest such contract ever obtained by a Canadian aerial survey organization.

Canada Grants \$1.75m to Malaysian Fisheries Project

Malaysia and Canada have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for a grant of almost \$1.75 million to the Besut Integrated Fisheries Development Project in Kuala Besut, Trengganu, on the east coast of Malaysia. The grant was made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The aim of the project is to help small fishermen by providing financial and technical aid in a wide range of activities, such as processing, marketing, boat building, fish culture, and organizing co-operatives.

This project is part of a regional fisheries project in Southeast Asia known as the South China Fisheries Development and Co-ordinating Program, which is jointly sponsored by CIDA and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Canada is currently working with a variety of Malaysian institutions on other fisheries programs and, on a regional basis, is negotiating with ASEAN for a post-harvest fisheries project to help the member countries improve productivity by reducing losses and developing marketing and processing techniques.

Air Niugini Expands Its Fleet with Canadian Aircraft

Air Niugini, Papua-New Guinea's national airline will buy three de Havilland Canada Dash 7 aircraft to serve domestic routes. The purchase will be financed by the Export Development Corporation of Canada (85 per cent) and the Toronto Dominion Bank (15 per cent).

Canadians Help Chinese Mine Gold

A team of Canadian mining experts has returned from China after completing the first phase of a major engineering services contract with the Chinese government.

The contract requires Wright Engineers Limited of Vancouver to carry out a feasibility study for a gold mine in Shandong Province in which there are two operating gold mines and which has a long history of gold mining.

A group of Chinese mining engineers have travelled to Canada as part of the project team to provide background data during the various phases of the study.

In addition to assessing the currently available data and information on the mine site, Wright Engineers Limited is expected to evaluate the requirements for further data, the methodology for collecting the information and, based on this information (and Chinese approval to proceed), to plan the design and operating procedures of the mine and other facilities required to extract gold from the ore body.

While the size of plant required will not be determined until all the data is assembled and analyzed, it is expected to be in the 1,000-2,000 tonne-a-day size.

To date, almost 80 test holes have been drilled at the site and assay work and assessment of results are underway.

In addition to the mine and mill, Wright Engineers Limited is expected to provide material handling advice and design, the latest in pollution control equipment, an assessment of the use of sea water for treating the ore, as well as mine drainage and water supply and treatment.

Two-way Transmission Trials

Bell Canada of Montreal will begin a two-year joint trial with the federal Communications Department in 1981 to test a new, two-way, data transmission service that couples telephone lines with ordinary colour television sets. The new system, called Vista, will allow information to be sent and received in French and English between points in Quebec and Ontario. The service will give subscribers access to printed or graphic information in computer data banks.