

# CANADA REPORTS

S U M M E R 1 9 8 7



etting the Stage  
for the Summits

the Commonwealth  
connection

# Canada and the Commonwealth: A Partnership with a Future

## Table of Contents

- 2 Canada and the Commonwealth: A Partnership with a Future
- 6 Fostering Co-operation through la Francophonie
- 7 The Three Summits: A Unique Diplomatic Opportunity
- 10 Focus on Asia-Pacific
- 12 Warming Up for the Winter Olympics
- 13 Cross Canada Currents
- 16 On Their Toes at 35

## Canada

Canada Reports is published by the External Communications Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0G2.

Telex: 053-3745

Editor-in-chief:  
Irenka Farmilo

Associate editors:  
Carole Stelmack, Mary Anne Dehler (English edition)  
Annie Taillefer (French edition)

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

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

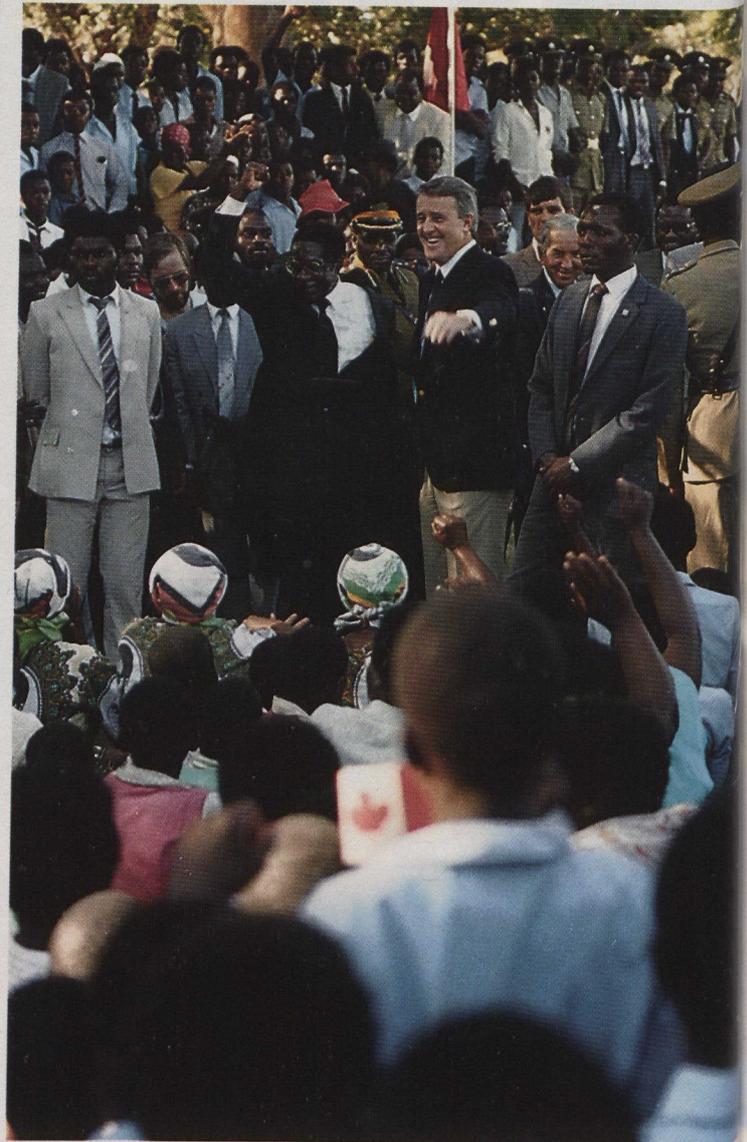
External Affairs / Affaires extérieures  
Canada / Canada

**Canadians are united in one simple conviction: to better the human condition and to achieve international peace and security. Nations acting together can always do much more than nations acting apart.**

— Prime Minister  
**Brian Mulroney**

Canada has always been recognized as a leading member of the Commonwealth. It has served as a middle power seeking to foster consensus among developed and developing countries. This important role will be highlighted and strengthened October 13 to 17 during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Vancouver, one of three international summits that will take place in Canada in 1987 and 1988 (see accompanying article).

Canada is the only nation in the world that combines memberships in the Commonwealth and la Francophonie, and that par-



ticipates in the annual Economic Summit of Western industrialized nations. The opportunity to host three summits within a single 12-month period gives Canada a unique opportunity, and a pressing responsibility, to act as a force for international cohesion and co-operation.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney set the tone for Canada's participation in the three summits, with his recent observation that

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney received a warm welcome in Zimbabwe during a recent African visit.

"Canadians are united in one simple conviction: to better the human condition and to achieve international peace and security. Nations acting together can always do much more than nations acting apart."

In Vancouver, Canada can be expected to carry forth the commitment to human dignity and equality made by Commonwealth leaders in their Declaration of Commonwealth Principles of 1971. Of particular interest will be continued Canadian leadership on the issue of *apartheid*. This role first emerged at the 1985 CHOGM in Nassau, and again in 1986 at the Heads of Government Review Meeting in London, England.

### **The Commonwealth: A Focus on Co-operation**

The modern Commonwealth has emerged as heir to the many links established by the British Empire. Today's Commonwealth is a multiracial, multicultural association of 49 nations with a common working language, many shared traditions in administration, law and education, and a strong commitment to the principles of responsible government.

*Joe Clark, describes the Commonwealth as an association "based upon informal consultation; rooted in a common and unifying tradition; and characterized by remarkable mutual respect."*

With these strengths it has achieved a unique basis for consultation and co-operation. Members' noted ability to promote the reconciliation of competing interests and regions recently prompted the President of West Germany, Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker, to describe the Commonwealth as "a source of common sense in a world where that quality is sadly lacking."

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, describes the Commonwealth as an association

"based upon informal consultation; rooted in a common and unifying tradition; and characterized by remarkable mutual respect." The publication, *The Commonwealth Today*, notes that the organization's "combination of contemporaneity and experience gives it a unique dynamism and flexibility. In its vigorous, creative approach to solving problems, it stands for statesmanship in shirt sleeves — leaders talking and working together with the minimum of formality and the maximum of good will."

With a staff of 400 drawn from some 30 nations, the Commonwealth Secretariat, located in London, co-ordinates a wide variety of programs and activities at the request of member governments. Initiatives like the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, which supports projects in the less-developed member-countries, reflect a strong emphasis on practical achievements initiated by the

Commonwealth's first Secretary-General, Canadian diplomat Arnold Smith, between 1965 and 1975. The present Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal of Guyana, was appointed to his third five-year term in 1985. Under his strong direction the Secretariat is active in international political and economic affairs, development assistance, and such areas as education, health, law, science, youth and women's role in society.

Beyond the official, government-to-government links, the Commonwealth is a forum for a vast array of non-governmental contacts, from the Commonwealth Games to the Commonwealth Association of Firefighters. Tens of thousands of individuals, working together through a network of over 200 non-governmental organizations, continually give life to the principles of friendship and co-operation that are so crucial to the Commonwealth and its continuing vitality.

### **The Canadian Role: A Tradition of Leadership**

Canada has always been one of the Commonwealth's most solid supporters. Historically, as the first self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, Canada demonstrated a way for other countries to assert their own independence while retaining friendly links to Britain. With the development of the modern Commonwealth, Canada has supported a broadly based association in which all members have a close interest and a contribution to make.

In recent years, Canada has been the second-largest financial contributor to the Commonwealth, and has been deeply involved in pioneering a number of important policy initiatives.

Located in the heart of Vancouver, the British Columbia Convention Centre will be the location of this year's CHOGM. This was the site of the Canadian Pavilion for Expo 86.



It was Canada that first proposed the establishment of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Program, urged that women be equally represented among scholarship recipients, promoted the idea of an annual Commonwealth Day, and suggested that the Commonwealth Games be complemented with a parallel arts festival that was first held in Edmonton, a western Canadian city, in 1978.

### **The CHOGM: A Forum for Quiet Diplomacy**

A key Canadian initiative was the introduction of a new style and format for Heads of Government Meetings that emphasizes the informal discussion and collegial decision-making that have been so important to the success of Common-

**Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the 1985 CHOGM in Nassau: "Nations acting together can always do much more than nations acting apart."**

wealth summits. Participants gather in a relaxed, private atmosphere conducive to a forthright exchange of ideas. Much of the discussion takes place in executive sessions that are generally restricted to three delegates from each country, while difficult issues are left for a "retreat" away from the conference table in which only the Heads of Government themselves participate.

### **The Honest Broker**

The structure of Heads of Government Meetings often enables Canada to pursue a role of "honest broker" between developing and developed nations — a function that is strongly reinforced by simultaneous membership in the Commonwealth, la Francophonie, and the Group of Seven. Canada has been a constant partner in Commonwealth efforts to promote "North-South" dialogue on issues affecting international economic development. The importance of Canada's diplo-

matic role was made clear at the 1986 "mini-CHOGM" in London, when Commonwealth leaders decided to take measures against the racist *apartheid* regime in South Africa and designated Prime Minister Mulroney to transmit their views to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

*At the 1985 CHOGM in Nassau, Mr. Mulroney called upon other Heads of Government to agree upon "a common program of action to enable Commonwealth countries to signal together — without exception — that world-wide pressure against South Africa will be sustained until apartheid is ended."*

Canada was able to build on its Commonwealth contacts in the developing world to encourage reform of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Many developing nations had interpreted the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO as an attempt by Western countries to weaken an organization that had been a champion of Third World causes. Working behind the scenes, Canada was able to focus the debate on the need for UNESCO to control its spending and reflect the interests of all its members.

### **Canada and Apartheid: Commitment to Human Rights**

Canada has long been one of the Commonwealth's most vigorous critics of the *apartheid* regime in South Africa. Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's staunch opposition to *apartheid* was a factor in South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961. At the 1985 CHOGM in Nassau, Mr. Mulroney called upon other Heads of Government to

agree upon "a common program of action to enable Commonwealth countries to signal together — without exception — that world-wide pressure against South Africa will be sustained until *apartheid* is ended."

Despite sharp differences at the beginning of the summit on the best way of ending *apartheid*, Commonwealth leaders agreed at the end. The Nassau Accord called for sanctions against South Africa and a suspension of violence on all sides. It also established a Group of Eminent Persons that included the former Anglican Primate of Canada, Abp. Edward Scott, to seek ways of dismantling *apartheid* and establishing a truly democratic government in its place. The group held numerous meetings with the South African government and with other leaders.

The group terminated their work following a series of raids by South Africa on some of its neighbouring states. This act had caused the group to question the South African government's sincerity and hence the usefulness of further discussions. In August 1986, Mr. Mulroney met leaders from Australia, the Bahamas, Britain, India, Zambia, and Zimbabwe at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting in London. Most of the leaders present agreed on a series of measures against South Africa. These included bans on air links, new investment, new bank loans, tourism promotion, and the import of uranium, coal, iron, steel, and agricultural products.

### **Economic Co-operation in an Age of Interdependence**

While *apartheid* will be an important topic of discussion at the Vancouver summit, participants are also expected to focus on the crushing debt loads facing



developing countries, and on the impact of protectionist economic policies on international development.

Within the Commonwealth, Canada has been active in calling for an early consensus in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. At the United Nations, Mr. Clark was emphatic in setting out Canada's position on international trade: "The industrialized countries must keep markets open to Third World products if the developing countries are to maintain the export earnings necessary to service their external debt and to improve living standards," he stated. "All of us will lose if our borders close."

The Nassau summit also urged Commonwealth members to renew and expand their commitment to international assistance. Canada has traditionally taken a leading role in Commonwealth aid, standing as the largest single supporter of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) in 1986 with a total contribution of \$16.7 million. In 1985, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provided some form of assistance to each of the 44 developing countries in the Commonwealth.

Over a five-year period, at a time of severe economic restraint, Canada doubled its aid for development projects in the Caribbean Commonwealth, providing \$75 million for the modernization of 22 airports on 13 islands and allocating \$9 million to a hydroelectric project in St. Vincent. In addition to direct development assistance, Canada allows duty-free access for 99 per cent of the goods exported from the Commonwealth Caribbean and was instrumental in persuading the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund



to maintain preferential lending conditions for smaller Commonwealth Caribbean nations.

*Canada has always been one of the Commonwealth's most solid supporters. . . . In recent years, Canada has been the second-largest financial contributor to the Commonwealth, and has been deeply involved in pioneering a number of important policy initiatives.*

The Commonwealth's co-operative aid initiatives may be more modest than the development programs undertaken by the United Nations. But their flexibility enables donor nations like Canada to address specific problems in the areas of export development, training and education. Current CFTC initiatives are aimed at assisting smaller countries with debt management, and at identifying long-term solutions to the economic problems of sub-Saharan Africa.

The agenda for the Vancouver summit may also include discussion of reports on co-operative education

programs, and of efforts to integrate women in the development process. At the meeting in Nairobi in July 1987, Commonwealth Ministers of Education are expected to recommend steps that can be taken to encourage student mobility within the Commonwealth, for instance, by the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, and generally to promote greater collaboration in education. Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Women's Issues will meet in August 1987, and may recommend ways of increasing public and private-sector awareness of women's social and economic contributions to society.

#### **A True Partnership**

For nations with a wide variety of political, economic, and regional agendas, the Commonwealth provides a valuable opportunity to seek consensus on a range of pressing world issues. Its strength is reflected in the 1971 Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, which noted:

"Members of the Commonwealth come from territories in the six con-

**"Informal consultation" and "mutual respect" characterize Commonwealth meetings. Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.**

tinents and five oceans, include people of different races, languages and religions, and display every stage of economic development from poor developing nations to wealthy industrialized nations. They encompass a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

"Membership in the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity, all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth can continue to influence international society for the benefit of mankind."

# Fostering Co-operation through la Francophonie

## Paris Summit

In February 1986, the first "Conference of Heads of State and Heads of Government of countries using French as a common language" was held in Paris, France. This long-awaited historic event gave new impetus to international co-operation in matters concerning the French language, and gave Francophone countries an international forum where political, economic, social, technical or cultural matters could be debated. The Paris summit was recognized as a resounding success with Canada demonstrating its leadership ability in seeking a consensus on a number of issues.

Forty-one heads of state and government attended the 1986 summit at which Prime Minister Brian Mulroney led the Canadian delegation. Two provincial premiers — Robert Bourassa of Quebec, where French is spoken by the majority of the population, and Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, an officially bilingual province — attended as representatives of participating governments.

Prime Minister Mulroney was one of six leaders to speak at the opening ceremonies of the summit. He welcomed the active participation of the two provincial premiers and said that Canada's commitment to *la francophonie* "meets a fundamental requirement of our national life." Through it, "the entire breadth and depth of the French-speaking community is offered to the Francophones of Quebec and the other provinces."

Mr. Mulroney underlined that the positive impact of belonging to la Francophonie goes beyond Canada's French-speaking population. All Canadians benefit from expanded cultural and trade relations with these countries.

The prime minister also stressed that North-South co-operation must be increased and that use of the French language must be extended into scientific and technical communication.

## Canadian Initiatives in Paris

At the Paris summit, Canada announced a number of new initiatives to help Third World Francophone countries:

- a scholarship program designed to give students in Francophone countries an opportunity to study in Canadian universities, and to specialize in areas of knowledge and research to which the Paris summit accorded priority status. Canada allocated \$30 million to this five-year program;
- a technical training assistance program for the petroleum and gas industry. Canada allocated \$10 million to this five-year program;
- a world immunization program to which Canada contributed \$10 million; and
- an experimental communications network to broadcast medical and educational programs to developing countries.

In addition, Canada embarked on a program of communications, language and software co-operation.

The summit concluded with an agreement to hold the second Francophone summit in Quebec City within two years.

## Quebec Summit

The second summit of Heads of State and Government of French-speaking countries will be held in Quebec City September 2 to 4, 1987. Canada, as the host country, together with the Government of Quebec, is jointly organizing this summit.

Canada's Ambassador to France, Mr. Lucien Bouchard, Chairperson of the Summit Organization Committee, will be the personal representative (sherpa) of the prime minister.

Undoubtedly, the same spirit that characterized the Paris summit will prevail at the Quebec one. Canada will pursue the considerable efforts initiated during the first summit and will attempt to

sustain the determination to co-operate previously expressed by all participants.

As the 1987 summit host, and in view of its leading role at the Paris summit, Canada will be looked upon to encourage consensus and cohesion among summit partners. As Madame Monique Landry pointed out at a preliminary meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Francophone summit:

*"All the participants already see our contribution to the meeting of Francophone countries as extremely important, since we bring a new outlook. . . free of all preconceptions and forward-looking. We believe. . . that as a North American country with a unique cultural identity we are naturally equipped to develop practical and realistic projects."*

Member states of  
la Francophonie.



# THE THREE SUMMITS:

## A UNIQUE DIPLOMATIC OPPORTUNITY



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the first Francophone summit in Paris, 1986, with French President François Mitterrand (left) and Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa (right).

In the 12 months beginning in September 1987, Canada will be the host of three key international summit meetings. La Francophonie and the Commonwealth of Nations are already scheduled to meet in Quebec City, September 2 to 4, and in Vancouver, October 13 to 17. Canada will also be the site for the 1988 Economic Summit of the seven major industrialized nations and the European Community.

Each of these organizations provides a unique diplomatic forum for the promotion of international cooperation and understanding. Yet each group has distinctive characteristics:

### La Francophonie

A new association of 41 French-speaking nations and governments including 33 in the developing world, la Francophonie is working to find ways of building more structured links among its members. At its founding meeting last year in Paris, la Francophonie established a

world immunization program and a series of training bursaries for students from developing countries, both of which receive Canadian support.

### The Commonwealth

Since the emergence of the modern Commonwealth in the 1950s, the association has grown to 49 member countries, including 44 in the developing world. Past Commonwealth meetings have taken strong positions opposing the *apartheid* regime in South Africa, supporting an orderly transition to independence in Zimbabwe, and asserting that economic disparities between developed and developing nations "are fundamental sources of tension and instability in the world" and must be lessened.

### The Economic Summit

Beginning in 1975, leaders of the major industrialized nations and the European Community (EC), have met annually to discuss developments in the world economy, including monetary and trade

issues, and certain international political and non-economic subjects.

The first summit meeting was held in Rambouillet in 1975 at the invitation of the President of France. In 1976, Canada joined France, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and Italy at the economic summit table. The European Community has been represented since 1977.

The continuing objective of economic summits is to work towards compatible macro-economic policies to foster balanced growth. Summits are not decision-making forums, but they have enabled participating leaders to gain a deeper appreciation of the extent to which their economies are linked, to strengthen their consensus on key issues, to pursue a more co-ordinated and effective response to economic problems, and, where necessary, to generate new policy initiatives.

Round-table discussion at 1985 Bonn economic summit.



# Multilateralism: A Major Part of Canadian Foreign Policy



Member-States for the following:

- The Commonwealth
- La Francophonie
- Economic Summit Countries (ESC)

- The Commonwealth, la Francophonie and the ESC
- The Commonwealth and the ESC
- La Francophonie and the ESC
- The Commonwealth and la Francophonie

# Focus on Asia-Pacific

**... the Pacific region now imports more Canadian goods and services than does Western Europe. . . .**

In the years since several Pacific Rim countries exploded onto the world scene as major importers and exporters of manufactured goods, a number of Western nations have attempted to strengthen their cultural and economic links with the Asian continent.

For Canada, the recognition that the Pacific region now imports more Canadian goods and services than does Western Europe has led to stronger ties with Japan. It also prompted an intense, ten-day official visit to China,

Hong Kong and Thailand last March by Governor General Jeanne Sauv  and the Minister of State for External Relations, Monique Landry.

## Japan

At a recent meeting of the Canada-Japan Joint Economic Committee in Ottawa, senior officials from both governments were able to look back on two years of steady growth in economic relations. Bilateral trade has increased dramatically, as has the flow of Japanese capital to Canada, and a Japanese economic mission turned in a favourable report on Canada's investment climate. The strength of the overall relationship between Canada and Japan was underscored by an exchange of visits by prime ministers Mulroney and Nakasone.

The Ottawa meeting identified issues that have yet to be resolved. Canada pressed for a more favourable trade balance with Japan, and sought better access to Japanese markets for some of its goods. In June, Canada presented Japan with a detailed technical package designed to persuade the Japanese to include three-storey apartment houses in their review of Japanese building codes. The package also called for a reduced tariff on spruce, pine and fir to help Canadian suppliers compete more effectively with lumber exports from the United States.

A technician at the CIDA-funded Landsat office in Thailand coordinates satellite remote sensing imagery with a standard map.

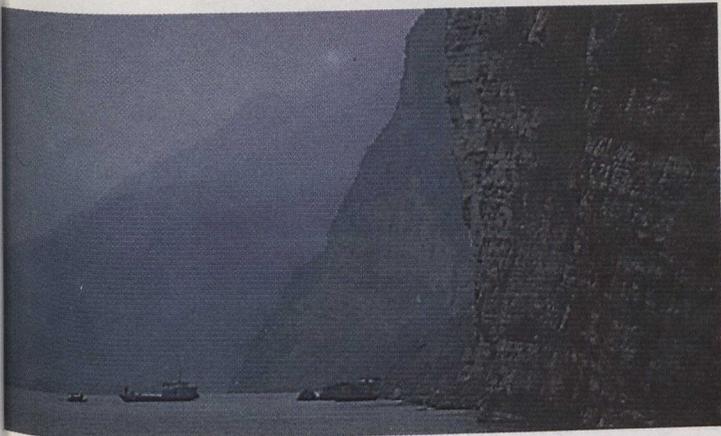
The Ottawa meeting also covered a number of issues related to Canada-Japan trade in fish and agricultural products, and delegates agreed to work together to combat protectionism at the upcoming Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

## China

Canada's relations with China have improved steadily since the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in 1970, to the point where China is now Canada's fifth-largest export market. Canada's early recognition of China, its vote to seat China at the United Nations, and the 1973 agreement in which the two countries granted each other Most Favoured Nation trading status, contributed to a solid foundation of mutual trust.

During her recent visit to China, Madame Landry announced new development co-operation projects valued at more than \$85 million. The largest, the \$14-million Three Gorges Study, will expand the scope of an ongoing study aimed at finding ways of taming the Yangtze River. A consortium of Canadian energy and engineering firms will study the feasibility of building a hydroelectric facility that would generate 13 000 megawatts of power while providing flood protection and improving navigation. The study will also assess the possibility of constructing high-voltage transmission lines to supply Central and East China with electricity from the plant, which would be the world's largest.





Under the heading of transportation and communications, Madame Landry announced a \$4.48-million grant to cover staff training and improved equipment for China's domestic satellite communications system. As well, Canadian consultants will assess infrastructure and operating procedures for the new Zhejiang Airline in Hangzhou, and assist with the design of new coal-handling facilities at the Port of Shanghai.

The many educational projects announced by Madame Landry reflect the importance Canada places on the development of human resources, and on promoting greater understanding between the two countries. Funds have been earmarked to support co-operative links between Canadian and Chinese universities, finance training programs for management personnel, and underwrite staff training for the All-China Women's Federation. With 93 million members, the federation is believed to be the world's largest women's organization.

## Thailand

Canada's relationship with Thailand dates back to the 1950s. Today, Thailand is designated as a major target under the Canadian National Trade Strategy. During a recent visit to Thailand, Madame Landry announced a \$21-million expansion in existing programs administered by the Canadian

**Three Gorges on the Yangtze River in China: proposed site for hydro-electric plant to be built with Canadian assistance.**

International Development Agency (CIDA), including training for Thai air traffic controllers in Canada, and scholarships for students who want to pursue post-secondary studies in Canada in the crucial areas of energy, natural resource management, food processing, and strategic industry studies.

As part of this package, the Minister announced a program to strengthen women's participation in economic and political decision-making at the local and regional levels. According to Madame Landry, "These funds will enable [women] to initiate income-generation

activities, open small businesses, have access to credit, and receive leadership training." The Minister also announced a \$36-million contribution to the industrial sector for the proposed Enterprise Thailand program. This initiative has been designed to encourage corporate collaboration between the Canadian and Thai private sectors.

During her five days in Thailand, the Minister visited a number of ongoing projects that have received CIDA funds. In the northeast, she took part in a sod-turning ceremony for a CIDA-sponsored research and development institute at Khon Kain University. She visited a Canadian-built remote sensing station where CIDA funds were recently used to purchase upgraded equipment and fund employee training in Canada. And she stopped in at a plant in Bangkok that manufactures road graders under the first substantial joint venture agreement for a Canadian firm in Thailand.

"This is a good example of transfer of Canadian technology in the production of high-technology construction equipment, helping Thailand overcome the need for imports and earning valuable foreign exchange," Madame Landry said.

## Korea

Canadian and Korean companies signed an agreement March 12 launching Canada Trade Group Inc. The company will enable Canadian corporations to benefit from Korea's aggressive and highly competitive salesmanship, while giving Korean businesses access to Canada's natural resources and expertise in technology and project financing.

Canada's efforts to increase its exports to Korea also got a boost from commitments by the Korean Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Woong-Bae Rha. In response to a series of representations by Canada's Minister for International Trade, Pat Carney, Korea agreed to allow an increase in imports of Canadian coking coal from 500 000 to 550 000 tonnes, and to reduce the import tariff on Canadian lumber from 20 to 15 per cent. The two ministers also agreed on measures to increase sales of Canadian products to Korea.

**This microscope is among the Canadian high-tech equipment CIDA has provided to Thailand.**



# WARMING UP FOR THE WINTER OLYMPICS



**Pierre Harvey: the first Canadian to win a cross-country skiing race in international competition.**

It was in Sweden that Harvey displayed the speed and style that earned him four wins in Canadian titles the previous season. In the 30-km freestyle technique race — a competition filled with world champions and Olympic medalists — Harvey exploded out of the blocks and kept up the pace to complete the rolling course in an hour and 17 minutes — a time just under 2 minutes faster than his nearest competitor, Soviet silver medalist Alexey Prokurov. The margin of victory was scarcely believable. In a 30-km race, a lead of 20 seconds is considered decisive.

## **Skating to the Saddledome: Brian Orser**

Two former world champions were expected to dominate the male figure skating competition last March in Cincinnati, Ohio. But the winner who beat out American Brian Boitano and Soviet Alexandr Fadeev was a 25-year-old Canadian, Brian Orser. After three consecutive second-place finishes from 1984 to 1986, Orser became the first Canadian to capture the men's title since 1963.

Orser's vibrant, flawless performance, including six triple jumps and an unprecedented two triple axels, vaulted him past both his major rivals. His win was a

credit to his skating, to the choreography that sent him dancing over the ice, and to hours of gruelling preparation with Canadian sports psychologist Peter Jensen.

The search for the champion's edge included a simulation of the entire competition in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, two weeks before the real world championships. The simulation included judges, a television crew, and a "reporter" whose job was to try to disrupt the competitor's concentration just before he stepped onto the ice.

## **Cynthia Coull and Mark Rowsom**

Cynthia Coull and Mark Rowsom have built up a solid list of achievements since they began skating together in 1982. They entered the World's Pair Figure Skating Championships for the second time in 1984, and came in seventh. Last season, at the World Championships in Geneva, they

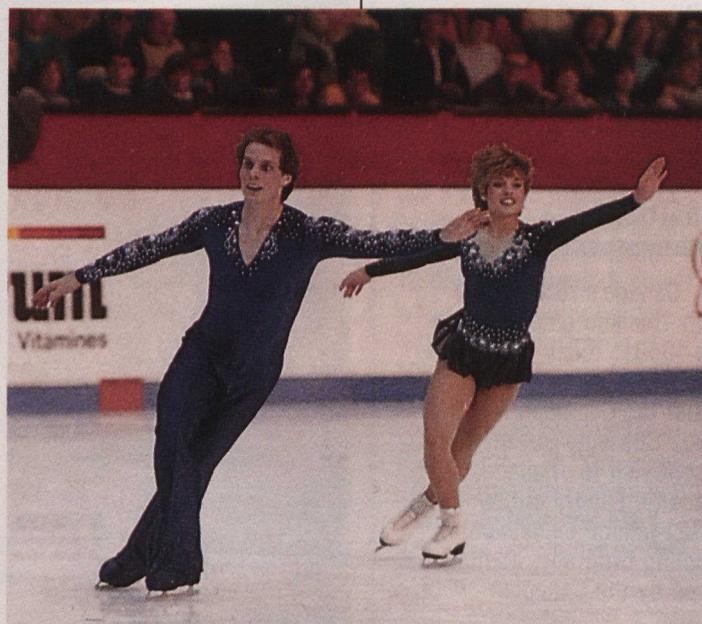
carried off the bronze medals and became Canada's national champions.

The couple work out on the ice for four hours daily, and put in another 90 minutes each day off-ice. In between, both attend university full time: 21-year-old Coull studies human kinetics, while 27-year-old Rowsom is a music student.

In the past year, Coull and Rowsom have changed their skating style and their selection of music. Their skating now presents a more refined image that is favoured by the judges. Their music is more classical, demanding extensive training to achieve depth of expression and perfect synchronization.

At the Cincinnati world championships in March they came in sixth — a disappointment, but not a deterrent for the Olympics next winter.

**Canada's national champions: Cynthia Coull and Mark Rowsom.**



**C**algary is gearing up for the XV Olympic Winter Games, scheduled for February 13 to 18, 1988. Canada's top athletic contenders include cross-country skier Pierre Harvey, and skaters Brian Orser and the team of Cynthia Coull and Mark Rowsom. Olympic cross-country events will be held at the Canmore Nordic Centre, 55 minutes west of Calgary, near Banff, Alberta. Figure skating competitions will be under the world's largest cable-suspended roof, in the Olympic Saddledome.

## **On the Trails to Canmore: Pierre Harvey**

Cross-country skiing competitions are gaining attention in Canada, in large part because of 29-year-old Pierre Harvey of Quebec. In March, Harvey became the first Canadian to win a cross-country race in international competition, and the first to win any medal at a men's cross-country event.

# CROSS CANADA CURRENTS

## **Mulroney-Reagan Summit**

United States President Ronald Reagan flew into Ottawa April 5 for a 24-hour visit with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. This third annual Canada-U.S. summit highlighted the importance of Canada-U.S. relations: the two countries form the largest trading partnership in the world, with two-way trade that totalled \$170 billion (Cdn) in 1986.

In his speech to a joint session of Parliament in Ottawa, President Reagan gave a ringing endorsement to Canada's initiative in seeking a free trade agreement with the U.S.: "I pledge to you now that, for our part, we shall commit ourselves and the resources of our administration to good-faith negotiations that will make this visionary proposal a reality."

The two leaders also discussed the devastating environmental impact of acid rain. For the first time, President Reagan acknowledged that 50 per cent of the acid rain falling on Canada comes from the United States. He promised to consider a proposal for a bilateral accord on acid rain.

The summit also made some progress on Canadian Arctic sovereignty. Prime Minister Mulroney declared that "we own it, lock, stock, and icebergs. And we expect the United States of America to recognize and respect that." President Reagan responded with a promise to inject new energy into long-standing diplomatic efforts to reach a settlement on this issue.

## **Agricultural Trade "Down Under"**

The focus was on agriculture last March when the Minister for International Trade, Pat Carney, visited Australia and New Zealand. In New Zealand, at an informal meeting of 22 trade ministers from developed and developing nations, Ms. Carney called for more responsive agriculture policies that support the farmer, not farming, and urged a freeze on any new import barriers or subsidy program that would distort world prices.

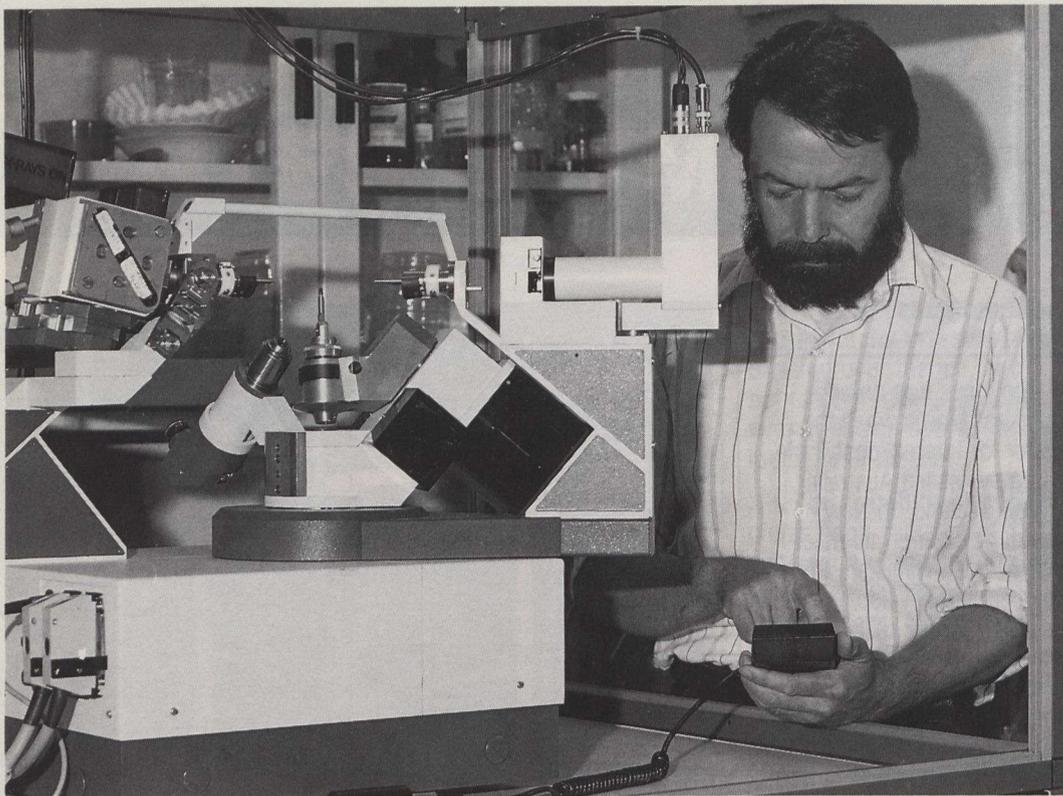
During her visit to Australia, Ms. Carney joined with the Australian Trade Minister, John Dawkins, to announce that Canada will host the next meeting of the Group of 11 Agricultural Fair Traders, an alliance initiated by Australia in 1986 to promote freer trade in agriculture. In May, trade ministers from 14 countries, representing 25 per cent of the world's agriculture products, sat down in Ottawa to prepare a united agriculture policy. Prime Minister Mulroney put this policy before the seven world economic leaders at the Venice Economic Summit in June.

## **Capitals of the World to Converge in Canada**

The Minister of State for External Relations, Monique Landry, recently announced a \$100 000 grant to help Third World delegates attend the world's first international

**Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (right) with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Ottawa for the third annual Canada-U.S. summit.**





mayors' meeting, to be held in Ottawa October 20 to 23, 1987. The initiative for such a forum came from Ottawa's mayor, James Durrell. "Canada is proud that Ottawa is playing a leadership role in yet another example of international cooperation," Madame Landry said.

The Capitals of the World Conference will feature workshops, technical tours, and a succession of keynote speakers, including Sir Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations, New York Mayor Ed Koch, and consultant John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling book, *Megatrends*. Workshops will address a range of important topics, including fiscal management, housing, and transportation. Some 140 nations have been invited to attend.

### **Superior Superconductor**

Scientists at the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) have made a major breakthrough in materials research, defining the atomic structure of a new superconducting material. This

revolutionary material is already foreseen to have applications in computer science, applied physics and medical technology. The superconductor could also improve the design and construction of power-transmission lines.

Dr. Yvon Le Page, a crystallographer with NRC, solved the puzzle using X-ray diffraction. Running experiments day and night, Dr. Le Page beat out researchers throughout the world in a race to analyse the atomic arrangement of a chemical whose composition had been identified by scientists in the United States and China just two weeks before. The superconducting material, a yet-unnamed oxide composed of yttrium, barium, copper and oxygen, loses all resistance to electricity at 90K (-183°C). The relatively high temperature at which the material becomes a superconductor means it can be cooled with liquid nitrogen at relatively low cost.

### **Fibre Optics Links Continents**

Canada is set to participate in one of the largest telecommunications projects of the decade. Teleglobe Canada

**NRC's Dr. Yvon Le Page used X-ray crystallography apparatus to define the atomic structure of a new superconductor.**

recently signed an agreement to construct and maintain two international communication fibre-optic cables. The TAT-9 cable will link Canada and the United States with the United Kingdom, France and Spain, while the MAT-2 will connect Spain with Italy.

By increasing the number of telephone circuits in the North Atlantic from 1 700 to 7 300, Teleglobe will boost its own ability to meet future demand. The system will feature digital transmission facilities suitable to the emerging Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), a communications network on which telephones, facsimile machines, microcomputers, and printers can interact on one telephone loop. The MAT-2 cable will add 690 ISDN-compatible circuits to the Mediterranean, and will have the capacity to hook up with the TAT-9 network.

As part of this important high-technology research and development project, Teleglobe Canada has arranged for a Canadian manufacturer to develop and supply the electronic equipment required to distribute traffic between the five landing points. For the first time, switching equipment will be located on Canadian soil, allowing direct transmission to Europe instead of requiring routing through the United States.

### **Young Cultural Ambassadors**

North America's only four-part non-liturgical boys' choir, The British Columbia Boys Choir, will sing in the Netherlands and Germany this summer. This internationally acclaimed choir of males aged 8 to 24 has made numerous recordings of classical works, madrigals, folk songs, and carols. All are considered fun to sing and a challenge to learn.

The choir's many radio, television and live performances in Canada, the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union, since 1969, have drawn favourable reviews. Their pure tone and impeccable phrasing are born of innate talent wedded to disciplined practice.

The group will tour China in 1988, following an appearance at the Olympic Arts Festival in Calgary.

### **Bracing for the Future**

Thanks to the space program, some Canadians are supporting their paralysed limbs with much lighter braces. Peter Paul Kraft, of the House of Kraft Orthopedic Institute in Ottawa, developed the space-age braces from the material found in the outer skin of the American Voyager spacecraft.

Kraft mixed the new lightweight, carbon-fibre material with a plastic fluid, injected it into moulds of his patients' limbs, and came up with a slender, skin-coloured brace that is one-quarter the weight of traditional plastic, leather

and metal devices, and stronger. Weighing about a kilogram, the Kraft brace is a boon to anyone who suffers from a paralysed limb, an injured neck, or a curved spine.

### Stamps of Approval

On March 13, Canada Post issued four stamps that honour some of Canada's earliest explorers. These bold, innovative stamps, designed by Frederick Hagan of Newmarket, Ontario, represent:

- Étienne Brulé, the first European to see four of the Great Lakes;
- Radisson and des Groseilliers, whose explorations led to the opening of the Canadian North;
- Fathers Marquette and Jolliet, two Canadian explorers who went on to travel the Mississippi River; and
- A Jesuit priest, symbolizing all the religious orders whose written records preserved early Canadian history and geography.

### Holland in Canada '87

The biggest Dutch cultural festival ever held outside the Netherlands got under way in

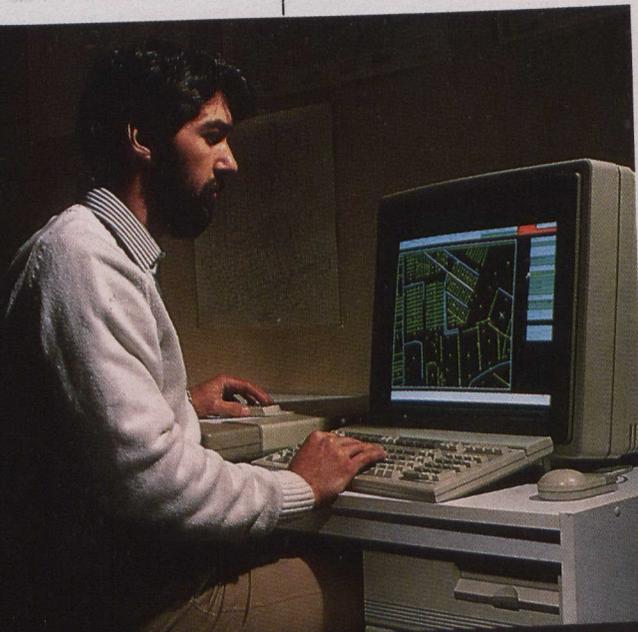
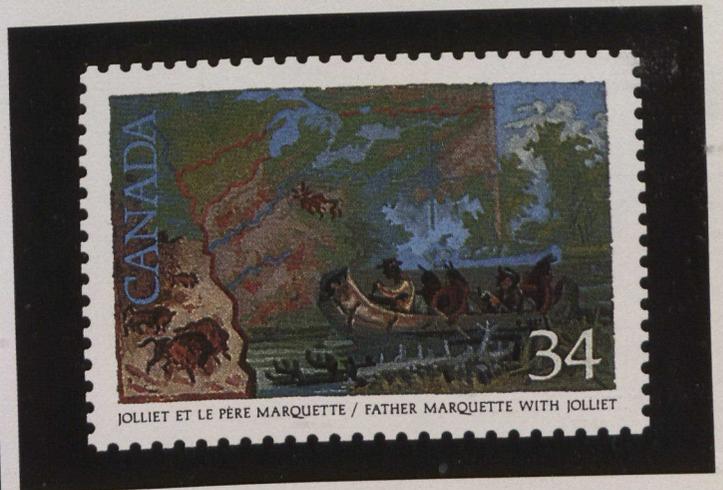
GeoVision's custom-designed computer software.

Canada Post stamps honour Canadian explorers: Étienne Brulé; Radisson and des Groseilliers; Fathers Marquette and Jolliet; and a Jesuit priest.

Canada in June 1987. Performances by the Nederlands Dans Theater, exhibits of contemporary Dutch art, jewelry, and photography, and performances by Dutch musicians were just a few of the events planned for audiences in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. The "Holland in Canada '87 Festival" reciprocated a similar event that Canada staged in the Netherlands in 1985 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Holland's liberation by Canadian armed forces.

### Mapping New Zealand Electronically

GeoVision Corp. of Canada recently entered into a \$4.5-million joint venture to map New Zealand electronically. GeoVision's custom-designed computer software will enable New Zealand to put its 18 200 paper landmaps — some of them dating back to 1840 — on computer, so that approximately 50 000 annual changes and updates will no longer have to be carried out manually. GeoVision's partner in the project is Progeni Systems of Wellington, N.Z.



O

## N THEIR TOES AT 35

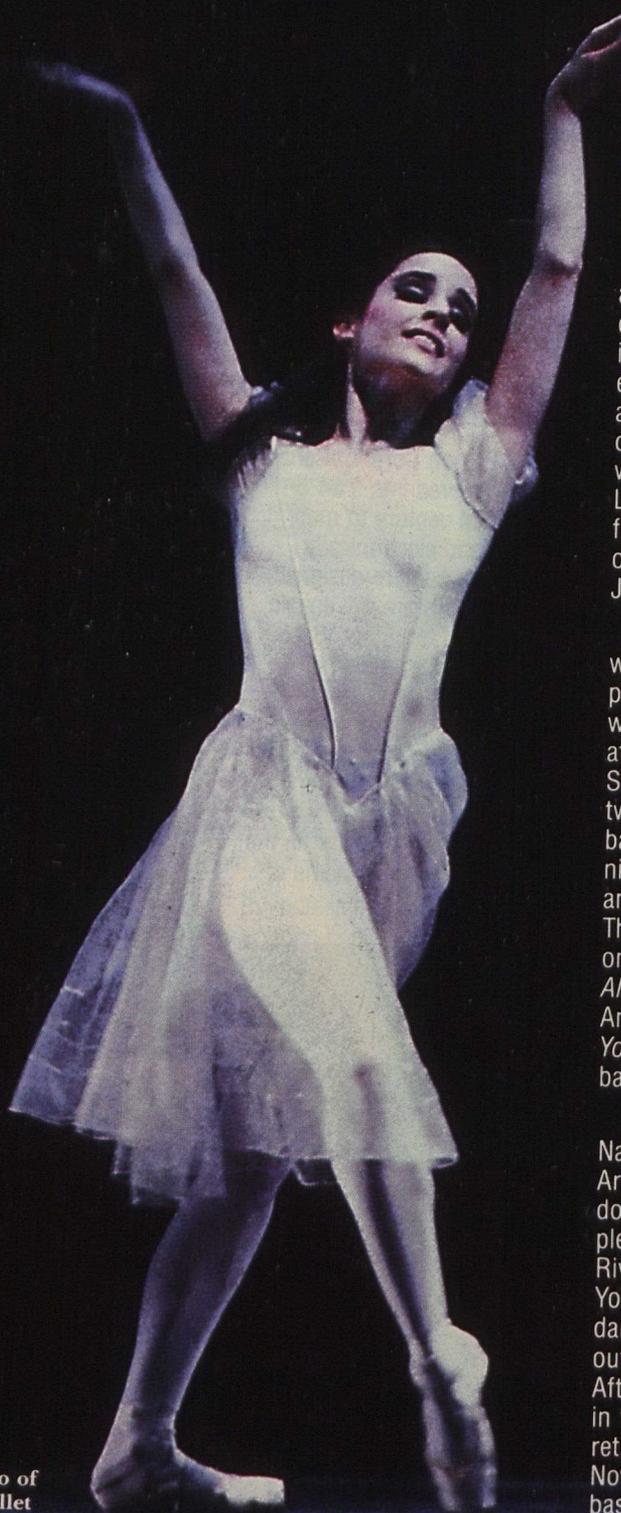
The National Ballet of Canada celebrates its 35th anniversary this year. Fittingly enough, this critically acclaimed company is enjoying one of its most successful seasons. Attendance for its three-week Toronto run last February averaged 93 per cent of the theatre's capacity, and a major tour is planned for the latter part of the year.

The February performances peaked with an anniversary gala planned by the National Ballet's founder and former artistic director, Celia Franca.

Much of the repertoire for the retrospective was, of course, Canadian. "Right from the start, in our very first performance on November 12, 1952, we had a Canadian work on the program," recalled Ms. Franca, who came from Britain to found the company that year. Some of the original dancers and many of the accomplished performers who studied at the company's school returned for the evening, which would have been incomplete without Rudolf Nureyev soaring across the stage. Mr. Nureyev's tours with the National Ballet in the 1970s helped publicize the company and build its professional experience.

The company followed up the gala event with a major tour of the United States — the first in nearly a decade. From March 13 to April 5, the National Ballet performed in Minneapolis, Chicago, Miami, Clearwater and West Palm Beach, before closing with a week-long engagement at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.

Kimberly Glasco of the National Ballet of Canada in Glen Tetley's *Alice*.



Enthusiastic audiences packed sold-out houses at every stop.

A spectacular new addition to the repertoire was Ronald Hynd's production of *The Merry Widow*, which was heralded by rave reviews at its North American premiere last November. Nureyev returned for a guest performance in Miami, and also danced the leading role opposite Karen Kain in *Coppelia*, choreographed by the company's late artistic director, Erik Bruhn.

American audiences were also treated to a preview of two pieces that were included in a prestigious engagement in England. After an eight-year absence, the company returned to the world's showcase of ballet, London, to present six performances during the height of the season, June 30 to July 4.

The program opened with the renowned masterpiece, *Serenade*, the first work Balanchine created after arriving in the United States in the 1930s. Now a twentieth-century classic, the ballet requires precise technique, startling endurance, and impeccable virtuosity. The other neoclassical work on the program, Glen Tetley's *Alice*, has been described by Anna Kisselgoff of the *New York Times* as "Tetley's best ballet."

Later in the summer, the National Ballet will perform at Artpark, the multi-million-dollar theatre and arts complex overlooking the Niagara River gorge at Lewiston, New York. The company will also dance at Ontario Place, an outdoor theatre near Toronto. After touring western Canada in the fall, the dancers will return to open the season November 3 in their home base, Toronto.