

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
 February 19, 1994

COVER STORY
A Forces base: There's no lifeline like it

McCarthy defeat a blow to NDP
 B.C. Liberal who took NDP's seat

Canadians celebrate Bédard's gold
 Stylish ceremony is traditional and goofy

Court sees photos of beaten Somali
 Soldiers posed with dying youth

Serbs agree to pull back guns by deadline
 Madlisa also promise to remove weapons from Sarajevo by midnight tonight

Why wait? PowerPC upgradeable
 Macintosh Computers are available now.

Apple

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
 February 19, 1994

city winnings, although attracting fewer people would also be very unpopular. Possible surprise is a higher tax on gasoline. Please see FEDERAL—B13

**Flows
 k mine**

put without concentrating

of Prime Resources Inc. of Vancouver of Eskay Creek. The concentrating

is a fine powdery containing valuable after most of the has been eliminated the milling process as tailings.

Eskay Creek is a old, silver, lead, nc. Because of its mined rock can be ably to smelters in Northern Quebec elsewhere.

p the ore outside was bad news for , B.C. Minister of oleum. "We cert and asked every on. Obviously it's great disappointment in British Co-

lumbia who are interested in the mining industry continuing to exist here."

In August, 1993, Homestake had planned to process ore from Eskay using conventional mining methods at its own plant to extract the minerals and a pressure-oxidation process to heat-treat the more difficult ore.

Homestake owns 54 per cent of Prime Resources, which in addition to Eskay Creek has 40 per cent of the Snip gold mine in northwestern British Columbia.

Although studies indicated that Homestake could profitably operate a complex smelter in British Columbia to extract the minerals, recent studies show that shipping Eskay Creek ore to smelters around the world was more profitable because it avoided most of up-front capital costs.

Please see B.C.—B6

butterfly plan

ne to limit capital gains hit

lvantage to which en claiming exclus-rights since its takeover, which more than \$3.1-billion Feb. 2. But said that if Mac-can achieve the ay be able to pro-olders with a more or use the threat to boost its offer.

ngs Directorate ay because Mac-s contemplating a tax manoeuvre butterfly," which ing off assets into s.

y needs the secu-ve advance ruling torate in order to run-in with Reve-auditors at the transaction.

cial officer Robert

Furse said last Wednesday that the company is in the midst of preparing a formal request for a ruling.

Rogers thinks the tax aspects of its bid are straightforward enough that it could proceed on the advice of its own lawyers and accountants, without an advance ruling. But vice-president of investor relations Sally Moyer Kent said the company likely will seek one anyway because of the sheer size of the deal and "to have it in our back pocket."

Macleon Hunter and Rogers will be jostling for attention with a lot of other "clients," as the directorate calls them.

It receives about 1,100 requests for rulings a year and on average completes and issues about 820, acting director-general Richard Biscaro said from Ottawa.

Please see MACLEAN—B14



Thomas Fung says it's cheaper to operate television stations in Canada than in Hong Kong. (TIM PELLING/The Globe and Mail)

NEWSMAKER / Thomas Fung feels the time is ripe for his TV network, with a tide of Asian immigrants ready to watch

Media baron rides a human wave

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON
 British Columbia Bureau
 Vancouver

THOMAS Fung's coming-out party for his Chinese-language media empire in Canada last week was a show of ethnic power, overseas Chinese-style.

The millionaire developer-entrepreneur from Vancouver, who studiously avoids politics, suddenly found himself hosting Ontario NDP Premier Bob Rae. Also working the crowd of about 800 at the Sheraton Parkway Hotel in the Toronto suburb of Richmond Hill, was federal Treasury Board President and former Toronto mayor, Art Eggleton, plus a gaggle of lesser VIPs.

Mr. Fung, a sort of Oriental Moses Znaimer, is the brains and most of the money behind the revived Chinese cable-tele-

vision network, now known as Fairchild TV. At 42, working behind locked doors at the Vancouver offices of his Fairchild Holdings Ltd., he is one of the new generation of very rich, business-smart overseas Chinese cashing in on the Asian immigration tsunami.

Mr. Fung figures he can make a go of the network. It's cheaper to operate television stations here than in Hong Kong and the time is right, he says.

"Previously, a lot of the people who came to Canada just wanted to take it easy here. But many of the new immigrants from Asia want to do business here," he says. "Local Chinese businessmen didn't care about promotion that much."

Please see CHINESE—B4

grams and nese cable- Fairchild T Asian imm

Air Canada profit despite its way tow

A day after the stock market announced the bell. "It's like chief execu

Real estate commercial and the resort b

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February 25th or February 28th 1994.

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include:

Chinese media baron rides a v

• From Page B1

Now more of their competitors are advertising on radio and TV and to compete everybody needs the same exposure.

"Even mainstream advertisers are starting to look into the Chinese community as a place to sell services and products."

Fairchild TV is a result of family-firm connections that usually are a key to deals among overseas Chinese.

Mr. Fung and his Happy Valley Investments Ltd. scooped up the ruins of the failed Chinavision network out of the hands of its receivers last year for \$9.25-million. He persuaded the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to bless his \$3.8-million companion buyout of Vancouver Chinese telecaster, Cathay TV. Cathay is now on the air as Talentvision, which generates Chinese and Vietnamese programming that qualifies as Canadian content.

The west coast station was \$2-million in the red after a decade-long struggle to make ethnic TV pay. But it had locked up the local market on the hit shows from Hong Kong's giant Television Broadcasts Ltd., the world's largest producer of Chinese-language programming.

Impeccable TVB connections were Mr. Fung's strategic ace over rival bidders. His late father, Fung King Hey, and younger brother Tony, were TVB directors for several years, representing a large family investment. No surprise, then, that Condor Entertainment BV, a Netherlands subsidiary of TVB, turned up as a 20-per-cent partner with Mr. Fung in the Canadian TV venture.

TVB is controlled by Hong Kong's powerful Shaw family and Malaysian tycoon Robert Kuok. TVB chairman Sir Run Run Shaw was once a director of the Fung family's Sun Hung Kai & Co. Ltd., a merchant banking and securities powerhouse in Hong Kong. Sun Hung Kai arranged TVB's first public share issue. The Kuok family, which is a client of the Fung family's firm, bought the colony's leading English-language newspaper, the South China Morning Post, last year.

"We know who's who," Mr. Fung allows.

The popular TVB programming has been shifted to the Fairchild network to pump up the

133,000 subscriber base in Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver — where the Chinese community's economic clout is much greater than its numbers. In Vancouver, 21 per cent of the population is ethnic Chinese; 17 per cent of the city's residents say Chinese is their first language.

There are plans to expand the network to Winnipeg, Ottawa and Montreal. Its monthly TV guide will be converted in May to a lifestyle-entertainment magazine, which will round out a media stable started in 1992 when Mr. Fung — with a handful of equal partners that includes his banker, Hongkong Bank of Canada — paid \$5.1-million for Vancouver AM radio station, CJVB.

'Previously, a lot of the people who came to Canada just wanted to take it easy here. But many of the new immigrants from Asia want to do business here.'

Mr. Fung's mid-life TV career is a far cry from the path his father set him on.

Mr. Fung Sr. shipped his two sons to New York from Hong Kong in the late 1970s to groom them for the China commodities trade bonanza he foresaw. They worked for Merrill Lynch, in which the Fung family was the largest shareholder. Thomas dutifully applied himself on Wall Street during the day; nights and weekends he followed his heart to New York University workshops in movie making and graphic design.

Back in Hong Kong, he tried to show his father that there was money to be made in the arts. He arranged a syndicate to finance production of the British adventure flick, Wild Geese. He opened an advertising and PR agency.

He started a movie processing lab that became the largest in Asia. He scripted and produced a low-budget, avant-garde film that never got a public screening. His final knock at convention was to marry a budding actress best known for modelling Japanese cosmetics.

Finally, his father gave him an ultimatum: Choose finance and the family business or creative arts and the door. When he chose entertain-

ment, his father did offer to in Hong Kong, but Thomas management league.

"When I told my family time out and expand my of the arts and creative side, roar." So he headed to Van he'd gone to high school a dio.

Wanting to open a Japan hired the instructor and kitchen at the B.C. Institu summer-long session of pr his bakery's first month, away as taste samples to first store grew into a cha Seattle.

Mr. Fung dabbled in s master developer Andre M the new immigrants from rather drive to shop in a n the postwar storefronts of he built the \$20-million A urban Richmond in 1989.

His original mall is now the block, \$150-million Asiatic retailing centres in Canada Asian shopping complex o

Doing it his way, outside of the family fold — if not of its megabuck muscle — ha of a loner in the west coast

Some say he's tight-fisted an "alligator" for his deal-

The inherent competition means toes get stepped on. nity here is not as big as in / to the criticism.

Rivals say he paid too n acquisitions. They questi money and his layer-cake panies. He says his fortune profits. None, he insists, ca investor schemes or the Chine

He still writes and desig nments in the head office th studio. He's still a director Hong Kong. At last, he's business in a big way. But that his credits will be as c and not as director/produ

Shipbuilder in talks to buy rival

Canadian Press

HALIFAX — Saint John Shipbuilding Ltd. says it is in negotiations to buy a competing Halifax yard, Halifax-Dartmouth Industries Ltd.

"Yes, we have had discussions with HDIL — I can confirm that — and we may have an announcement soon," said Bill Hagggett, president of Saint John Shipbuilding. "I'm not going to elaborate further."

Andrew McArthur, president of HDIL, confirmed talks were under

way. "The company is currently in discussion with Irving interests over the possible purchase of Halifax-Dartmouth Industries."

HDIL recently began work on a major navy program to build 12 new minesweepers, a contract worth \$400-million.

The seven-year project is expected to employ 500 people at peak times.

Last year, the Halifax shipyard completed a controversial refit of the icebreaker Louis S. St. Laurent, a

project that eventually cost more than \$160-million — or about twice projections.

The federal Public Works Department and the shipyard each accused the other of cost overruns, but the disputes were settled late last year.

Saint John Shipbuilding, owned by New Brunswick's Irving family, is currently completing a \$6.2-billion project to build 12 high-tech frigates for the Canadian navy, but the work finishes in 1996.

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need to continue to grow and to be successful. How do we do this? We'll offer you up to \$10,000 - or 35%

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