

### Canada-Yugoslavia trade agreement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, announced on May 17 the ratification of a trade agreement between Canada and Yugoslavia.

The agreement, originally signed during a visit to Yugoslavia in 1973 by former Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Alastair Gillespie, provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and encourages efforts by business enterprises to promote and develop economic and technical co-operation.

Canada, noted Mr. Jamieson, attached great importance to strengthening and further developing relations with Yugoslavia and trade was a significant element in this process. He said that Canada-Yugoslavia bilateral trade turnover, which amounted to \$35 million in 1976, was considerably lower than potential.

### Chancellor Schmidt to visit

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany will be in Canada from July 7 to 12 on an official visit in response to the invitation extended by the Prime Minister during his trip to the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1975.

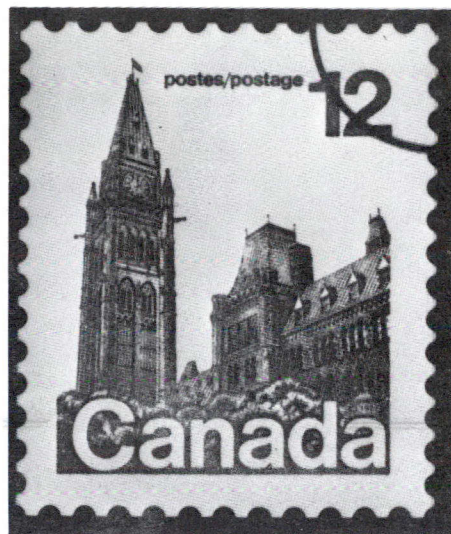
Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, who will be in Ottawa on July 11 and 12, will also spend some time in British Columbia and Toronto.

### Parliament Buildings stamp

Canada's Parliament Buildings are depicted on a new 12-cent stamp, issued on May 3.

It was designed by Vancouver photographer Reinhard Derreth and shows an oblique view of the Centre Block and the Peace Tower.

Parliament Buildings, a group of three buildings in Ottawa — the Centre Block, East Block and West Block — were erected in the 1860s on Parliament Hill, a promontory overlooking the Ottawa River. Like the Houses of Parliament in London, they are Gothic in style. The original Centre Block was designed chiefly by Thomas Fuller; the cornerstone was laid September 1,



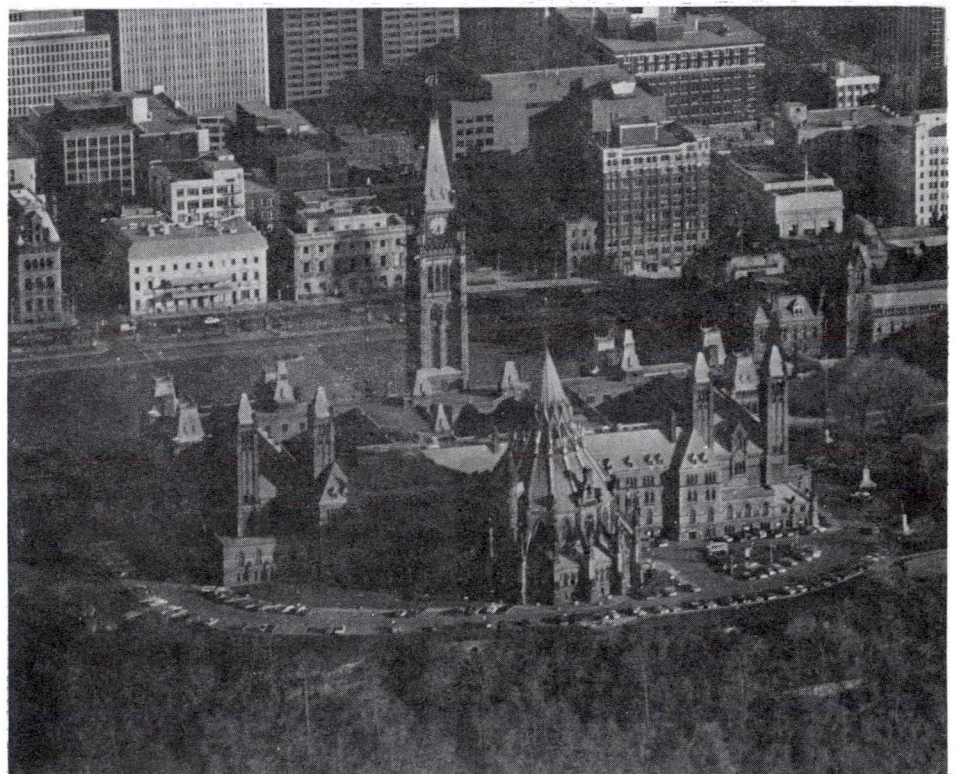
1860, by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII). Offices in the three buildings were occupied in 1865 and the Parliament of United Canada met there in June 1866. The Library of Parliament, a separate building behind the Centre Block, was completed in 1876.

In 1916, the Centre Block was swept by fire; iron doors in the communicating corridor saved the Library. Rebuilding began immediately, and the main structure was completed in 1920. Designed by John Pearson, the new

Centre Block resembles the old in general outline, but it is a storey higher and is fireproof throughout. Its commanding feature is the Peace Tower, the cornerstone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VIII) in 1919. This tower, about 300 feet in height, contains a Memorial Chamber, with an Altar of Sacrifice, in which are displayed the nation's Books of Remembrance (with the names of 66,651 Canadians who lost their lives on active service in the First World War and 44,895 who died in the Second World War). Above the chamber is a carillon consisting of 53 bells, the largest of which weighs over 11 tons.

The Centre Block contains the Senate Chamber, the House of Commons, various reading rooms and committee rooms and offices for senators and members. There are 490 rooms in all. The original East Block and West Block are still in use, but are now supplemented by many other government office buildings.

The Library of Parliament, damaged by fire in 1952, was extensively rebuilt in fireproof and fire-resistant materials, but the original interior woodwork was carefully preserved. It was reopened in 1956.



Rear view of Canada's Parliament Buildings with the Library in foreground.