

## CANADA-BRITAIN ECONOMIC MEETING

The first meeting of the Canada-Britain Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, was held in London on April 19 and 20. Canada was represented by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance; Mr. Charles Drury, Minister of Industry and Defence Production; Mr. Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; and Mr. J.J. Greene, Minister of Agriculture.

At the opening session, major current international developments were reviewed. Vietnam was among the subjects discussed and the ministers reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the efforts being made to bring peace in this area.

Both Governments hoped for the early conclusion of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

British ministers outlined the present situation regarding Britain's possible approach to the European Economic Community, explaining that the British Government had not yet taken a decision whether to seek negotiations in order to join the Community. Canadian ministers noted the important implications of this issue for Britain and Europe as well as the world trade community as a whole. An exchange of views followed on the implications for trade between the two countries and it was agreed to continue consultations on this subject.

### TRENDS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Committee discussed the current international economic situation and the prospects for the economies of both countries. They noted the satisfactory trends in economic growth in Britain and Canada and, in particular, the progressive improvement in

the British balance-of-payments position. The ministers agreed on the importance of pressing forward with the preparation of plans for increasing international liquidity now under discussion in the International Monetary Fund and in the "Group of Ten".

### CEREALS AGREEMENT

In considering international trade questions, and particularly developments in the "Kennedy round" of trade and tariff negotiations, the Committee determined that these negotiations, which have now entered their final stage, should result in a major improvement in trading opportunities on an international basis. Ministers discussed the implications for trade between the two countries of the tariff and other offers being made in the "Kennedy round". They agreed on the importance of a multilateral cereals agreement satisfactory to exporting countries.

The importance of maintaining a high volume of trade between the two countries was reaffirmed by the Committee. Concerted efforts are being made by government and industry in Britain to increase exports to the Canadian market and these efforts are being reinforced by three major British trade promotions in Canada in 1967. Sales development programmes and prospects for Canadian exports to Britain were also reviewed.

### AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Among questions of common interest the Committee discussed food aid to developing countries and the prospects for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held early in 1968. They also reviewed their programmes of development assistance in the Commonwealth, including in particular, aid in the Caribbean area.

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### NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

A limestone lighthouse, lightkeeper's home and workshed at Point Clark on Lake Huron, Ontario, dating from 1859, have been declared a national historic site by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Laing said that the establishment of the lighthouse as an historic site followed a year of historical and architectural studies on Great Lakes lighthouses carried out by the Canadian Historic Sites Division of his Department.

In May 1966, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada found the site to be of national historic importance and recommended its establishment as a national historic site. The Minister accepted the recommendation and, with the Minister of Transport, sought Cabinet approval for the transfer of the land and lighthouse complex from the Department of Transport to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

### BUILDING FEATURES

The Point Clark lighthouse, located near Kincardine and Goderich, Ontario, is a nine-storey, 115-foot stone tower topped by a glass-and-iron lantern. Its limestone walls are five feet thick at the base, and are rusticated and heavily weathered. The stairs, which are circular at the base, become straight and steep about three-quarters of the way up. The lantern mechanism, originally operated by clockwork, required winding once before sundown and once at 2 a.m. The roof features an artistic gutter drain that works through spouts concealed in lion's head masks.

The home of the lightkeeper, immediately adjacent, is a gabled, stone structure, built solidly to withstand the buffeting of Lake Huron's storms. It consists of a shallow cellar, a ground floor with a ten-foot ceiling, and an upstairs room with a six-foot ceiling. Near the home is a timber workshed with gables and a loft.