

### Scholars and diplomats discuss changing world power relations

The Department of External Affairs invited some 47 professors and individuals concerned with international affairs and current analysis, as well as long-term formulation of Canadian foreign policy, to a meeting of consultation in Ottawa on May 17 and 18.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and more than 35 senior government officials as well as representatives from over 25 universities and associations took part in the sessions of the conference at which a variety of views were expressed and examined in relation to the meeting's theme "Changing World Power Relationships". The conceptual framework, conceived and prepared by the Department, formed the basis for the ensuing discussions of the sub-themes in the second and third sessions, which dealt with changing world power relationships in Asia, the Pacific and Europe. The final session studied the implications for Canada of changing world power relations.

The meeting not only provided an opportunity for discussion of substantive issues but also served as a forum in which to continue the dialogue between academics and government officials, which, according to most participants, has contributed to closer ties.

In a separate workshop, a progress report on the work of the Academic Relations Division of the External Affairs Department was presented. The highlights of the report were the increasing number of campus visits by foreign service officers, the continuing assignment of diplomats-in-residence to Canadian universities for an academic school-year and the employment of academics for a limited period in Ottawa and also at missions abroad. While the report was favourably received, there were a number of questions regarding the mechanics of, and Government policy on, contract research and access to documents.

Welcoming the participants at the opening dinner on May 17, Mr. Sharp made some remarks under the heading *Canada-U.S. Options Paper: Comments and Criticisms*. This paper had been published in the special issue of *International Perspectives*, in the autumn of last year, entitled *Canada-U.S. Relations: Options for the Future*.

A lively question period followed. Mr. Sharp concluded the meeting by observing that in the five years he had been Secretary of State for External Affairs relations with the academic community had never been better.



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp listens to an amusing question by Robert Reford, Executive

Director of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, at the Meeting of Consultation dinner on May 17.

### San Francisco salutes Canadian films

The National Film Board's outstanding *Mon Oncle Antoine* had its United States West Coast première in San Francisco recently, beginning a special month-long tribute to the NFB and Canadian films, ending on June 5.

The San Francisco Museum of Art and the Surf Theatre, sponsors of the presentation, featured programs of some of the most popular Film Board short classics of recent years along with a selection of other Canadian-made features.

The award-winning *Claude Jutra* feature received further honour as the best ever Canadian-made feature film.

### Mineral policy in blueprint

A document entitled *Mineral Policy Objectives for Canada*, released recently by the federal and provincial governments, will form the basis on which governments will continue to discuss the development of aims for future mineral policy.

The document was agreed to last April 13 at a meeting in Ottawa of ministers responsible for mineral policy in their respective provincial governments and in the Federal Government, including the territories. At that meeting, the ministers agreed that a formal mechanism for consultation and co-operation should be developed among the provincial and federal governments to achieve more effective co-ordination in mineral policy development. Such a mechanism, they said, was essential for the formulation of mineral policies which are national in scope.

While this document relates to most minerals, it does not apply to fossil fuels.

The document outlines 12 policy aims subsidiary to the main goal of obtaining the optimum benefits from present and future use of minerals. They are divided into three broad categories: quality of life, economic growth and development, and sovereignty and unity.

The document is not intended to state or identify policies by which any government would achieve such objectives, nor does it attempt to define or specify the particular role of any one government. Nonetheless, govern-