

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TO CANADA

Mr. Ron Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, announced in the House of Commons recently that the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company had approved a motion to move the Company, which had been located in England for 300 years, to Canada. On the request of the Company, the British Privy Council suspended the operation of the original Royal Charter, granted by King Charles II on May 2, 1670, and on May 29, 1970, Governor-General Roland Michener signed a supplementary Charter that will continue the HBC as a Canadian company.

Viscount Amory, the present governor, will retire next May and Mr. George T. Richardson, of Winnipeg, (brother of the Minister of Supply and Services, Mr. James Richardson) will become deputy governor when the transfer of the head office takes place. Winnipeg is expected to be the new home of the Hudson's Bay Company, most of whose assets and 98 per cent of whose employees are located in Canada.

"The Hudson's Bay Company, the oldest such body in North America, has had a special relationship with Canada, particularly with the exploration, growth and development of Western Canada. We are happy that the Company sought, during the celebration of its 300th anniversary, to become a Canadian company," Mr. Basford declared.

CLAIMS AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

An agreement concerning outstanding claims of Canadians citizens against Hungary was signed recently in Budapest by Mr. T. Wainman-Wood, Canadian Ambassador to Hungary, on behalf of the Canadian Government, and Mr. Karoly Reti, Head of the Department of the Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Hungarian Government. The agreement came into force on signature.

In 1964, following preliminary agreement with the Hungarian Government to negotiate the settlement of Canadian claims against that state, Canadian citizens were invited to submit such claims to the Department of External Affairs. Negotiations between officials of the two governments began in Budapest in January 1966, and subsequent rounds were held there and in Ottawa.

The claims covered by the agreement arise from postwar nationalizations and similar measures effected by the Hungarian Government, obligations of the Hungarian Government under Articles 24 and 26 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary of February 10, 1947, and certain obligations of the Hungarian Government under Articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920. To come within the agreement, a claim must have been owned continuously by a Canadian citizen from the time of loss until the date of the agreement.

The agreement provides for a lump-sum of \$1.1

million to be paid in five equal annual instalments, the first to be made within two months of the coming into force of the agreement.

A Claims Commission will shortly be established to examine individual claims and made recommendations to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance regarding the distribution of the proceeds of the settlement. In due course persons who have filed claims will be contacted.

GENERAL BURNS AT QUEEN'S

Dr. John J. Deutsch, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns as the Skelton-Clark Fellow for 1970-71. General Burns will spend a year in the Department of Political Studies carrying out research on an arms-control project, with a view to publishing a book on the subject.

General Burns' interest in disarmament has been a distinguishing factor in his career for many years. His writings on the subject — particularly on Canada's stand on disarmament — have appeared in many British, United States and Canadian periodicals; among his four books is one entitled *Megamurder*, published in 1966. General Burns was the most prominent Canadian spokesman at both the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference (1960) and the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference (1962-68) in Geneva.

General Burns will take up his research at Queen's in September under the sponsorship of the Skelton-Clark Memorial Foundation, which was established to enable selected public servants, politicians and academics to spend a year at the university free of normal duties so that they may write in a congenial atmosphere about problems of Canadian public life which are of particular concern to them. The most recent Skelton-Clark Fellows were Dalton K. Camp and Senator C.G. (Chubby) Powers.

LEGEND AT MAN AND HIS WORLD

The legends of Quebec, complete with witches and werewolves, will come to life in a new pavilion at Man and His World 1970, Montreal's international and cultural exhibition, which runs from June 12 to September 7 this year.

The presentation, which was designed by Rudy Kovach and the Montreal firm of Hopping, Kovach, Grinnell, will be based primarily around one of Quebec's best-known legends, *Le Violon Magique*.

The story, which resembles the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, concerns the efforts of the devil to lead astray the people of a particularly pious Quebec village. After years of fruitless effort, he rides into town on a black horse. Assuming various disguises, he ingratiates himself with the townspeople by taking part in their activities and, once he