

Chair of Italian-Canadian studies

A \$700 000 endowment trust account has been established to provide income for York University in Toronto to conduct research and establish teaching programs in Italian-Canadian studies with a view to developing a better understanding of Canada's pluralistic nature.

A federal grant of \$350 000 towards a chair of Italian-Canadian studies at York University matched a grant of a similar sum raised by the Murray Anthony Elia Charitable Foundation.

The government's Endowment Assistance Program makes funds available to promote the establishment at Canadian universities of chairs of studies in the fields of humanities, social studies, communications and fine arts relating to Canadian ethno-cultural groups. Government contributions must be matched by a voluntary organization.

The York chair is the seventh established under the program.

Other chairs already established are for Hungarian and Ukrainian studies at University of Toronto, Mennonite studies at University of Winnipeg, Acadian studies at University of Moncton (New Brunswick), Gaelic studies at St. Francis Xavier University (Nova Scotia), and studies of native and aboriginal cultures of Atlantic Canada, at St. Thomas University (New Brunswick).

Sale to Egypt

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has signed a \$31 million (US) approval under a multiple disbursement loan agreement signed last June, to support a sale by Canada Wire and Cable Limited of Toronto to Egypt.

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing parallel financing of \$8.2 million (Cdn.) in connection with the sale.

The sale involves the turnkey design, supply and installation of high-pressure, oil-filled, pipe-type, high-voltage underground transmission lines for the inter-connection of the Shoubrah El-Kheima power project.

The multiple disbursement loan agreement signed last June supports a sale of goods and services of up to \$77.4 million (Cdn.) by various Canadian exporters, of which Canada Wire and Cable Limited is the first to receive approval.

Canada and United States sign Skagit River Treaty

Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen and United States Secretary of State George Shultz have signed, on behalf of their governments, the Treaty Between Canada and the United States of America Relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River — known as the Skagit River Treaty. The treaty was signed at the conclusion of two days of the latest in the regular bilateral meetings between Mr. MacEachen and his United States counterpart.

The Skagit River settlement package involves three documents — the treaty, a British Columbia-Seattle agreement and a Canada-British Columbia agreement. The settlement marks the successful resolution of long-standing Canadian concerns over the proposal to raise the Ross Dam in the State of Washington flooding the Skagit River Valley to supply electricity to the city of Seattle, which had been given international sanction in 1942.

The treaty was negotiated under the aegis of a Joint Consultative Group on the Skagit chaired by Commissioners

Olson (Canada) and Bulen (USA) of the International Joint Commission, which included representatives of the governments of Canada, the US, British Columbia, as well as the city of Seattle.

The Skagit River Treaty, together with related implementing agreements involving the city of Seattle, the province of British Columbia and the government of Canada, will be in force for a period of 80 years and ensures that flooding of the Skagit Valley into British Columbia will not take place.

In return, British Columbia will supply electric power to the city of Seattle equivalent to that which would have been generated had the Ross Dam been raised. As payment for the electrical power, British Columbia will receive payments equivalent to the cost of building and maintaining the dam.

The signing ceremony represents acceptance by both governments of the treaty and opens the way for the Canadian and United States governments to initiate the legislative and ratification processes necessary for the treaty to enter into force.



Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen (left) and US Secretary of State George Shultz converse as Genevieve Bell (right) of the State Department and Sheila Tooze of the Canadian Embassy exchange documents after the signing of the Skagit River Treaty.