

four sculptures and a number of drawings. "Return from the Harvest Field", painted while the artist was in Europe, and one of his larger works in the Gallery, was acquired in 1904.

Suzor-Côté died at Daytona Beach, Florida, in January 1937.

AVIATION EDITORS VISIT

Thirteen senior aviation editors from seven European countries, accompanied by the Director of the 1969 Paris Air Show, arrived in Canada on February 23 for a ten-day visit sponsored by the Departments of Industry and Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Canadian Air Industries Association. The aim of the visit was to acquaint the guests with Canadian capabilities in the aerospace industry, prior to Canadian participation in the Paris Air Show in May.

During their visit to Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, they met senior executives of the air industries, and looked at a variety of new products. The group also met members of the Canadian Air Industries Association, government departments and agencies specializing in aerospace activities.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of births registered in Canada in 1968 decreased by about 4,000 from those of 1967; the number of marriages increased by about 10,000, and the number of deaths by about 4,000.

Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that some 367,000 births occurred in Canada in 1968 compared to 370,900 in 1967. Annual births have been declining steadily from the record high figure of 479,300 in 1959. The 1968 national birth rate for each 1,000 population is estimated at 17.7, the lowest ever recorded and the eleventh consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957. The previous low record was 18.2 in 1967.

Marriages in 1968 were estimated at a record 176,000, compared to the previous high record of 165,900 in 1967. The marriage rate for each 1,000 population is estimated at 8.5, up somewhat from the 1967 rate of 8.1. Prior to 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from a high record of 10.9 in 1946 to 6.9 in 1963.

Deaths in 1968 were estimated at 154,000, compared to 150,300 in 1967.

CANADA'S ROLE AS A MIDDLE POWER

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America. We should frankly admit that there has been a neglect of that part of the world in the thinking of most Canadians, and seek to rectify that omission.

So too in our relations with the nations that border the Pacific Ocean. The imbalance in that respect, however, is not exactly a case of neglect. On the contrary, the western part of Canada, and especially British Columbia, has long had active trading and other relations with Eastern Asia and the South Pacific. In recent years there has been a particularly great increase in our commercial exchanges with Japan. But this has been largely the reflection of a regional interest on the part of those areas of Canada which naturally look outward to the Pacific rather than to the Atlantic. What is now required is that we pay continuous attention to the Pacific as well as to the Atlantic as an area of national interest to all Canadians.

CHINA

One important step that Canada could take in the Pacific is to exchange diplomatic representatives with the authorities in Peking. We, and the rest of the world, need to open all possible channels of communication with the government which is in effective control of China. That is why we have recently made the initial contact with representatives of the People's Republic of China to explore the matter of recognition and exchange of embassies....

The task for Canadians, as we review our foreign policies, is first to determine our own capacities, our own strengths and our own weaknesses. As a middle power, what economic, military and political resources do we have at our disposal and how can we best employ them in the interests of our own people and of the world community? We must also examine realistically the world around us and the changes that are taking place in it. In the light of those changes, should we concentrate more on one function and less on others, or more on one region and less on another?

I expect that the answers to these questions will result in some shift of emphasis in our international activities and some alteration in the methods by which we carry out those activities.

Because foreign policy is never static, we have already begun to bring about some changes. But I doubt very much that we will abandon completely any functional or regional activity, and I see no need to do so. We don't need to pull out of Europe in order to develop better relations with Latin America or the Pacific. Participation in collective security arrangements is not incompatible with assistance to developing countries or an active part in disarmament negotiations. We may be only a middle power, but we are a nation with the capacity to undertake a good many varied roles in the world if it is in our national interest to do so. The aim of Canadian foreign policy must be to strike the right balance of effort among those roles that are appropriate to our circumstances as a middle power and to the imperatives of the international situation.