

Canada-U.S. radio agreement for Great Lakes safety

Canada and the United States have joined forces to promote safety of life and property on the Great Lakes of North America by means of radio, Transport Minister Jean Marchand announced last month.

Mr. Marchand and the United States Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Adolph W. Schmidt, met in Ottawa on February 26 to sign an agreement making provision for co-operation in the use of radio-telephone communication for distress and safety and navigational purposes. This pact will replace the existing 1952 agreement for the promotion of safety on the Great Lakes by means of radio.

The main purposes of the agreement

are to provide co-operation and compatibility between Canada and the U.S. in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to fitting, usage and maintenance of radiocommunication equipment for safety purposes aboard specified classes of vessels of all nationalities operating on the Great Lakes of North America.

Besides taking into account the technical advances made in the radio-telephone since 1952, the agreement is intended to provide the highest practicable standards in matters concerning use of radiocommunication and associated equipment for maritime distress, safety and efficiency of navigation on the Great Lakes.

Visit of President Luis Echeverria of Mexico

President Luis Echeverria of Mexico and his wife will visit Ottawa from March 29 to April 1, as guests of Governor-General Michener and Mrs. Michener. The state visit, during which Mr. and Mrs. Echeverria will be entertained by Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau, will provide an opportunity for further strengthening the long-standing friendship between Canada and Mexico and for carrying forward a number of important initiatives developed at the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Meeting in Ottawa in October 1971.

The President will discuss with the Prime Minister and members of the Canadian Government all aspects of Mexican-Canadian relations and matters of common interest in world affairs.

Canada-Mexico ties

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Mexico in 1944, many exchanges have taken place between the two Governments, including an official visit to Canada by former President Adolfo Lopez Mateos in 1959, with a return visit made by Mr. Diefenbaker in 1960. In November 1968, a Canadian ministerial mission made a visit to Mexico, during which a joint Mexico-Canada Committee was created at the ministerial level to provide a continuing

forum for periodic consultations on the increasing number of political, matters of interest to both nations. In December 1970, during the Presidential inauguration, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, on behalf of the Government, extended an invitation to President Echeverria to visit Canada, which was reiterated by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp during the first meeting of the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee in Ottawa in October 1971. This meeting marked the opening of a new phase in relations between the two countries and identified new opportunities for co-operation between Canada and Mexico, confirming that, in deepening and strengthening its ties with Latin America generally, the relation with Mexico was of key significance.

Trade relations

A trade agreement between Canada and Mexico which came into force in 1947, provides that each country will give the other most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment. The total volume of trade between Canada and Mexico in the first ten months of 1972 was valued at \$126 million, with Canadian exports amounting to \$82 million.

In 1971, Canada joined the Mexico-U.S. conferences to discuss mutual co-operation in the control of the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous

drugs in North America. Following the first technical meeting in Washington in October 1971, a meeting was held in Mexico City at the ministerial level in the spring of 1972. A further Tripartite Narcotics Control Conference, at deputy-minister level, was held in Ottawa on January 15 and 16, 1973.

"People-to-people" exchanges have increased in recent years. The Canada-Mexico Businessmen's Committee, which was formed in 1970, first met in Mexico City in November of that year, and subsequently held meetings in Toronto in November 1971, under the auspices of the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA).

Cultural exchanges

In December 1971, the 5,000-book Canadian Library Centre was opened in Mexico City to provide a public source of Canadian reference and reading material. Canada has also participated in film festivals, a Canada book week, and other cultural exhibits in Mexico. The Secretary of State's continuing "Contact Canada" program was implemented with Mexico in June 1972, when ten young Mexicans arrived in Canada for a three-week period and an equivalent number of young Canadians visited Mexico in August for the same length of time. The Canada-World Youth Program, another exchange of young people began in January of this year, when 34 Canadians went to Mexico. A similar number of Mexicans will visit Canada later in the year. In addition, the number of students from each country studying in the other is yearly on the increase. In 1971, 101,000 Canadians visited Mexico and some 15,000 Mexicans came to Canada.

Teachers' age and earnings

The age profile of teachers in Canadian universities and colleges shows that 61.9 per cent are under 40, 24.7 per cent are 41 to 50 and 13.4 per cent are over 50. The under-40 group contained 67.4 per cent of the teachers in the Atlantic Provinces but only 61 per cent of those in other regions.

Salaries in general increase with age. Although teachers 25 and under average \$10,449, they receive \$17,382 at 40, \$20,458 at 50, \$21,817 at 64, and \$20,200 at 65 and over.