

## WHEAT PACT WITH U.S.S.R. EXTENDED

*The following statement was made in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce:*

I wish to inform the House that I have on behalf of the Government of Canada signed a protocol, extending for a further three years until April 17, 1972, the trade agreement between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Mr. M.R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, signed on behalf of the U.S.S.R.

This represents the fourth extension of a trade agreement originally negotiated in 1956, which has provided a framework for the development of trade between the two countries on a most-favored-nation basis. The renewal of this important agreement is further evidence of the desire of both Canada and the U.S.S.R. to maintain and strengthen the commercial relations which have been built up between the two countries.

In 1956, when the trade agreement was first negotiated, the levels of our mutual trade were very low. In the 14 years which have followed, Canadian exports have amounted to \$1.3 billion. In the same period the Soviet Union has been a major customer for Canadian wheat, purchasing in total more than 760 million bushels.

The Soviet Union has also been taking a range of other Canadian materials and manufactured goods amounting to \$5.5 million in 1968. Soviet exports to Canada have increased from \$1.0 million in 1956 to \$21.6 million in 1968, the last complete year for which official statistics are available.

## FUTURE TRADE

In the negotiations which preceded the signing of the protocol, the Canadian and Soviet delegations reviewed the history of our trade in wheat. This trade has been mutually advantageous both in terms of Canadian capability of supply and recurring import needs in the Soviet Union. As regards the future, the leader of the Soviet delegation has provided the assurance that, when the U.S.S.R. has requirements for the purchase of wheat, the Soviet buying agency shall in the first instance, apply to the Canadian Wheat Board.

This ensures that the Soviet Union will turn to Canada as a preferred source of supply of wheat when demand arises. We, therefore, anticipate that the U.S.S.R. will in the years ahead continue to be a significant market for Canadian wheat. As honorable members are aware, the Canadian Wheat Board concluded a contract, which will provide for continuing substantial shipments throughout 1970.

In addition to these important discussions on wheat, the two delegations reviewed other elements of the trade between the two countries and agreed on the need to expand and diversify trade in both directions. As a result of the discussions the two sides

look to growing opportunities to sell an increasing range of products, materials and manufactured goods in each other's market. The protocol which I have signed indicates that the two Governments will facilitate the exchange of goods between them within the scope of the laws and regulations in force in their respective countries....

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION TO MUSEUM

Mr. George N. Gogo of Cornwall, Ontario, recently donated his entire archaeological collection to the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. Formerly of Summerstown, Ontario, Mr. Gogo has collected archaeological specimens from the area for over 15 years and his past cooperation with Lieutenant-Colonel J.F. Pendergast, who has frequently worked on contract for the National Museum of Man, has resulted in a number of publications that have shed considerable light on the prehistory of the region.

Although the bulk of the collection relates to the St. Lawrence Iroquois, the earlier periods of Middle Woodland, Archaic and Palaeo-Indian are also represented. The dart heads from the Palaeo-Indian period are about 8,000 years old. Certainly the large samples from the St. Lawrence Iroquois sites have already played a vital role in the reconstruction of the prehistory of this Iroquois population that occupied the St. Lawrence Valley from approximately A.D. 1300 until their disappearance in the interval between the visits of Jacques Cartier in 1535 and Samuel de Champlain in 1603. One likely explanation for their disappearance is that they were absorbed by the prehistoric Huron population on the Trent River system. The Huron villages on the Trent River after 1550 contain an abundance of St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery, indicating an influx of women which, in turn, suggests that the Huron may have conquered the St. Lawrence tribe or tribes and, in typical Iroquois fashion, adopted the conquered women and children.

Archaeologists in the National Museum of Man believe that many vital contributions to the prehistory of the St. Lawrence Valley and eastern Canada in general will result from scholars having the Gogo collection readily available for research. Both the massiveness of the collection and the time span that is represented ensures a wide range of research problems for future archaeologists and students. Museum technicians who transported the collection to Ottawa estimate its weight in excess of one ton. The scientific value of the collection was also increased a hundredfold by Mr. Gogo's careful recording of the location of his finds.

It will probably be more than a year before the full archaeological potential of the collection will be assessed since it will take at least that long to catalogue the tens of thousands of specimens.