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Canada to benefit from agreement reached at Bonn Summit

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said that Canada would benefit from the commitments made at the Bonn Summit meeting on July 16 and 17.

Mr. Trudeau, one of the heads of seven Western countries attending the meeting, told a joint news conference held by all the leaders that he expected there would be stronger growth and reduction of serious unemployment as the country benefited from the improved health of its trading partners.

The meeting reached agreement on measures to boost international trade and to reduce unemployment and inflation.

Following are excerpts from the joint communiqué issued in Bonn, July 17:

* * * *

A program of different actions by countries that face different conditions is needed to assure steady non-inflationary growth. In countries whose balance of payments situation and inflation rate do not impose special restrictions, this requires a faster rise in domestic demand. In countries where rising prices and costs are creating strong pressures, this means taking new measures against inflation.

• Canada reaffirmed its intention, within the limits permitted by the need to contain and reduce inflation, to achieve higher growth of employment and an increase in output of up to 5 per cent.

• As a contribution to avert the worldwide disturbances of economic equilibrium the German delegation has indicated that by the end of August it will propose to the legislative bodies additional and quantitatively substantial measures up to 1 per cent of GNP, designed to achieve a significant strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth. The order of magnitude will take account of the absorptive capacity of the capital market and the need to avoid inflationary pressures.

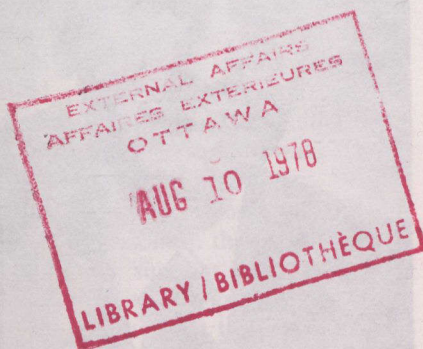
• The President of the French Republic has indicated that, while pursuing its policy of reduction of the rate of infla-

After the Summit, an official visit to West Germany

Mr. Trudeau was one of seven leaders of major industrial countries attending the Summit meeting in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, July 16 and 17, along with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Mr. Trudeau stayed on for an official visit of West Germany following the meeting. Included in his program were: a 20-minute television interview and a 40-minute press conference at Schloss Gymnich; a lunch in Cologne, where he was host to German guests; and a visit to Schloss Paffendorf, where he viewed coal excavations at an open pit mine and was presented with a fossilized 12-million-year-old maple leaf. At Bad Godesberg, Mr. Trudeau attended a state dinner given by Chancellor Schmidt. The two leaders sailed to Denmark for informal talks with Danish Prime Minister Joergensen, before Mr. Trudeau departed Hamburg July 21.

In a joint *communiqué* issued on July 21, Canada and West Germany announced they would hold high level discussions on political, economic and financial issues once a year alternately in Ottawa and Bonn. Cultural and other exchanges, particularly parliamentary delegations, would be expanded "to enhance mutual knowledge and appreciation between the two peoples", said the *communiqué*.



Twenty-one years ago last Monday... The Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar line, a combined U.S.-Canada defence project in the Arctic, went into operation.

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