

from sod fields or unprepared runways, and will have good single-engine performance.

Depending on its mission, the CF-5 can carry a wide range of conventional weapons -- 20 mm guns, missiles, rockets and bombs.

Other features include exceptional flight stability, low fuel consumption, low maintenance and training costs, wide availability of spare parts and a very low attrition rate.

Its range will be approximately 1,500 miles -- 2,500 with "in-flight" refuelling, provision for which is included in the programme.

The CF-5's agility, variety of weapons, speed, ease of maintenance and versatile conventional (non-nuclear) capability made it the logical selection for the new "global-mobile" role of the Canadian forces.

\*\*\*\*

### ESKIMO ART AT STRATFORD

The Eskimo presence is being again felt at Stratford, Ontario, this summer, six years after a new native art scored a notable success at the Shakespearean Festival. Museums, art galleries, private collectors, and others who acquired the first Eskimo prints in 1959 were buying the work of a small, remote group of unknown artists whose names were all but unpronounceable. Since then, success has provided the Cape Dorset print makers with the means to make life in their harsh land easier and less insecure. A scattered people who, until a few years ago, lived as nomads in isolated groups, they are gaining through their art a knowledge of and pride in their traditions.

Like all true artists, the Eskimo carvers and print-makers have styles not easily mistaken for one another. The styles, for instance, of the members of the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative at Cape Dorset and the Eskimo Co-operative at Povungnituk in northern Quebec are strongly individual, each expressing its own view of life. As James A. Houston, to whom the development of Eskimo art owes so much, writes in the preface to the collection's catalogue: "Their graphic art has grown out of sculptural art.... This has helped to give their work a special form and character.... But, most of all, it shows us a kind of 'Eskimeness', a very old system of viewing and creating things".

\*\*\*\*

### CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE U.S.S.R.

*The following is the text of a joint communiqué issued in Moscow at the conclusion of the recent visit of a Canadian Parliamentary delegation:*

At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., a Canadian Parliamentary delegation, headed by the Honourable Alan McNaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Senator David A. Croll, paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from July 19 to 30. The delegates were members of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

This was the first visit of Canadian Parliamentarians to the U.S.S.R. In addition to Moscow, the delegates visited Tbilisi, Sochi, Kiev and Leningrad. During the tour of the U.S.S.R., the delegation was accompanied by Mr. L. I. Lubennikov, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation was given an opportunity to become acquainted with the various aspects of the life of the Soviet people and with their achievements in the fields of economy, science, art and culture, and to visit a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and social and cultural institutions.

### EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

During their stay in Moscow, the members of the delegation were received by Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The discussions covered a number of international problems and questions of Soviet-Canadian relations.

The Canadian Parliamentarians also had discussions with Mr. J. V. Peive, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and with members of the Commission on Foreign Affairs. The delegation was acquainted with the structure and work of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics and local Soviets of working people's deputies. In the course of these meetings and discussions, held in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, the Soviet leaders acquainted the Canadian guests with the main principles of Soviet foreign policy and expressed the views of the Soviet Government and Soviet Parliament regarding means of solving outstanding international problems. For their part, the members of the delegation outlined the views on these issues of the five political parties represented in the Canadian Parliament. The exchange of views on international questions promoted an understanding of the positions taken by both sides.

### VALUE OF VISIT ASSESSED

In discussions during these meetings, the Canadian visitors and their Soviet hosts agreed that the visit had been highly successful and had above all been useful in terms of promoting the development of better relations between the two countries. Both sides agreed on the desirability of continued cooperation in the fields of mutual interest to Canada and the U.S.S.R. The parliamentarians of both countries pointed out with satisfaction that in recent years Soviet-Canadian ties and contacts in the fields of trade and cultural and scientific exchange have been considerably strengthened and widened.

The Canadian delegation expressed great satisfaction at the Soviet decision to participate on an impressive scale in the 1967 Universal and International Exposition in Montreal (Expo '67). This participation is bound to have a favourable effect on Canadian-Soviet relations. Both sides were convinced that the ties developed in this way would further develop for the benefit of the two countries and that this would make a contribution to the strengthening of world peace and understanding between peoples.

The Canadian delegation expressed gratitude for the hospitality of their Soviet hosts. Mr. Macnaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons extended a cordial and formal invitation to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to send a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Canada. The invitation was accepted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. with satisfaction. The sides agreed that the exact date of this visit to Canada would be fixed through diplomatic channels.