

outward-looking and non-discriminatory in its trading policies, and to do everything to avoid a trade confrontation with the United States, costly to themselves, to us and the Western world as a whole.

While in Europe, I re-emphasized these points, as did my colleague the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce who, as the House knows, was in Bonn at the same time. I went a step further on this occasion and urged both the member governments and the Commission of the EEC to give serious consideration to the establishment of procedures for regular consultation with Canada. Honourable members will readily understand that if and when enlargement is achieved relations between Canada and the other great trading entities – the European Community, the United States and Japan – as well as among these entities themselves, will assume even greater significance for us and for them. It will be a different trading world.

I believe I am justified in saying that the Canadian concerns are fully understood in Europe and that the response has been positive, principally because our fundamental attitude to European unity has been constructive. We shall continue to press our case on every suitable occasion during the months ahead when crucial decisions are to be made.

SCIENCE PACT WITH BELGIUM

While in Brussels, I signed, on behalf of Canada, an Agreement for Scientific and Technological Co-operation with Belgium. This Agreement will facilitate and encourage expansion of scientific, industrial and technological co-operation between our countries. The Agreement illustrates how Canada is broadening the scope of its relations with Europe, one of our major policy objectives, so identified in the Government's foreign policy review.

While in Rome, I was received in audience by the Pope. Our discussion ranged over the troubled areas of the world and concentrated upon the Middle East, which is one of His Holiness' gravest concerns. The Pope recalled with pleasure a visit he paid to Canada some 20 years ago, and the expression of his warm sentiments for this country brought to mind the thoughtful comment he made in 1969 when he said that the forces uniting Canadians seemed to him stronger than the forces that tend to divide us.

NOOTKA SPELLING BOOK ON SALE

A new publication issued by the National Museums of Canada is now being used to teach young Indians on the West Coast how to read and write their own language.

A thousand copies of *t'a: t'a: qsapa/ A Practical Orthography of Nootka*, by Alexander Thomas and E.Y. Arima, have been bought by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and dis-

tributed to West Coast Indian children to use in grade schools. The book is one of a dozen released by the National Museums of Canada concerning archaeology, ethnology, history, palaeontology and zoology.

Some of the younger people of the West Coast tribes have shown a great interest in preserving their traditional language, and, by means of this spelling system they will be able to read and write their native tongue and thus ensure its preservation.

The orthography was designed for the ease with which it may be learnt by persons accustomed to English spelling. The system can be typed with standard English keyboards with only one minor alteration.

Eugene Arima was, until recently, an ethnologist with the National Museum of Man; Alexander Thomas is a chief from Port Alberni British Columbia, who learned to write his own language from Dr. Edward Sapir, an anthropologist with the National Museum of Canada in 1913-14. Dr. Sapir's field trips took him to the Port Alberni area during those years.

Seven of the publications have been issued under the jurisdiction of the National Museum of Man, with the other five from the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Publications from the National Museum of Man were supported by the Margaret Hess Canadian Fund set up in 1970.

Another of the ethnology publications, *The Girl Who Married the Bear*, by Catharine McClellan, is a popular story of the southern Yukon Indians. According to the tale, a bear appears in human form and lures away a young girl after she had insulted the bear people.

Although intended primarily for scientists, a number of the publications will appeal also to the general public, especially to persons interested in archaeology, dinosaurs and history, or in ceramics and pottery. The books vary in length from 16 to 82 pages.

NEW CHIEF FOR NDP

Mr. David Lewis, Member of Parliament for York South, Ontario, was elected leader of the New Democratic Party in Ottawa on April 24, to succeed the retiring leader, Mr. T.C. Douglas, who had headed the Party since it was founded in 1961.

Mr. Lewis, who is 61 years old, won the leadership race against four other candidates (Mr. James Laxer, Mr. John Harney, Mr. Ed Broadbent and Mr. Frank Howard), on the fourth ballot.

The counts were as follows:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Lewis	661	715	742	1,046
Laxer	378	407	508	612
Harney	299	347	431	—
Broadbent	236	223	—	—
Howard	124	—	—	—