

undertaken. Furthermore, the Canadian delegation pointed out that it was because the Central Joint Military Commission had failed to agree to an investigation that the International Commission of Control and Supervision was seized with a request for an investigation from the Republic of Vietnam and the United States delegations. The International Commission for Control and Supervision thus failed to act at its twenty-third session when it had a clear obligation to do so.

On Thursday, March 1, 1973, at the twenty-fourth session, the Canadian delegation raised the Khe Sanh incident on the basis of a public statement of February 28, 1973, by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (copies of which had been referred to all International Commission of Control and Supervision delegations). The Canadian delegation noted that, although the Provisional Revolutionary Government statement did not include any offer of co-operation in the investigation, it afforded an occasion for the Commission to review the case and meet its obligations. After further prolonged debate the question was inscribed on the agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Friday, March 2, 1973.

At the twenty-fifth session it was noted that, as a result of receiving the Provisional Revolutionary Government statement, the Commission had the opportunity to correct the wrong decision it had made at its twenty-third session when it had failed to meet its obligations under the agreement and International Commission of Control and Supervision protocol. In supporting this view, the Canadian delegation noted that the dispute between the Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government concerning this question appeared to be particularly serious and could even lead to action by one side or the other resulting in a resumption of general hostilities.

Despite the appeal by the Canadian delegation and by another delegation, two delegations refused to agree to an investigation on the grounds that no adequate evidence existed to justify an investigation. Once again, therefore, the Commission failed to take the mandatory action required of it.

At the twenty-sixth session of the

International Commission of Control and Supervision on Monday, March 5, 1973, the head of the Canadian delegation in a further attempt to ensure that the International Commission of Control and Supervision met its responsibilities, introduced a resolution calling for the necessary action by the Commission to carry out an investigation of the complaint. One delegation supported the resolution. Two delegations opposed the resolution, stating that their position had not changed and that they continued to believe that there were no adequate grounds for investigation. It is the opinion of the Canadian delegation that the argument of "no adequate grounds" has no validity as a justification for refusal to investigate since Article 2 of the International Commission of Control and Supervision protocol makes quite clear that the Commission has the mandatory obligation to investigate at the request of "any party".

Conferences to promote trade with Latin America

Canadian businessmen will be meeting in several cities across Canada this month and next to discuss ways of expanding business and other relations with Latin America.

The one-day conferences, which are sponsored by the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA) with the support of the Federal Government, will offer Canadian businessmen direct assistance and a practical approach to doing business with Latin America. Invitations have been sent to a broad cross-section of Canada's business and academic communities by J.A. Armstrong, who is chairman of CALA's board of governors and president of Imperial Oil Ltd.

These meetings are the latest in a series of programs designed by CALA, an association of private businessmen set up in 1969, to make Canadian industry aware of the largely untapped potential for investment in and trade with Latin America.

The conferences, which run from March 12 to April 13, will be held in Halifax (Nova Scotia), Sherbrooke (Quebec), London (Ontario), Vancouver (British Columbia), Edmonton (Alberta) and Winnipeg (Manitoba).

Canada Council explorations program

In a program called "Explorations" announced on March 15, the Canada Council will make grants to innovators in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

The new program, which replaces and expands the Council's "Canadian Horizons", will include grants for work on Canada's historical and cultural heritage. Grants will also be made for projects that involve "new forms of expression, participation, communication and diffusion". Work in popular culture is also included, as are "sociocultural projects" and "multi-disciplinary research and experimentation related to both the arts and sciences". Unlike other Council programs, the new one is not directed exclusively to specialists and professional artists.

According to Canada Council Director André Fortier, the terms of reference of Explorations have been made broad enough to attract a wide range of innovative applications. Through the program the Council hopes to identify worthwhile areas of activity that do not receive support under established Council programs in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Award-winners will be chosen through national competitions.

The first assessment of applications in the program will be made by five regional juries sitting in locations to be chosen in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

Time lost to strikes in '72

A total of 7,848,360 man-days were lost because of 532 work stoppages during 1972, the Canada Department of Labour reported recently, the highest loss of time since the compilation of such statistics began in Canada.

The stoppages involved 690,667 workers and represented 43 days lost owing to strike activity for every 10,000 days worked.

During the same period of 1971, 569 work stoppages involved 239,631 workers and represented 16 days lost for every 10,000 days worked.