

WHEAT TRADE WITH U.S.S.R.

Mr. Otto Lang, Acting Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, has issued the following statement concerning conversations between himself and Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on the one side, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the U.S.S.R. on the other, during Mr. Gromyko's visit to Ottawa on October 2 and 3:

The two sides exchanged views on the further development of trade relations between the two countries. As regards trade in wheat, the Canadian Ministers emphasized the importance of early fulfilment of the outstanding Soviet commitment to purchase wheat under the long-term wheat agreement of 1966. The Soviet Foreign Minister agreed that EXPORTKHLEB would resume discussions with the Canadian Wheat Board within the next one or two months. The discussions would cover the modalities of the fulfilment of purchases under the 1966 agreement as well as future trade in wheat and the further development of co-operation between the two countries with respect to grains. The Canadian side suggested that the talks between the Canadian Wheat Board and EXPORTKHLEB might be arranged for the end of October, the exact date to be mutually agreed. It is our expectation that EXPORTKHLEB would purchase from Canada the amounts of wheat and flour specified in that agreement; as the Soviet side had previously confirmed, there was no question of cancellation of the wheat contract.

AID TO CAMBODIA

Canada will provide a grant to Cambodia to help construct a \$27-million power and irrigation project on the Prek Thnot River, about 45 miles from Phnom Penh, the country's capital.

A grant of \$2,160,000 will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for the purchase in Canada of certain construction materials and equipment.

The Prek Thnot project is part of the Mekong River Basin program for development, which involves the four countries through which the Mekong and its tributaries flow - Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Construction will include a rock- and earth-filled dam about six miles wide, a smaller diversion dam, a power-station with an annual output of up to 50 million kilowatts, a transmission-line, and an irrigation system providing water for about 12,500 acres of land. Work is expected to be completed in three-and-a-half years.

Canada, as one of 12 countries assisting Cambodia in the Prek Thnot project, has made two previous contributions to the Mekong River development program. Canada is contributing to a fund administered by the World Bank to develop a hydroelectric project on the Nam Ngum River in Laos, and an earlier Canadian grant financed a mapping and aerial survey of the Mekong and its tributaries.

POLAR PEAK HONORS BARBEAU

The highest mountain in the Canadian Arctic, a peak rising 8,760 feet over the frigid landscape of Ellesmere Island, has been named after the late Dr. Marius Barbeau, the anthropologist whose research into Indian and Eskimo cultures preserved them from oblivion and gained him international acclaim.

The decision to name the mountain after Dr. Barbeau was made recently by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, after representation by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The mountain, to be called Barbeau Peak, is located at the tip of Ellesmere Island, about 450 miles from the North Pole. Ellesmere is the largest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands, the most northerly lands in North America. A Canadian-British expedition discovered and measured the peak in 1967.

BARBEAU'S CAREER.

Dr. Barbeau, born in 1883 at Ste. Marie de Beauce, Quebec, and a Rhodes Scholar in 1907, devoted his career to anthropology and Canada's native peoples. Nearly 60 books and more than 800 articles on the Indian and Eskimo cultures brought him international recognition in anthropological circles. He also collected 13,000 texts and 8,000 melodies of Indian, Eskimo, French-Canadian and English-Canadian folk songs. The National Museum in Ottawa, which Dr. Barbeau joined in 1911, houses most of his collection. He retired from the museum in 1948 but continued his research.

Following Dr. Barbeau's death in February 1969, the *Ottawa Journal* said:

"Marius Barbeau's full contribution to Canada is measured not only by the amount of folklore he saved from vanishing forever but by his pioneering belief that the oral tradition of legends and songs was something worth preserving. In today's rage for Canadiana nothing could seem more natural than recording this heritage. But half a century ago, Marius Barbeau was mining unknown and unvalued ground. In recent years recognition and deserved honors have been forthcoming and it is too easy to forget the long years in which he worked almost alone and unsung. His collections of folklore are the gift to his country of a "miser of time" who elevated anthropology to a humane and liberal art. His work is now his memorial."

(See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 13, dated March 26, 1969, P. 5.)

ANGLERS SEEK NEWFIE TUNA

Big-game fishing for bluefin tuna has in recent years given Newfoundland a world reputation and attracted wealthy anglers from as far away as New Zealand. According to reports received by the Newfoundland and Labrador Tourist Development Office,