

consultations to political and economic, as well as military factors.

As it is the responsibility of legislators to make decisions relating to defence expenditures, the Group stressed the need for Congress and Parliament to have the maximum access to defence information consistent with security considerations.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Discussions in the working committee on strategic minerals took into account some of the major factors underlying Canada-United States economic relations, including Canada's high degree of dependence on external trade and the economic implications of the concept of integrated North American defence.

In their consideration of the oil question, the Canadian Delegation expressed satisfaction at the recent exemption of Canadian oil from the United States mandatory import controls, and the hope that as a result Canadian crude oil would have access to the United States market on a freely competitive basis. With respect to natural gas, it was recognized that the major problem centred around the delays in processing applications for licences. The view was put forward that through co-operation between the Federal Power Commission of the United States and the National Energy Board shortly to be established in Canada, this problem might be overcome.

The Committee's discussions ranged over a wide variety of base metals. There was recognition that the problems in many minerals were similar in nature on both sides of the border, and had their origin in a temporary situation of world-wide over-production. The problems with respect to the marketing of uranium, lead and zinc, are particularly acute. It was thought that in order to control and limit the harmful consequences of the current over-abundance of certain minerals, the problem of marketing these commodities should be considered on a continental basis and from a long-term point of view.

BOUNDARY WATERS

The Working Group on Boundary Waters examined a number of matters in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness. It was noted that, in the case of Chicago diversion and the regulation of pilotage on the Great Lakes, inter-governmental consultations had either been proposed or were in progress and the hope was expressed that these consultations would lead to constructive proposals that would prove mutually satisfactory. The Group noted that industrial development and seaway traffic in the Great Lakes region will likely give rise to complex problems in such fields as pollution, recreation, conservation, power utilization, industrial location, port facilities and navigation. These problems will be of

mutual concern to the United States and to Canada; to states as well as to provinces. Further study of these problems was indicated. In so far as the Columbia River was concerned, the Committee reported its satisfaction at recent progress made by the International Joint Commission and hoped that, before long, the Commission would be making its recommendations to governments so that the governments concerned would be enabled to conclude arrangements permitting the development in the Basin to get under way at an early date. Such matters as those relating to the Minnesota wilderness area and the Passamaquoddy Development were introduced as possibly meriting further consideration at a future meeting.

The Group as a whole, in the course of general discussions, examined the origin of some current misunderstandings and noted that some at least of these might be attributable to the different forms of government. It was considered that much could be accomplished by encouraging legislators of the two countries to consult with and seek the advice of members who have had the opportunity of the mutual exchanges of views which the meetings of the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group provide.

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BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

Alberta's imaginative enterprise, the Banff School of Fine Arts, opened for its 27th annual summer session on June 27. Set in idyllic surroundings in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the school is attended by some 600 students from all parts of Canada, the United States and other countries.

Established by the University of Alberta in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre, the School has grown steadily until today it offers courses in theatre, ballet, music, painting, short story, play, television and radio writing, and handicrafts. Recreation courses are also given in geology, oral French, basic Russian and photography. Courses may be taken for university credits, Banff School Certificates or simply for recreation and pleasure. All groups have the opportunity of studying under a staff recruited from Canada, the United States, Europe and Latin America.

The administration building contains classrooms, dining-room, auditorium, library and living quarters. There are in addition a number of attractive chalets, including Foyer Français, where only French is spoken.

When the School is not in session, its buildings and facilities are now utilized by a wide variety of organizations. During the last year, for example, some 7,000 people attended meetings, courses and seminars at Banff. The School is recognized as a leading centre for continuing or adult education in Canada.