

of opinion may be maintained which will stand firm against all disruptive elements...."

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A prestige film showing was held at the New England Mutual Hall on April 24, when "Trans-Canada Summer" had its premiere in the Boston area and was supported by one "short", the programme lasting about 90 minutes.

A film theatrette was located in a room in the hotel near the main Trade Exhibit, where selected films on Canada were shown at regular hourly intervals throughout the week.

Colourful handicrafts, one of Canada's oldest forms of artistic expression, were exhibited at Boston University and at the Boston Public Library, while some 30 pieces of Eskimo sculpture were displayed in the window of the Jordan-Marsh store.

Prominent Canadian and U.S. businessmen took part in a one day forum on Canadian-American business relations at the Boston College of Business Administration on April 21.

The Boston "Herald" sponsored an essay contest among grade school pupils of Massachusetts on "The Importance of Good Canadian-U.S. Relations", while the Boston "Globe" sponsored a contest among editors of school papers in New England. The editors were invited to attend the Trade Fair and to submit editorials on their reactions.

Special Canadian newspaper supplements were published by the Boston Sunday Globe and the Boston Sunday Herald on April 19.

An event of the week was "Canada Day" on April 23 at Fenway Park, when a baseball game was played between the Boston Red Sox and the Baltimore Orioles, with the R.C.N. band taking part in the ceremonial opening.

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FORMAL SEAWAY OPENING

When Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and President Eisenhower officiate at the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway on June 26, there will be room for approximately 50,000 of the general public to witness the historic event.

The ceremonies will take place along the eastern approaches to St. Lambert Lock, across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, and plans are being made to provide the best possible viewing arrangements. Co-ordinator of the opening ceremony is J.C. Lessard, Vice-President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Approximately 5,000 official guests will be invited to attend the ceremony, including representatives from all levels of government in Canada and the United States, foreign diplomats, clergy and representatives of business, labor and industry.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker will head the list of Canadians and several Cabinet Minis-

ters and Members of Parliament will be present. Invitations are being extended to the Premiers and Provincial Cabinets of the ten provinces, the mayors of cities and towns located along the seaway on both sides of the border, and to civic authorities of U.S. and Canadian Great Lakes ports.

The United States Federal Government will be represented and invitations will be extended to the Governors of states which parallel the Seaway and Great Lakes system. In addition, invitations will go out to port officials, representatives of the shipping and shipbuilding industries, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, business associations and principal seaway contractors.

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IMPORT RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that the Government of New Zealand has liberalized import restrictions on some 170 specified items for the year 1959.

It is understood that import quotas are being increased for 45 tariff categories, including such items of interest to Canada as canned fish, fine paper, spare parts for motor vehicles, tubing of aluminum, brass and copper, dry colours, sausage casings and wall-papers. In addition, more liberal treatment will be accorded to 125 items subject to individual licensing. This group includes textile piece goods, certain yarns, cellulose film, emery paper, metal ingots, joinery timber, asbestos fibre and plastic moulding compounds.

It is estimated this relaxation will raise New Zealand's total commercial imports by about \$46 million, or 8 per cent of present imports.

In January 1958, New Zealand intensified discriminatory import controls because of serious balance of payment difficulties. Overall import restrictions were further intensified at the beginning of 1959, but at the same time discrimination against dollar countries was removed in the case of many items.

While the latest move by New Zealand does not reduce the remaining discrimination against dollar goods, it will open up opportunities for increased sales of a variety of Canadian exports in the New Zealand market. Total Canadian exports to New Zealand in 1958 amounted to \$15 million, and included canned fish, lumber, newsprint and printing papers, primary iron and steel, gas engines, machinery, hand tools, motor vehicles, chemicals, and non-ferrous metal manufactures.

Mr. Churchill welcomed this important liberalization measure and expressed the hope that continued progress would be made with the relaxation of restrictions and the removal of discrimination against Canadian goods.