

and Man and His World, conducted by Mayor Jean Drapeau, Mrs. Gandhi left by air for Calgary, where she was met by Alberta's Premier Peter Lougheed and driven to Banff.

On June 23, after a short flight over the Rocky Mountains, Mrs. Gandhi went on to Vancouver, where she met business leaders and held a press conference. Later, she crossed to Vancouver Island, visited Butchart Gardens and attended a dinner given by Lieutenant-Governor Walter Owen of British Columbia.

Mrs. Gandhi returned on June 24, to Vancouver, from where she left Canada by air.

Canada-India relations

Canada and India established diplomatic relations in 1947 although Canada's presence in India dates back to the opening of a Canadian trade office in Calcutta in 1922. Since independence, all of India's Prime Ministers have made official visits to Canada. The last Indian head of government to visit Canada was the late Prime Minister Shastri in 1965, while the late Indian

President Dr. Zakir Hussein was present during the 1967 centennial celebrations. Canadian Prime Ministers St. Laurent, Diefenbaker and Pearson have all visited India.

This was Mrs. Gandhi's fourth trip to Canada, but the first as Prime Minister.

Canadian-Indian relations have evolved considerably over the past 25 years. The first phase of bilateral relations was motivated by high idealism on both sides and characterized by close cooperation in international forums, particularly the United Nations, and the forging together of new instruments such as the UNEF peacekeeping force in the Middle East. A second phase in bilateral relations has been dominated by development assistance from Canada to India.

In the 22 years since Canadian assistance was first extended under the Colombo Plan, Canada has disbursed over \$1 billion of development aid to India, making that country the single largest net recipient of Canadian aid in the world. This aid has been transferred both bilaterally and through international organizations like the UN and the Commonwealth.

McGill cancer research director

McGill University and the National Cancer Institute of Canada have announced the appointment of Dr. Martin Lewis to the position of Director of the McGill University Cancer Research Unit, effective June 1.

Dr. Lewis, who graduated from St. Bartholomew's Medical College, London, in 1962, joined the University of Bristol as a demonstrator in pathology, and later became the senior house officer in clinical pathology at the Bristol Royal Infirmary. In 1965, Dr. Lewis left England to take up the position of lecturer in pathology at the Makerere University School in Uganda, where he began to study the epidemiology of malignant melanoma (a tumour arising from the pigment cells of the skin) and other diseases of East Africa; this led to an interest in pigment tumours and their related disorders. In November 1968, he returned to London to join the Chester Beatty Research Institute, where he gained experience in various aspects of tumour immunology, including immunofluorescence. In August 1969, he took up a post at the Westminster Hospital/Medical School as senior lecturer and consultant pathologist. In March 1971, he came to Memorial University in Newfoundland to establish a pathology department, of which he was chairman until his McGill appointment. His main research interest is immunology.

The McGill University Cancer Research Unit, established at McGill in 1965, is one of four such units created by the National Cancer Institute of Canada on campuses of Canadian universities. A major portion of the Unit's budget is provided by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, which receives its main support from the Canadian Cancer Society.

Dr. Lewis's plans include gathering together a group of researchers who will take a multidisciplinary approach to the study of cancer, with particular emphasis on ways in which the patient can modify his own tumour. "We shall have clinically based people in the hospitals, basic scientists in the Unit and 'link' people like myself in between," says Dr. Lewis. "This multidisciplinary approach will really be the strength of what we intend to do, as it will enable us to tackle cancer by a combined approach."

Historic material from private network to Public Archives

The Public Archives of Canada and CTV Television Network Limited have signed an agreement designed to ensure the selection and conservation of historic audio-visual records of interest to Canadians. Under this arrangement, CTV will transfer to the National Film Archives (a division of the Public Archives) original film and video-tape materials from their files.

The transferred material will be of three types — *historical*, which the Archives may make available to members of the public, for purposes of reference exhibition, consultation and copying; *current*, which may be made available for reference only; and *restricted*, material to which the Archives agrees not to grant access for a specified period. Each year, at least 10 per cent of the "restricted" and "current" material will be reclassified as "historical".

"This agreement is of extreme significance to the Archives and to the country as a whole," said Dr. Wilfred I. Smith, Dominion Archivist, during

the signing ceremony. "For the past 20 years, television has been one of the prime media for recording events of the day, in effect, our living history. Since CTV was founded in 1961 their cameras and broadcasters have covered all the major news stories, and recorded the development of many of the social and political trends which have shaped our lives and our society. These records will be of invaluable assistance to historians, scholars and the interested public in the future.

"By agreeing today to transfer their film and video-tape records to the Public Archives, CTV ensures that they will be preserved and protected in keeping with their intrinsic value, and that they will be made available for use by future generations. "It is our hope," continued Dr. Smith that with this agreement we have set a precedent which may be followed by similar arrangements between the Public Archives and the affiliated stations of the CTV network, as well as with other important sources of similar material."