

Constitutional decision delayed

The Supreme Court of Canada will not hand down its decision on the government's constitutional resolution until later this summer or this fall. The federal government had hoped that the measure could have been passed by the Canadian and British Parliaments by July 1.

The Supreme Court will rule on whether the government has the right to ask the British Parliament to amend and patriate the Constitution without the consent of the provinces. If the court declares the constitutional resolution legal there will be a two-day debate in the House of Commons and Senate before the resolution is adopted as a whole and sent to the British Parliament.

Pulp and paper industry reduces fuel consumption

Canada's pulp and paper industry achieved fuel savings of 17.2 per cent during the period 1972-80, while increasing production by 18 per cent over the corresponding period, according to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Compared with 1972 energy use efficiency, the conservation efforts represent the equivalent of 19,750,000 barrels of oil.

The industry, comprising 69 companies, is one of the largest energy consumers in Canada. It uses a third of the electricity, half of the heavy fuel oils, a third of the coal and a sixth of the natural gas used by industry.

Savings were largely achieved by reducing process waste, improving waste recovery, modifying industrial processes to lower energy methods, recycling more heat, and substituting wood wastes for fossil fuels.

Waste materials used

Currently, about 49 per cent of the energy used by the industry is derived from waste materials and self-generated hydro power.

The industry embarked on its energy conservation program in 1976 and, using 1972 as its base year, set a goal of reducing use of purchased electricity and fossil fuels by 12 per cent by 1980. It exceeded its goal by a considerable margin and has established a new target of a 30 per cent saving by 1984.

Prime Minister visits Europe

On the eve of the Economic Summit, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visited Paris, Bonn and London, June 25-26, for meetings with French President François Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Trudeau met with President Mitterrand for private talks at the Elysée Palace; he also met privately with French Premier Pierre Mauroy. During his meeting with Mr. Trudeau, President Mitterrand expressed interest in the creation of an affiliate at the World Bank to help developing countries buy energy, and in the resumption of global talks on North/South issues. The two agreed that monetary and fiscal policies would be an important subject of discussion at the Summit to take place in Ottawa, July 20-21.

In Bonn, Prime Minister Trudeau discussed the Summit for a second time with Chancellor Schmidt. The two, the longest-serving leaders in the group of seven industrial nations attending the meeting, examined ways of giving participants an opportunity to become acquainted at the Ottawa Summit.

While in London, Prime Minister Trudeau met with Prime Minister Thatcher and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington. They discussed the issue of the patriation of the Canadian Constitution as well as the Summit and the international situation, focusing on



Prime Minister Trudeau (left) and French President François Mitterrand meet during Mr. Trudeau's visit to Paris.

areas such as South Africa, Namibia, Poland and Afghanistan. They also spoke of the next Commonwealth Summit to be held in Melbourne, Australia and developments in Central America and the Near East.

In a news conference following his meetings in London, Mr. Trudeau said that the Summit would provide an opportunity for the seven leaders to get to understand "the major unstated premises of the various participants". Since the last Summit in Venice, new leaders have



Mr. Trudeau shakes hands with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.