

Japan Summit in June

The heads of state and government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States have agreed to hold the next summit meeting in Tokyo on June 28 and 29 at the invitation of Prime Minister Ohira of Japan. The European Community will be represented by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission in sessions dealing with matters within the Community's competence.

The participants will discuss policies for the stable expansion of the world economy in the spirit of mutual co-operation that has been fostered by the previous summit meetings. Having reviewed progress made on the five specific areas covered in their declaration at the 1978 Bonn Summit, they will deal with current economic problems requiring immediate attention and will examine the basic issues that confront them in the longer term.

Vietnamese diplomat expelled

The Department of External Affairs formally requested the departure from Canada by April 1 of Ho Xuan Dich, Second Secretary at the Vietnamese Embassy. Based on information provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Security Service, the Canadian Government concluded that Mr. Ho, who had been identified as an intelligence officer, had engaged in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status, and had, therefore, been declared *persona non grata*.

The Canadian Government informed the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that it knew Mr. Ho had been interfering in the affairs of the Vietnamese community in Canada by attempting to influence the ideology and loyalties of landed immigrants and Vietnamese residents in Canada. Included in the pressures brought to bear by Mr. Ho was the threat to retaliate against immigrants' relatives still in Vietnam.

U.S./Canada fisheries and boundary agreements signed

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Roméo LeBlanc announced the signing on March 29 of four agreements with the United States, two relating to the Atlantic coast and two concerning the Pacific coast.

The East Coast Fishery Resource Agreement establishes a Canada/U.S.A. Fisheries Commission and provides for co-operative management, and for access and entitlements to specific stocks of mutual concern.

Both the treaty to submit the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Maine area to binding dispute settlement and the annexed special agreement provide for the submission of the case to a five-judge chamber of the International Court of Justice for a final decision on the placement of the boundary. Should the International Court of Justice be unable to function under the formula agreed upon by Canada and the United States, the dispute will automatically be referred to a special five-member independent international court of arbitration.

The two Pacific Coast agreements include a protocol to the International Pacific Halibut Convention that will permit continued Canadian access to halibut off the coast of Alaska for the next two years, and an exchange of notes giving the United States access to groundfish off British Columbia for a similar period.

Snowy welcome greets Prince Charles in Ottawa



Winding up a week-long visit to Canada, Prince Charles arrived in the capital on April 6 in wet blowing snow. Governor-General Edward Schreyer (left), who met Prince Charles at the airport, accompanies him at the welcoming ceremonies. Mrs. Schreyer and Deputy Prime Minister Allan MacEachen walk behind.

Included in the prince's itinerary were a visit to the Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific near Victoria, British Columbia, the official opening of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, a new museum of native artifacts in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories and visits to the Winnipeg Rifles in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the Royal Regiment of Canada, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief.

Canada rich in uranium

Canada has the fourth largest assured reserves and second largest estimated additional reserves of uranium in the non-Communist world, according to a survey carried out jointly by the Paris-based Nuclear Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

The United States claims 523,000 tons of assured uranium resources, followed by South Africa with 306,000, Australia with 289,000, Canada with 167,000 and Niger with 160,000.

Canada, with 392,000 tons of estimated additional resources, comes second to the United States (838,000). Considerably behind are Niger (53,000), Algeria, Australia, South Africa and India.