

Danish Prime Minister visits

Prime Minister Anker H. Jørgensen of Denmark visited Canada from November 29 to December 2 at the invitation of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who had made a visit to Denmark in 1975. Accompanied by his wife and a party of officials from his office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jørgensen divided his time mainly between Ottawa and Toronto, with a brief excursion to Niagara-on-the-Lake and Niagara Falls for sightseeing.

In Ottawa Mr. Jørgensen was guest of honour at a lunch given by Governor-General Jules Léger and at a dinner by the Prime Minister. Mr. Jørgensen's discussions with Mr. Trudeau were concen-

trated on world economic problems. He also had an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern informally at Government House with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the President of the Treasury Board.

In Toronto, Mr. Jørgensen called on the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and was offered a dinner at Ontario Place by the premier of Ontario. He himself was host at a luncheon for representatives of the local Danish-Canadian community (at 20,000 the second largest in Canada after Vancouver) at the Copenhagen Room Restaurant.

Mr. Jørgensen's visit, the first to be made to Canada officially by a Danish prime minister, strengthened the close relations already existing between the two countries by providing a momentum for increased co-operation in the future, particularly in the Greenland/Ellesmere region of the Arctic.

Metal waste clean-up

In an effort to prevent pollution of Canada's fishing waters, Environment Minister Len Marchand recently announced guidelines for control of effluents from metal-finishing plants.

More than 7,000 plants are engaged in metal finishing mainly as an ancillary activity. The guidelines, however, are addressed to some 450 plants, most of which are electroplaters, whose volume of waste from cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, nickel, zinc and copper is very large.

Individual agreements with companies

Schedules of compliance will be negotiated with companies on a plant-by-plant basis. The new controls will apply uniformly across the country.

Where a plant is located in an environmentally-sensitive area, a set of controls more stringent than those set out in the guidelines may be required.

Canada/Denmark extradition treaty

Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Ambassador Hans R. Tabor of Denmark, signed an extradition treaty between Canada and Denmark on November 30, witnessed by Prime Minister Jørgensen and Prime Minister Trudeau.

The accord, which will enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, will replace the present extradition arrangements between Canada and Denmark, namely the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Denmark for the Mutual Surrender of Offenders signed at Copenhagen on March 31, 1873.

The terms of the treaty are similar to those which Canada has recently entered into with other countries. Among the salient provisions are: (a) offences relating to the unlawful seizure of aircraft and drug offences are extraditable; (b) conspiracy to commit, or being a party to, any of the offences listed in the schedule of the Treaty is extraditable.

The stipulation is included that extradition may be refused if it is considered that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person because of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

The treaty establishes the determination of Canada and Denmark to co-operate in the field of crime prevention.



Ambassador Hans R. Tabor of Denmark (left) and Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson sign the Canada/Denmark Extradition Treaty in Ottawa on November 30, while Prime Minister Anker H. Jørgensen of Denmark (extreme left) talks to Danish Counsellor Kresten Due.