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Prime Minister Gandhi visits Canada

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, arrived at Ottawa on Sunday June 17 for an eight-day visit to Canada. During her stay in the capital, she was the guest at Government House of Governor-General and Mrs. Michener.

On June 18, Mrs. Gandhi held talks with Prime Minister Trudeau, was entertained at lunch by the Governor General and at dinner by Mr. Trudeau. She met members of the Board of the Shastri Institute, which is an academic institution that was established to promote Indian-Canadian exchanges proposed by the late Prime Minister of India, L.B. Shastri, when he visited Canada in 1965.

On the morning of June 19, Mrs. Gandhi had further talks with Mr. Trudeau, had a brief discussion with Robert Stanfield, Leader of the Opposition, and also conversed with ministers and senior government officials. Before noon she addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons in the Commons Chamber, met Senators and Members of Parliament at a reception, and then held a press conference. In the afternoon, Mrs. Gandhi visited the National Gallery and the National Arts Centre, attended a reception given in her honour by the High Commission of India, and held an official dinner in the evening. In Ottawa and during her visits to various other Canadian centres, Mrs. Gandhi had several opportunities to meet members of the Indian-Canadian committees and associations.

Across Canada

On June 20, Mrs. Gandhi visited Toronto, where she addressed a joint luncheon meeting of the Empire Club of Canada and the Canadian Club of Toronto; and she paid a visit to Ontario Place, where she was received by Premier William Davis of Ontario and Mr. Claude Bennett, Minister of Industry and Tourism. Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Gandhi went to Niagara-on-the-Lake, where she was the



Canadian Press photo

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her way to the podium in the House of Commons on June 19 to address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament. On Mrs. Gandhi's immediate left Prime Minister Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp (front), applaud. Indian High Commissioner to Canada Uma Shankar Bajpai is on her right.

guest of Prime Minister Trudeau at a performance of the Shaw Festival.

The following day in Montreal, Mrs. Gandhi viewed films and met film writers and artists of the National Film Board. She gave a small reception for representatives of the artistic and literary community and that evening she attended a dinner given by the government of Quebec and saw a performance by the dance troupe Les Feux Follets.

On June 22, after a visit to Habitat

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."



Canada-U.S. reciprocal fishing agreement signed

K.C. Lucas, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada (right) and U.S. Ambassador to Canada, Adolph W. Schmidt, sign a Canada-U.S. reciprocal fishing agreement in Ottawa on June 15. The agreement, which affects fisheries on both east and west coasts, extends until April 24, 1974, a 1970 agreement between the two countries, subject to certain modifications. (Canada Weekly dated June 20, Page 5 carried details.) Standing in the background is Mrs. J. Bruce, of the Treaty and Constitutional Section, Department of External Affairs.

Trade in energy materials

Canadian energy-material exports to the United States in the first quarter of 1973 jumped 32 per cent to \$521.4 million, from \$395.1 million in the first three months of 1972. The substantial expansion, responding to growing United States energy needs, was led by an increase of \$89 million or 37 per cent in the value of crude petroleum shipments. There was an 8 per cent rise to \$3.15 a barrel from \$2.92 in crude petroleum price.

The higher flow of energy materials to the U.S. accounted for 70 per cent of the total increase. Smaller increases were recorded for crude petroleum showed for natural gas, other fuels, electricity and radioactive ores delivered for processing before shipments overseas.

Through 1971 and 1972, over 90 per cent of Canada's exports of crude petroleum, natural gas, other fuels and electricity went to the U.S. and 23 per cent of Canada's imports came from that country. In the first three months of 1973, the proportion of shipments to the U.S. was little changed at about 92 per cent but the share of imports of energy commodities from overseas countries rose to 93 per cent. Imports of U.S. coal and other energy materials declined \$7 million to \$17 million.

A doubling in the volume of coal exports to Japan from a low level of 1.5 million tons in the first quarter of 1972 to about 3 million tons largely accounted for the substantial gain in exports of energy commodities to overseas

countries to \$46 million from \$18 million. Radioactive ores worth some \$3 million were shipped to Britain.

Owing mainly to sharply higher imports of crude petroleum, energy imports from overseas countries grew \$40 million, or 20 per cent to \$240 million from \$199 million. Contributing to the increase was a rise of 4 per cent in the average value of crude petroleum to \$2.50 a barrel from \$2.40.

There were changes in the supply sources for Canadian crude petroleum imports. Value of imports from Iran rose to \$36.3 million from \$28.6 million in the first three months of 1972. Other increases: Venezuela \$104.5 million from \$95.4 million; United Arab Emirates \$11.9 million from \$3.7 million; Nigeria \$19.2 million from \$13.4 million. Imports from Saudi Arabia declined to \$5.5 million from \$12.8 million and those from Libya to \$9.4 million from \$10.2 million.

Canadian parts for European cars?

A ten-man trade mission, representing Canada's auto-parts manufacturing industry spent two weeks in Europe, recently investigating the possibility of providing Canadian automotive parts for the production of motor-vehicles in European countries.

The mission was financed partly through the Program for Export Market Development of Industry Trade and Commerce. Since this program started last year, it has resulted in more than \$70-million worth of Canadian exports.

The ROM on wheels — taking the museum to the people

In a continuing effort to "take the museum to the people" the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto has instituted a program of touring "museum mobiles".

For more than 30 years, the ROM's Education Department has sent portable exhibits and teachers with material to schools outside Toronto to provide school children in other communities with some access to the Museum's collections.

The program of mobile exhibits is designed to take an exhibition, more extensive and more permanent in nature, to entire communities throughout the province.

Two "museum mobiles", each 35 feet in length, are currently travelling Ontario. The first, from ROM's Department of Ethnology, which has been on tour in southern Ontario since last

October, displays artifacts of the Woodland Algonkian and Iroquoian cultures. Films, film-strips, slides and publications showing and explaining aspects of Indian life and thought are on view.

"Fossils of Southern Ontario", the second museum on wheels, illustrating two billion years of Ontario in rock, began its tour in June. Fossil-specimens, maps, short films and written explanations demonstrate the history of Ontario and the role fossils play in the documentation of past events.

A third museum mobile on Ontario archaeology is currently under construction.

French and Canadian medics confer via satellite

On June 14, a "teleconference" experiment, the first of its kind, involving France and Canada, foreshadowed new ways of using telecommunications to further international co-operation.

The experiment, using the facilities of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (COTC), consisted of an audio-visual link by satellite between l'Institut de cardiologie in Montreal and l'Hôpital cardiovasculaire et pneumalogue in Lyon, France. The COTC, using a transatlantic satellite and its earth station at Mill Village, Nova Scotia, established a live hook-up between two groups of doctors, one at each location, allowing them to hold a conference and exchange medical information. The French Ministère des Postes, Téléphones et Télégraphes (P.T.T.) also took part in the project, providing the link through its earth station at Pleumeur-Bodou, in Brittany.

Closer co-operation between France and Canada in telecommunications was already being achieved, Communications Minister Gérard Pelletier said, and experiments such as this could help bring French-speaking Canadians in closer contact with their counterparts in other French-speaking countries. Similar links could, he added, provide a means of international consultation, allowing groups of Canadian experts in many fields and disciplines to consult with their colleagues in countries throughout the world.

Canada-Soviet skating exchange

In a unique exchange between the Canadian Figure Skating Association and the U.S.S.R. Skating Federation, Soviet skating coach Stanislas Zhuk attended the pair- and dance-training clinic held in Toronto, from June 11 to 29. Mr. Zhuk, who is the coach of the current world pair champions, Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, was in Toronto from June 10 to 23.

Mrs. Ellen Burka, who coached daughter Petra when she won the 1965 World Figure Skating title in ladies' singles, was in Moscow from May 28 to June 8 and assisted the Russian female singles' skaters in their training methods.

CMHC new president

The Board of Directors of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), with the approval of the Governor General, have appointed Mr. William Teron President of CMHC, succeeding Mr. H.N. Hignett, who retired on July 1. The Prime Minister, who announced the appointment, noted that Mr. Hignett, CMHC President since July 1964, had guided the Corporation during the period of its transition from a mortgage insurance institution to an instrument of social policy.



William Teron

Mr. Teron, was President of William Teron and Associates, an Ottawa real estate investment and development firm, and resigned his position to accept the new appointment, which became effective July 1.

Mr. Trudeau expressed his appreciation of Mr. Teron's willingness to dispose of extensive properties, his possession of which might have given rise to a conflict of interest, and to place other business holdings in trusts beyond his own control. The Prime Minister noted that, in seeking to attract to the Government service highly-talented businessman with experience in a particular field, there was generally the need to resolve the question of potential conflict of interest. He stated that a fully satisfactory agreement had been reached between the Government and Mr. Teron.

Mr. Teron has been an active housing and land developer, a prime activity in a previous company, William Teron Limited, being the design and development of Kanata, a new town for 60,000 people near Ottawa. He has won several national housing and apartment design awards.

Mr. Teron is involved in educational arts and urban research work outside his corporate activities.

Canada Games torch off and running

An introduction to the 1973 Canada Games was made on Parliament Hill on June 13 when Prime Minister Trudeau lit the Canada Games torch from the Centennial Flame and handed it to top Canadian runner Glenda Reiser. Miss Reiser took the torch on the first lap of a journey that will cross Canada and conclude at the Games site in Burnaby, New Westminster, British Columbia on August 3, the opening day.

Population by language

Preliminary population counts of the 1971 census showing the distribution by official language were released last month by Statistics Canada. (Official language refers to the ability of a person to carry on a conversation in either English or French.)

Slight decreases in the proportion of Canadians able to speak English only or French only, were shown in the 1971 census, compared to 1961 figures, while the relative numbers able to speak both languages increased correspondingly.

The 1971 census showed 67.1 per cent of the population reported they could speak English only, 18.0 per cent French only, and 13.4 per cent could speak both languages out of a total population of 21,568,000. The 1961 census, with national population at 18,238,000, showed 67.4 per cent English only, 19.1 per cent French only, and 12.2 per cent both languages. The population speaking neither English nor French rose to 1.5 per cent in 1971 from 1.3 per cent a decade earlier, 320,000 in 1971 compared to 232,000 in 1961.

These figures are subject to revision.

New Brunswick demands greater French TV coverage

The Canadian Radio Television Commission should expedite the extension of French-language radio and TV service to Fredericton, Saint John and northeast New Brunswick immediately, Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick urged recently.

Mr. Hatfield presented a brief, on behalf of the provincial government, during a recent sitting of the Commission, which contained 11 recommendations, six of them dealing with cable television.

The recommendations urged that:

(1) The CRTC expedite the application for French-language radio to Fredericton, Saint John and the northeast;

(2) the CRTC act to extend the present French-language TV service (CBAFT Moncton) to Fredericton, Saint John and the northeast;

(3) the CRTC ensure the improvement of present English-language TV service in the northeast at an early date;

(4) the Government of Canada, through the CBC or CRTC, act in the near future to establish second choice off-air television service throughout the province; and

(5) the Federal Government's broadcasting and educational agencies collaborate with the federal economic development agencies and with provincial educational and economic development agencies to bring the power of radio and television broadcasting to bear on correcting some of the province's long-standing and deep-rooted social and economic problems.

Mr. Hatfield said the Government's recommendations on cable television, if adopted, would result in cable television being made available at reason-

able cost to all urban communities with over 500 households, while protecting and fostering off-air broadcasting.

Existing coverage inadequate

Premier Hatfield told the Commission that existing broadcast coverage in his province was "woefully inadequate". Certain policies and practices of the CRTC, he said, were, in the opinion of the province, "retarding the expansion of broadcasting within the province, thus inhibiting the economic, social and cultural development of New Brunswick".

New Brunswick is bilingual, "yet complete two-way exchange of views between the two ethnic groups is presently impossible due, not only to the language barriers, but to the curtains that have developed as a result of the lack of modern communications media", the Premier declared.



Canada Agriculture photo

Cattle cycles affect beef prices

The number of cattle being slaughtered in North America is increasing, and will probably increase faster still during the next few years.

According to A.M. Boswell of Agriculture Canada's economics branch in Ottawa, the supply and prices of beef cattle go in cycles, with the current one on the upswing. Higher feeder

cattle prices have encouraged beef cow operators to increase the size of their beef breeding herds. This increased number of cattle is soon expected to be reflected in a higher cattle slaughter.

Mr. Boswell expects continued expansion in the number of beef cows and beef output until at least 1975.

International Youth Festival

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Quebec Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs announced recently that the two governments had agreed on reception arrangements for the first International Youth Festival which will be held in August 1974 in Quebec City. The proposal to hold an International Youth Festival every four years in one of the member countries of the "Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique" was made in 1971 at the Agency's second General Conference. The first Festival, which will contain both cultural and sports events, is intended primarily to favour contact between youth of different cultures that share a common language as a means of communication.

The "Société d'accueil du Festival international de la Jeunesse francophone" will be responsible for preparing the cultural and sports events and for administering such support services as reception, accommodation, catering, local transportation, offices and equipment, supplies, personnel, documents, communications, health and security.

A budget of \$1.4 million has been drawn up for the reception arrangements in Quebec City. The federal and Quebec governments will contribute \$900,000 and \$500,000 respectively.

Canada Pension Plan changes benefit Canadians employed by U.S.

A recent decision of Canada's Cabinet has made it possible for Canadian employees of the United States Government at Goose Bay, Labrador, to come under the provisions of the Canada Pension Plan.

Mr. Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, who made the announcement, said that an amendment to the Canada Pension Plan Act would soon be put before the House of Commons. A long-standing problem resulting from technicalities in the Act has led to Canadian employees of the Government being covered under private United States pension plans and not under the Canada Pension Plan.

Now, as a result of the Cabinet decision and subject to satisfactory negotiations with the U.S. Government on an amendment to the 1967 Canada/United States agreement to the Canada Pension Plan, it will be possible to bring the Goose Bay employees under the Canada Pension Plan on a retroactive basis.

P.E.I. Government House becomes national monument

Government House, one of the landmarks in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was declared of national historic and architectural importance on June 22, when a commemorative monument and plaque was unveiled in its grounds as part of the centennial celebrations marking Prince Edward Island's entry into Confederation in 1873.

As well as being the official home of the Island's first Lieutenant-Governor, Government House served for some time as the seat of colonial executive power. During its 140-year

existence, the house has continued to provide a setting of simple elegance for the formal entertainment of the Island community and its distinguished visitors. Today it still serves as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island. The building, standing on a hill overlooking Charlottetown harbour, is one of the first sites of the city visible to incoming ships.

New motor vehicle safety standards

Proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations were announced recently by Transport Minister Jean Marchand.

While the existing seat-belt standard for Canadian automobiles requires separate lap and upper torso belts, the proposed revisions will be increased by introducing a one-piece three point belt. An emergency retractor will provide considerably more freedom of movement to the occupant. This installation, which is proposed for vehicles manufactured subsequent to January 1, 1974, should not result in any large price increase in the cars.

An interlock system that prevents starting the car if the front belts have not been fastened after occupants are seated has been under study for some time, but will not be mandatory for the 1974 production year because of concern about its reliability and effectiveness in increasing seat-belt usage. This system, therefore, will be optional in Canada on 1974 model automobiles. Canadian officials will study the performance of the interlock systems to determine whether this device should be made mandatory in Canada at a later date.

Rear bumpers on all Canadian passenger cars manufactured after January 1, must withstand an impact of 5 mph and still protect the essential operating systems of the vehicle. This doubles the present standard, which requires protection in a 25-mph rear impact.

Bumper heights standard

Tests embodied in the proposed regulation will also promote standardization of bumper heights for most automobiles produced after January 1. Uniform bumper heights will reduce mismatch and damages caused by bumper overrides.

Vehicles with a 115-inch wheel base or less that are either convertible, hard-top, or without rear passenger seats will not be subjected to this requirement until the 1975 model year.

A new safety standard is being introduced to provide a throttle-control system at negligible cost, which should eliminate the problem of an accelerator jamming in the open position. Two separate mechanisms will ensure automatic throttle return to the "idle" position in case of failure.

Proposed revisions to the lighting-equipment standard will make mandatory self-cancelling turn indicators, introduce turn signal lights for motorcycles and generally incorporate recent technical improvements in vehicle lighting equipment.

Major Canadian reference work

A \$307,240-Canada Council grant announced recently will help the University of Toronto Press and Les Presses de l'Université Laval to accelerate publication of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography/Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*, widely regarded as the most ambitious work of scholarship ever undertaken in Canada.

The grant will help to expand the editorial offices of the project in Toronto and Quebec and to finance production of one volume a year after 1975-76. The aim is to have a full run of Volumes I to XII within the next ten years, completing the present series from the earliest times until the end of the nineteenth century, when the editors will turn to contributors to Canada's twentieth century history.

Since the DCB/DBC was founded in 1959, three volumes of the planned 12 have appeared, each being the work of a number of scholars and published in separate English and French editions.

Financing for the operation has come from the bequest of the Toronto businessman James Nicholson and grants from the Centennial Commission, Laval University, and Quebec's Department of Cultural Affairs. Previous grants from the Canada Council over the years amounted to almost \$110,000.

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