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### MR. TRUDEAU RETURNS FROM THE PACIFIC AND THE FAR EAST

*Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau, who recently visited New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan, reported to the House of Commons on June 1 as follows:*

In the dozen countries which might be said to form the Asian and Australian rim of the Pacific basin, there live more than a billion persons — a billion persons with increasing expectations of a better life, a billion persons desiring to participate more fully in the economic advantages available to so many people elsewhere in the world. As a country on the eastern shore of the Pacific, Canada must be aware of the aspirations and interests of these people.

I am happy to report to the House, that, in the five countries of this group which I visited on my recent trip, the name of Canada is well respected. There is evident in those places a sincere friendship for Canada and Canadians of which we can all be proud.

I hope, as a result of visits such as this, that those bonds of friendship can be strengthened and that the community of interest shared by the Pacific nations can be increased. Canadian interest in the Pacific is not, of course, of recent origin. It is perhaps not widely enough known that Canada's mission in Tokyo was opened in 1929 at a time when we had missions in only three other countries: the United Kingdom, the United States and France. In 1970, however, when Canadian trade with Japan and Australia is assuming major proportions, at a time when our regional economic assistance programs are proving their value, and at a time when some at least of those countries are requesting Canada to continue its participation in peace observation activities, we must increase our awareness of this important area of the world.

#### CANADA AT EXPO 70

Canada's presence in Asia is well established this summer by means of the brilliant Canadian participation at Expo 70. The Canadian pavilion and those of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia are outstanding successes and among the most popular there. Their emphasis on the youthful and dynamic character of Canadian society has drawn an enthusiastic response from the Japanese fairgoers. This presence, plus the less obvious but more widespread influence at Expo 67, which is reflected in the organization of the Osaka fair, are matters of deep pride to me and, I am sure, to all Canadians. The Japanese officials are very forthcoming in their praise of the benefits gained from our 1967 experience.

As many of my predecessors in this office have found, a trip to other countries permits a Prime Minister to demonstrate with some emphasis Canada's interests in the area visited and to probe in some depth the attitudes and preoccupations of government leaders in those places.

On this occasion I was able to speak with five different Prime Ministers and ask them of their views

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about the Indochina war and the role, if any, which Canada might usefully play there; of their attitude towards China and the intentions of the Canadian Government to recognize as *de jure* the Government in Peking; of their suggestions for the most effective way to increase multilateral trade. In these respects we were told in both New Zealand and Australia of the active desire of those Governments to engage in regular meetings of ministers and officials to discuss these and other matters. We were made aware by Prime Ministers Holyoake and Gorton of the sense of responsibility which they feel toward the countries of Southeast Asia, as evidenced by their aid programs, by the participation of New Zealand and Australian troops in Vietnam, and the presence of New Zealand and Australian ministers at the Djakarta conference.

In those two countries, as well as in Malaysia and Singapore, I was impressed with the deep belief which was held in the importance both of the United Nations and the Commonwealth. Without question, the common ground occupied by those states which are members of the Commonwealth permits almost automatically an exchange of views among their representatives, which is at least as friendly and as frank, and in most cases more so, than is possible between any countries anywhere.

In Japan we were impressed with the throbbing economy; an economy in which actual productivity far outstrips the real growth in gross national product in this country; an economy which has reached the point where restrictions on the import both of investment capital and a number of manufactured items are expected to be progressively relaxed in the period ahead.

#### DISCUSSIONS AND TRADE

The visits to the five countries offered an opportunity to discuss matters of special Canadian concern. We were able, for example, to explain in some detail the nature of Canada's Arctic legislation and the circumstances which led to its introduction. Because Australia will be receiving tenders later this month for the construction of a nuclear-powered steam-generating plant, there was an opportunity to present to the Australian Cabinet the advantages of the Canadian natural fuel CANDU reactor. Agricultural problems occupied a considerable portion of the discussions in both New Zealand and Australia, where dairy products and wheat form important segments of the economy, while Canadian textile policies attracted keen and, I think, understanding interest in Malaysia, Singapore and Japan. The implications for the trade of each of our countries of the possible entry of Britain into the European Common Market were also discussed, especially in Australia and New Zealand, and will no doubt be the subject of further discussions in the months ahead.

It is difficult in the short term to measure with

any accuracy the value of such a trip. Perhaps the only thing that can be said for certain is that Canada would lose opportunities for increased trade and influence were such trips not to take place on occasion. I sense, however, additional positive gains. For myself as Prime Minister I have had the invaluable experience of listening to the views of important world leaders both on their own regional problems as well as on their relations with Canada. This in turn has given the Canadian Government the opportunity to make its views better known in matters of mutual concern. Several important agreements were signed and markets of great value, especially to Western Canada, were explored.

#### VALUABLE PUBLICITY

But perhaps of more importance than either is the opportunity which has been given to hundreds of thousands of persons in the Pacific countries to learn something of Canada and Canadians through the publicity given in their homes on the occasion of this visit, and the opportunity given to Canadians to see something of their Pacific neighbours through the eyes of the newsmen who accompanied me on the tour and who were so painstaking in their coverage of all official activities. If nothing more were to be achieved than this educational experience, an experience which leads to tolerance and understanding, then the trip could be well regarded as worth while.

Before I sit down, perhaps Honourable Members will permit me to express in this place the pride which I know they all share with me in the outstanding performance of all those Canadians who are working at our offices in those countries, in aid programs and in many other capacities, as well as those who this year have made Canada's presence at Expo 70 such an overwhelming success. Canada is well represented abroad. I particularly wish to express my appreciation and admiration, and that of those who were with me, for the skill of the members of the Canadian Armed Forces who carried our party with safety and punctuality throughout a very demanding itinerary.

It is trite but true to say that we sometimes become so closely associated with the problems of our country that we lose the broad perspective. Canada, from abroad, is an attractive, exciting country. I return to Ottawa with increased pride in being a Canadian.

#### SHRUB-ROSE SUCCESS STORY

The Martin Frobisher shrub-rose,<sup>(1)</sup> developed by Dr. Felicitas Svejda of the Canada Agriculture Research Station, Ottawa, has been an instant success. All nursery stocks have been sold and, judging by the interest this spring, it will take several years to propagate enough stock to meet the demand.

(1) See CWB, Vol. 25, No. 18, dated May 6, 1970, P. 3 and Vol. 23, No. 49, dated Dec. 4, 1968, P. 3.



## CANADIAN DOLLAR FREED ON EXCHANGE MARKET

The Minister of Finance, Mr. E.J. Benson, announced at a special press conference on May 31 that the Canadian Exchange Fund would, for the time being, cease purchasing sufficient U.S. dollars to keep the exchange-rate of the Canadian dollar in the market from exceeding by more than 1 per cent its par value of 92½ U.S. cents. Next day, Mr. Benson explained the Government's decision to the House of Commons as follows:

...The Canadian dollar has been extremely strong in the exchange market since the beginning of 1970. The overall official reserve position rose during the past five months by more than \$1,200 million (U.S.), not including the allocation of special drawing rights. The reserves have been increasing at an accelerating rate. In the first quarter they rose by \$367 million (U.S.) (excluding the allocation of \$124.3 million of special drawing rights on January 1, 1970). In April they rose by \$225 million. In May the official reserves rose by \$262 million, and in addition, as a result of swaps and forward transactions, \$360 million has been acquired for future delivery, for a total increase of \$622 million in one month.

The reserve increases resulted from the strong current-account surplus that developed in the early months of this year and from the continuing heavy inflow of funds arising from long-term borrowing by Canadians in foreign capital markets. Last year a large outflow of short-term interest rates abroad declined and some private balances abroad have been repatriated. The accumulation of reserves in 1970 has greatly increased the cash requirements of the Government of Canada. The Government's cash balances have been substantially reduced, and an additional \$250 million has been acquired by the sale of a special issue of treasury bills in order to provide additional resources to the Exchange Fund.

### RESERVES SKYROCKETING

I want to emphasize that the rate of accumulation of reserves has been accelerating steadily throughout the year. If this trend had continued, Canada's official reserves would have risen rapidly to levels far in excess of Canada's needs. Large-scale speculative buying of Canadian dollars would have been encouraged, with disruptive effects upon the international payments system and with large windfall profits for speculators. The Government is not prepared to finance such potentially unlimited increases in the foreign exchange reserves. The decision to permit some appreciation of the market rate of exchange was required in order to prevent an unmanageable situation from developing.

### IMF NOTIFIED

We have informed the International Monetary Fund of this decision and of our intention to remain in con-

sultation with the IMF and to resume the fulfilment of our obligations under the Articles of Agreement of the IMF as soon as circumstances permit.

The IMF has since issued a statement noting the current situation in Canada. It has emphasized the undertaking by members to collaborate with the Fund to promote exchange stability and to maintain orderly exchange arrangements with other members. And it has welcomed the intention of Canadian authorities to remain in close consultation with the Fund with a view to the resumption of an effective par value at the earliest possible date.

### BANK RATE AFFECTED

To the extent that the Canadian dollar becomes more valuable in terms of other currencies, Canadians will be able to buy more abroad with the same amount of Canadian dollars. Lower prices in Canada for imported goods will be of assistance in moderating the upward trend of costs and prices. Any appreciation of the Canadian dollar for any extended period of time, without offsetting measures, would, however, tend to have a further restraining effect on the economy. This would not be appropriate in present circumstances. The Exchange Fund will therefore stand ready to maintain orderly conditions in the exchange market and to operate for the time being to moderate any appreciation of the Canadian dollar. This, in conjunction with general economic policy, will be consistent with the Government's continuing economic objectives of a lower rate of price increase and the sustained achievement of rising levels of production and employment. The Government is now reviewing its general economic and financial policies in these changed circumstances. In this connection, I noted with approval the announcement by the Bank of Canada of a reduction in the bank rate from 7½ per cent to 7 per cent.

Honourable members will recall that in the budget which I brought down in the House on March 12, I pointed out that it was necessary to restrain total spending in the economy in order to slow down the inflationary spiral of costs and prices.

The budget provided for a significant easing of the restraint on the economy from the Government's overall fiscal position. I estimated that on a national income accounts basis, the surplus in the Federal Government would be reduced from \$570 million in the last fiscal year that began in April.

As a means of partially offsetting this added stimulus to the economy, I announced the Government's intention of introducing legislation to control consumer credit by establishing certain minimum down payment and repayment provisions, which I anticipated would have a moderate effect in restraining the increase in consumer spending.

During the first quarter of this year, the Cana-



dian economy continued to grow. The rate of increase in prices began to slow down and in real terms the gross national product increased at a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.7 per cent over the level in the fourth quarter of 1969.

As I indicated earlier in my statement today, however, any appreciation of the Canadian dollar for an extended period of time would tend to impose a further measure of restraint on the economy, which would not be appropriate.

#### CREDIT CONTROLS LIFTED

Because of this significant change in economic circumstances, the Government has decided that it is no longer necessary or desirable to add to the existing restraint by proceeding with the measures proposed in the last budget to control consumer credit.

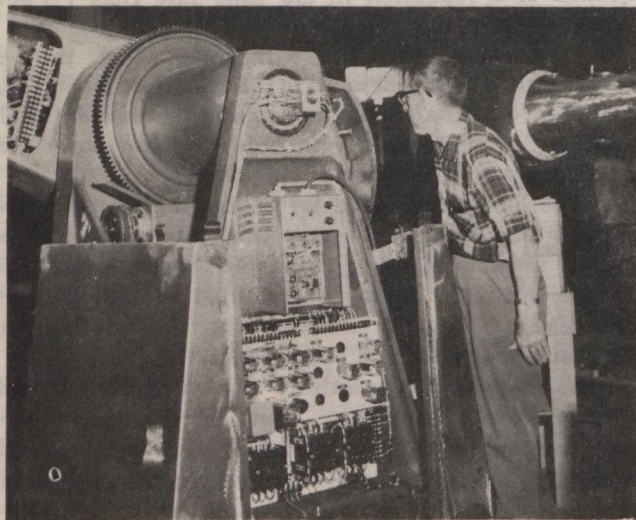
The Government will also be reviewing other aspects of its general economic policies to consider whether further changes should be made to meet this change in economic conditions.

#### AUTOMATIC CANCER THERAPY UNIT

Last month the University of Sherbrooke Hospital in the Eastern Townships of Quebec became the first Canadian hospital to have an Atomic Energy of Canada Limited Theratron 80 automatic cancer therapy unit.

Clinical evaluation of the AECL automatic system began at the University of Southern California Medical Center in the Los Angeles County Hospital just over 12 months ago. This event was the culmination of years of effort by a team of engineers at Commercial Products, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The results have amply justified their faith in the product.

In the treatment of cancer with gamma radiation from cobalt-60, the usual practice is to give the



*A Theratron 80 cancer therapy unit on the production line at the Commercial Products plant, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, South March, Ontario.*

patient a number of identical radiations. These involve detailed mathematical calculation after the tumour has been diagnosed and defined, followed by very careful setting-up of the Theratron to produce precisely the right effect. The main advantage of the automatic system is that once the initial treatment has been set up on the Theratron, the information can be recorded on punch-cards and treatment can be repeated exactly on subsequent occasions. Manual setting-up usually takes longer than the actual radiation treatment does; automation saves time and is more accurate.

There are more than 850 AECL Eldorados and Theratrons in use around the world. In fact, almost all the cobalt-60 cancer therapy units Commercial Products has ever built are still treating patients every day. The Theratron 80 automatics will, in most cases, join other AECL equipment in expanding clinics. In Sherbrooke, the new unit will complement the Eldorado 8, which is already installed in the hospital.

#### CONGO FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Loans and grants amounting to about \$5 million will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for a five-year program to develop forest resources of the Congo (Kinshasa) — the largest amount of assistance Canada has given to this West African nation. The purpose is to help the Congo acquire the means to develop and use the rich tropical forests covering almost 60 per cent of the country. The program will require well-trained personnel, accurate scientific knowledge of the resources of the forest and an effective system of legislation and administration.

A forest inventory by Canada of some 40,000 square kilometers will be followed by the preparation of forest-management and timber-harvesting plans. The Mayumbe regions, where forest use is aided by the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean, is one of those covered by the inventory.

Three senior forestry experts provided to Kinshasa will play a key role in planning and administration, advising the Congolese on policy, legislation, forestry service administration and forest management.

Assistance will be given in the establishment of a department of forestry at Lovanium University, where an estimated 15 foresters will graduate each year from a five-year course. The CIDA will also supply professors and laboratory equipment and train the Congolese staff that eventually take over the teaching.

The final component of the program is the establishment of a school for forest rangers at Kisangani. Canada expects to help construct school buildings and provide some of the teaching staff for five years. The school will probably graduate about 30 forest rangers a year from a two-year course.



## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TO CANADA

Mr. Ron Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, announced in the House of Commons recently that the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company had approved a motion to move the Company, which had been located in England for 300 years, to Canada. On the request of the Company, the British Privy Council suspended the operation of the original Royal Charter, granted by King Charles II on May 2, 1670, and on May 29, 1970, Governor-General Roland Michener signed a supplementary Charter that will continue the HBC as a Canadian company.

Viscount Amory, the present governor, will retire next May and Mr. George T. Richardson, of Winnipeg, (brother of the Minister of Supply and Services, Mr. James Richardson) will become deputy governor when the transfer of the head office takes place. Winnipeg is expected to be the new home of the Hudson's Bay Company, most of whose assets and 98 per cent of whose employees are located in Canada.

"The Hudson's Bay Company, the oldest such body in North America, has had a special relationship with Canada, particularly with the exploration, growth and development of Western Canada. We are happy that the Company sought, during the celebration of its 300th anniversary, to become a Canadian company," Mr. Basford declared.

## CLAIMS AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

An agreement concerning outstanding claims of Canadians citizens against Hungary was signed recently in Budapest by Mr. T. Wainman-Wood, Canadian Ambassador to Hungary, on behalf of the Canadian Government, and Mr. Karoly Reti, Head of the Department of the Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Hungarian Government. The agreement came into force on signature.

In 1964, following preliminary agreement with the Hungarian Government to negotiate the settlement of Canadian claims against that state, Canadian citizens were invited to submit such claims to the Department of External Affairs. Negotiations between officials of the two governments began in Budapest in January 1966, and subsequent rounds were held there and in Ottawa.

The claims covered by the agreement arise from postwar nationalizations and similar measures effected by the Hungarian Government, obligations of the Hungarian Government under Articles 24 and 26 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary of February 10, 1947, and certain obligations of the Hungarian Government under Articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920. To come within the agreement, a claim must have been owned continuously by a Canadian citizen from the time of loss until the date of the agreement.

The agreement provides for a lump-sum of \$1.1

million to be paid in five equal annual instalments, the first to be made within two months of the coming into force of the agreement.

A Claims Commission will shortly be established to examine individual claims and made recommendations to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance regarding the distribution of the proceeds of the settlement. In due course persons who have filed claims will be contacted.

## GENERAL BURNS AT QUEEN'S

Dr. John J. Deutsch, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns as the Skelton-Clark Fellow for 1970-71. General Burns will spend a year in the Department of Political Studies carrying out research on an arms-control project, with a view to publishing a book on the subject.

General Burns' interest in disarmament has been a distinguishing factor in his career for many years. His writings on the subject — particularly on Canada's stand on disarmament — have appeared in many British, United States and Canadian periodicals; among his four books is one entitled *Megamurder*, published in 1966. General Burns was the most prominent Canadian spokesman at both the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference (1960) and the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference (1962-68) in Geneva.

General Burns will take up his research at Queen's in September under the sponsorship of the Skelton-Clark Memorial Foundation, which was established to enable selected public servants, politicians and academics to spend a year at the university free of normal duties so that they may write in a congenial atmosphere about problems of Canadian public life which are of particular concern to them. The most recent Skelton-Clark Fellows were Dalton K. Camp and Senator C.G. (Chubby) Powers.

## LEGEND AT MAN AND HIS WORLD

The legends of Quebec, complete with witches and werewolves, will come to life in a new pavilion at Man and His World 1970, Montreal's international and cultural exhibition, which runs from June 12 to September 7 this year.

The presentation, which was designed by Rudy Kovach and the Montreal firm of Hopping, Kovach, Grinnell, will be based primarily around one of Quebec's best-known legends, *Le Violon Magique*.

The story, which resembles the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, concerns the efforts of the devil to lead astray the people of a particularly pious Quebec village. After years of fruitless effort, he rides into town on a black horse. Assuming various disguises, he ingratiates himself with the townspeople by taking part in their activities and, once he



has won their trust, he plans a party to which he invites all the town's young people. Since the date is Shrove Tuesday, religious custom dictates that festivities must stop when Lent begins at midnight. But the devil has other plans.

By wooing the daughter of the town fiddler, he persuades her to steal her father's violin, which he takes to the party, and plays so magically that the guests dance on after midnight.

When the girl's father goes to look for her in the morning, only whirling tuques and a broken violin, still squeaking faintly, remain.

#### DESIGN OF PAVILION

To illustrate the legend, the pavilion is divided in three. In the first subdivision is an exhibit of early Canadian furniture, grouped by rooms, depicting the life and work of a French-Canadian family of the period. A violin plays in the background.

In the next area, two films are shown. One shows an enchanted forest from French-Canadian legend, which is meant to suggest the fears that beset a citizen of the period as he walks home on a dark night. In the background the increasing tempo of the violin heightens the effect.

The second film, a ten-minute colour animation done with etchings, tells the legend itself, as the violin music shifts from the past through to the present, relating the legend to modern times.

As a clock strikes 12, the visitor moves into a circular theatre where psychedelic strobe lighting and dancing figures playing on the walls and floor involve him in the dance he saw in the film.

Beyond is a gallery showing reproductions of newspaper clippings recounting witch-burnings, appearances of the devil, etc., with objects related to the stories.

A final gallery shows the etchings used in the film, demonstrates how the film was made and instructs visitors on where they may obtain more information about the legends of Quebec.

#### CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

Largest of a series of grants announced recently by the Canada Council is \$435,000 to the National Ballet of Canada, Toronto. The grant goes for the 1970-71 season of the company, during which it will

perform in Toronto and Ottawa and at other major Canadian cities.

The grants announced, worth \$2,096,710, go for 1970-71 operations of ten major arts organizations, many of which will tour various parts of Canada. Other annual grants to the arts will be announced later.

A grant of \$365,000 goes to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, which will perform in its home theatre, as well as in several larger cities. The Théâtre du Rideau Vert of Montreal will receive \$180,000.

The Canadian Opera Company, Toronto, which receives \$308,000, plans to tour Ontario and the Western Provinces and to present five operas in Toronto. The Vancouver Opera receives \$90,000 for a season of three productions.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens will receive \$210,000 for a season that will include a choreographic workshop and appearances in Quebec City, Ottawa and Montreal.

A grant of \$135,000 to Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada will be used to bring concerts and concert-lectures to the 90,000 members of this movement, who live in 140 centres across Canada.

In addition, the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto, receives \$195,000, the Vancouver Art Gallery \$100,000, and the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto about \$78,710.

#### RECENT WHEAT SALES

The sale of 600,000 metric tons (22.4 million bushels) of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board to the Canadian International Development Agency was announced recently by Mr. Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. The value of the sale is \$40 million.

This grain is for delivery to India as part of Canada's food-aid program, which is administered by CIDA. Shipment will be from St. Lawrence and Pacific ports between June and September of this year.

This is the fourth major sale of wheat announced in the past five weeks. Previous sales were to Syria (7.4 million bushels), Peru (7.4 million bushels) and the United Arab Republic (18.3 million bushels).



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