

The water-treatment plant will be about 67 feet by 53 feet, two storeys high, and will be constructed of poured concrete and insulated panels. It will have a daily capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The first major building to be erected will be a hospital for the Department of National Health and Welfare. It will be fully modern, and will accommodate 20 adult beds and eight children's beds, as well as an operating suite, a maternity section, nursery, isolation wards and an out-patient department complete with health-education facilities, X-ray, dispensary, laboratory and dental suite.

SECOND STAGE

Phase Two of the development will include the construction of a service building to house a fire-hall, laundry and dry-cleaning establishment; an apartment building of six to eight storeys containing 104 apartments; a federal building to provide accommodation for government offices and a post office; a hostel for children brought from the surrounding areas to attend school; and a school of 16 classrooms, with shops and gymnasium.

The total project will cost about \$2.5 million, to be borne by the Federal Departments of Northern Affairs, National Health and Welfare, Mines and Technical Surveys and Public Works.

APRIL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Work stoppages in Canada in April were six fewer than in the previous month and there was a slight reduction in the number of workers involved and in the number of man-days lost, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts just released by Mr. Michael Starr, the Minister of Labour.

There were 40 work stoppages in April, involving 12,328 workers, with a time loss of 142,770 man-days. In March there were 46 work stoppages involving 12,426 workers and a time loss of 143,800 man-days.

Of the work stoppages, 19 were in industries in Ontario, seven in British Columbia, six in Quebec, two each in Nova Scotia and Alberta, and one each in New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. One work stoppage was in an industry under federal jurisdiction.

Thirteen of the April stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, seven were over by the end of the month.

Three work stoppages accounted for approximately 73 per cent of the month's estimated time loss. These involved textile workers in Drummondville, Quebec, auto workers in Windsor, Ontario, and building workers in Sherbrooke and other Quebec centres.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 19 in manufacturing, 10 in construction, four in trade, four in transportation and utilities, two in service and one in mining.

On the basis of the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in April has been estimated as representing 0.14 of the estimated working time. In March the percentage was also 0.14. The corresponding figure for April 1961 was 0.07.

NORTHERN RESEARCH GRANTS

Scientific research in the Canadian north is to get additional help from the Federal Government. Mr. Dinsdale, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has announced plans for a \$100,000 programme of grants to Canadian universities for northern studies, to northern institutes, and to scientific expeditions. "Canada is a northern nation," the Minister said. "We control a large part of the Arctic and we have a clear responsibility for seeing that it does not remain a blank area on the scientific map."

HIGH COSTS

The main factor limiting northern development is the high cost of transportation and of living and working in the Arctic. The main hope of reducing these costs lies in research. "The Government is carrying out many scientific projects in the north", Mr. Dinsdale added, "but most of this work is applied research and surveys. We should like to see the universities carrying out more fundamental research, and we must also look to the universities for a continuing supply of arctic scientists. Unfortunately, university scientists, operating within tight budgets, are often kept out of the north by the high cost of transportation. Some universities already have important arctic programmes; these require additional support, and more universities must be encouraged to work in the north. Last summer the Prime Minister announced that a research station would be built at Inuvik in the Western Arctic and that its facilities would be open to all scientists. The grants programme is a further step in the same direction."

The Canadian North is an area of unique scientific interest. Because of its high geographical and geomagnetic latitude, it is of particular significance in geophysics and space science. Studies of the Aurora Borealis and of cosmic rays are examples of work that requires high latitudes. The low temperatures and long periods of dark and light control growth rates and have other biological effects. Anthropologists are particularly interested in the Eskimos, who live under a more severe climate than any other people.

MOROCCO-CANADA RELATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced that the Canadian Government has established diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Morocco. Mr. Jean Bruchési, the Canadian Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed concurrently as Ambassador to Morocco. Mr. Ali Bengelloun, Moroccan Ambassador to the United States of America, has been appointed by his Government concurrently as Ambassador to Canada.

The appointment of Mr. Bruchési as Ambassador to Morocco follows a decision taken earlier by the Canadian Government to extend its diplomatic relations in Africa. Canada now has nine resident heads of mission in Africa and has diplomatic relations with 21 of the 29 independent states on that continent.