

**JOURNALISTS' TOUR:** A group of leading journalists from European NATO countries are now on a 20-day tour of Canada. This is the fourth tour of this country by journalists, from the thirteen European NATO countries, sponsored by the Department of External Affairs in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other government agencies and a number of private organizations. It is one of a series of tours of NATO countries arranged by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization during 1957, the purpose of which is to enable journalists to gain a better understanding of the role each member country plays in the Atlantic Alliance.

As last year's NATO tour of Canada was centered mainly on Western and northern Canada, this year's is largely focussed on Eastern Canada. After a programme in Ottawa, including briefings by various government departments, the NATO party left Ottawa to visit Atomic Energy of Canada at Chalk River and to take a circular tour to Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ontario; Gimli and Churchill, Manitoba; Schefferville (Knob Lake), Quebec City and Montreal, Quebec; Halifax and the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; and St. John's, Newfoundland. During the tour the journalists will see establishments of Canada's three armed services at Churchill, Quebec City, St. Hubert and Halifax. In addition, at the RCAF station at Gimli, Manitoba, they will have an opportunity to talk with NATO airmen from Europe who are receiving instructions there under the Canadian NATO aircrew training programme.

The journalists will tour industrial plants, iron mines, power developments, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and also visit universities and the homes of immigrants from the journalists own countries in order to see at first-hand many aspects of Canadian life.

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**SPECTACULAR DECLINE:** Canada's death toll from tuberculosis, once referred to as the great white plague, dropped still further in 1956, continuing the spectacular declines of recent years, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1941, 15 years ago, over 6,000 persons died of tuberculosis; in 1956, 1,256 died of this cause, only about one-fifth of the 1941 toll, or an 80 per cent drop. However, since there has been a great increase in the Canadian population since that time the death rate has dropped 85 per cent from 52.8 (per 100,000 population) to 7.8. Corresponding 1955 figures were 1,403 deaths and a rate of 8.9.

Tuberculosis mortality rates among males is almost double the female rate, 10.2 as compared with 5.3; and in most provinces the male rate far exceeds or is significantly higher than the female rate. Despite a drop in the male rate for Canada as a whole from 10.9 in 1955 to 10.2 in 1956 male rates were higher

than (or equal to) 1955 in 5 provinces, whereas the female rate was higher in only one province. Most of these increases are due to a rise in non-respiratory tuberculosis--for Canada as a whole respiratory tuberculosis deaths dropped from 1,223 in 1955 to 1,079; while deaths from other forms of tuberculosis only declined from 180 to 177.

Canada's figures are in line with a general international trend in the reduction of tuberculosis death rates. Over the past 10 years the rate for England and Wales has declined from 55.2 per 100,000 population to 12.1 and in the United States from 33.1 to 8.3, both countries now having higher rates than Canada.

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**ARCTIC PATROL:** The Navy's Arctic patrol ship, HMCS Labrador, is scheduled to sail from Halifax June 25 to carry out for the third successive year surveys and research in the Arctic and to assist in the sea-borne supply of Distant Early Warning Line sites in the Eastern Arctic area of northern Canada, Naval Headquarters announces.

During the first part of her 1957 mission, the Labrador will conduct the initial survey of the DEW Line supply routes and landing beach areas, beginning with Fox Harbour.

On completion of this activity, sometime between July 1 and 10, she will disembark a hydrographic survey party and helicopters at Resolution Island, then carry out oceanographic surveys in the Davis Strait area, returning to Resolution Island in the latter part of July to pick up the hydrographic party and helicopters.

From the end of July to mid-August, she is scheduled to take part in the re-supply of DEW Line sites in the Resolution-Brevoorts areas. During the period July 15-20 it is intended the Labrador go to Greenland to embark Mr. H.F. Feaver, Canadian Ambassador to Denmark, and Mr. Eske Brun, head of the Danish Government's Greenland Department, for passage from Narsarsuak to Godthaab.

In the latter part of August, the Labrador will arrive at the eastern approaches to Pellet Strait to begin oceanographic surveys with the intention of establishing an escape route for participating United States ships arriving in the Arctic from the West Coast. If this route is not passable, an alternate route will be used, and the Labrador is scheduled to complete her survey and escape-route mission with the United States ships sometime between September 15 and 20.

Her final northern task before returning to Halifax will be to carry out exploration of the Barrow Strait and Wellington Channel regions, followed by sea hydrography in the Baffin Sea en route back to Halifax, where she is scheduled to arrive not later than October 20.