

CANADIAN CLAIMS ON CUBA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced that the Canadian and Cuban Governments had agreed to begin negotiations in the near future with a view to effecting a lump-sum settlement of claims of Canadian citizens arising out of property, rights and interests nationalized or otherwise taken over by the Cuban Government.

Canadian citizens who had had property nationalized by Cuba were asked to submit details of their claims to the Department of External Affairs before June 15. Failure to register a claim in this way may prejudice a right to possible compensation in the future.

In accordance with well-established international rules and practice in this field, the Canadian Government will be able to take into consideration only claims in respect of property which belonged to persons who were Canadian citizens at the time the property was nationalized or otherwise taken.

ARCTIC WEATHER STATIONS

The operation of the five Joint Arctic Weather Stations (JAWS) in the Canadian Arctic, a combined United States and Canadian venture since their establishment in the 1940s, will be an all-Canadian undertaking by October 31, 1972.

The stations are located at Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, Isachsen on Ellef Ringnes Island, Mould Bay on Prince Patrick Island, and Eureka and Alert on Ellesmere Island.

Transport Minister Don Jamieson, whose department has provided the Canadian staff and equipment in the jointly-operated establishments since their beginning, recently said that the United States was withdrawing from the program in line with its decision to reduce its external commitments generally.

The phasing-out of its share in the JAWS support will be undertaken on a progressive basis; the U.S. section of the staff at Alert will be withdrawn this year. Thus the staffs at Mould Bay and Isachsen will become all-Canadian and in 1972 the Americans will leave Eureka and Resolute Bay, all vacancies being filled by Canadians.

The establishment of the stations resulted from the recognition by Canada and the United States of the vital effect of weather activity in the high Arctic on conditions over the rest of the North American continent and of the need for a comprehensive, full-time weather-reporting program in that area. The stations at Eureka and Resolute Bay were established in 1947, those at Isachsen and Mould Bay in 1948, and the Alert station, at the northernmost tip of Ellesmere Island, a scant 500 miles from the North Pole, in 1950.

Though the supplies and manpower have been provided by both countries, the officer in charge at each station has always been a Canadian. Each station is manned, ordinarily by seven upper-air technicians, a heavy-equipment operator, an electrical technician, an automotive mechanic and a cook.

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING MUSIC

Mr. Jean Chatillon, professor of music at the University of Quebec, Trois-Rivières, has just introduced a new technique that is already being hailed as "the most significant innovation in music-teaching since the invention of notation": the "pantonal" method. After carrying out experiments in Canada and the United States, musicologists believe that this method represents an important pedagogical breakthrough.

The method is based on the work of Mr. Conrad Letendre, formerly of the University of Montreal, and its pedagogical aspects have been worked out by the composer and conductor Michel Perreault. It treats music theory using the logic of mathematics. By avoiding memorizing, the student is able to assimilate the subject matter in an active manner. In addition to a number of instruments such as the slide rule, the teaching materials include an exercise book, a scale of progression and a manual used for various studies, which has the main characteristic of containing only musical symbols, without any explanatory text. A set of slides comes with the method, to show how the instruments are played, and a recorded commentary by Mr. Perreault explains the exercises as the student progresses.

Since the beginning of the autumn term, about 20 specialists have been using the pantonal method in the region served by the University of Quebec, which is being studied by about 10,000 students at secondary-school and at university level. After recent experiments involving 700 students from Montreal, the rector of the Trois-Rivières campus, Mr. Gilles Boulet, said that he was most "impressed by the speed with which students learned the various elements of music". After using it for a single day, one teacher said that the method put musical theory within the reach of the largest possible number of people, thus tending to refute the notion that only the most gifted can understand music.

IMPROVEMENT FORECAST IN PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

(Continued from P. 2)

otherwise afford to finance at the present time.

Activity is moving ahead rapidly. We have reached agreement with Quebec on a full allocation of their \$70-million share of the fund. Contracts are being let for sections of an auto-route through the