

the Northwest Territories, begun in August 1971, and that, shortly, the Federal Government would take the next major step by approaching the provinces to set up such a scheme for all Canadians, as promised in the Speech from the Throne in February.

(3) *The courts must strive to avoid injustice caused by delay.* "In many cases, delay occasions serious hardship upon those whose fame, fortune or freedom depends upon judicial decision," Mr. Lang said. He mentioned the Bail Reform Act, passed earlier this year, as one method of alleviating this injustice, but asked the judiciary to identify other forms of delay and propose solutions.

He said that the traditional solution of appointing more judges was not sufficient in itself and suggested that special tribunals might more cheaply and quickly deal with cases where matters of fact and not law were the issue, such as divorce and automobile-collision claims. At the same time, judges might specialize, each dealing with highly technical questions of law in a narrow field such as bankruptcy or negligence and commercial matters. Research staffs might help them to gather and analyze material quickly so that they would not need to choose between injustice through delay or incomplete research.

(4) *The courts must decide the issues before them in accordance with the law.* While not questioning the quality of the judiciary, Mr. Lang said that he questioned whether "the present system, whereby you are a lawyer one day and a judge the next", was reasonable. "In the great majority of cases," he declared, "a judge's pre-appointment legal training does not qualify him to perform the wide range of duties which are imposed upon him by the system."

The Minister noted that the training of new appointees, apprenticeship or in-service training, regular sabbaticals, refresher courses, training in both spoken and written communication would all serve to improve the system. However, a more fundamental change to specialized judges would mean that "we may have to examine the division of labour and jurisdiction of our courts", said Mr. Lang. "In a modern federation we should not let every provincial boundary interfere with our realization of a more efficient administration of justice if a more effective specialization can come about through several provinces acting together."

(5) *The courts must express their judgments clearly and succinctly.* He observed that in many cases communicative skills necessary for a judge have not been taught in law school, nor learned in practice. He suggested that it might be an improvement to lay down guide-lines for the writing of judgments. Standardization may be detrimental to the effectiveness of the free-form common law style "but it should be noted in France", he said, that "a standard form of judgment is used, which expresses what the court found to be the facts, what it found to be the governing legal principles, and what its adjudication was as between the parties".

EMBASSY IN MANILA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently in Vancouver that it had been agreed to raise the level of Canadian representation in the Philippines from a consulate-general to an embassy. Mr. F.B. Clark, the Consul General in Manila, has been designated *Chargé d'Affaires* pending the appointment of an ambassador.

This step is intended to reflect better Canada's relations with the Philippines, which have grown considerably, particularly in the commercial sphere, since the establishment of the Consulate-General in 1950. The islands are currently Canada's fourth-largest export market in the region, after Japan, Australia and China. They have also become a source of substantial immigration to Canada, with now over 3,000 persons annually.

The decision to raise the level of Canadian representation in the Philippines follows closely the Government's announced intention in *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, the 1970 foreign policy review, to expand Canada's presence in the Pacific in view of the expectation of rapidly-increasing commercial and other relations with Pacific countries over the next few years. The step was specifically recommended in the March 1972 report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs on Canadian relations with the countries of the Pacific region.

The Philippines opened an Embassy in Ottawa in March 1971.

CANADIAN TAILS FOR SCOTTISH PLANES

Northwest Industries Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CAE Industries Ltd., Montreal, has been awarded a \$500,000-contract to manufacture the tail-sections of the *Jetstream* aircraft for Scottish Aviation Limited of Prestwick, Scotland.

The initial order, placed in Canada following a Royal Air Force order for 26 *Jetstream* aircraft from Scottish Aviation, is for 11 complete empennages, including vertical and horizontal tailplanes, control surfaces and dorsal assemblies.

Deliveries will begin early in 1973, and "follow-on" orders are anticipated, according to NWI president E.L. Bunnell. NWI is the sole source for the tail-assemblies as it already has on hand the hard-tooling required to manufacture the components.

The company originally began building *Jetstream* tail sections in 1968. The financial collapse of the original manufacturer, Handley Page Ltd., in 1970, caused CAE to write off a loss of about \$2 million before taxes.

Revival of the aircraft program and the new order for tail sections will not assure recovery of the loss sustained in 1970, according to CAE president C. Douglas Reekie, but it will mean profitable new work for NWI.