

passed in 1930. The main difference constitutionally is that a province is sovereign within the functions assigned by the constitution. The government of the Territories is not sovereign - it was created by federal legislation and the Commissioner, as the chief executive, can be required to act under federal instructions. This distinction, however, is in practice more apparent than real; you of the Council establish the legislation which I cannot override or amend and which indeed is binding on all persons in the Territories. Beyond this, you control the territorial purse; I can spend nothing from territorial funds without your concurrence and consent in advance. Indeed the most significant responsibility facing you during this, the first session of the new Council, is the consideration of the financial appropriations for the current fiscal year....

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### MASSEY TO PRESIDE AT EDUCATION MEET

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that Canada's former Governor General, Vincent Massey, would serve as President of the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, which is to be held in Ottawa from August 21 to September 4, 1964, on the invitation of the Canadian Government.

This conference is the third in a series which have been convened primarily for the purpose of discussing governmental programmes of educational co-operation within the Commonwealth, not education in the Commonwealth as such. At the first conference, held in Oxford in 1959, four types of co-operation were recommended - a Commonwealth scholarship and fellowship plan, the training of teachers, the supply of teachers for service in other Commonwealth countries, and technical education. Developments in these schemes were reviewed and new areas of co-operation examined at a second conference, held in New Delhi in January 1962.

### OTTAWA AGENDA

Delegates to the Ottawa conference will study progress made since the New Delhi conference in present areas of co-operation, including the provision of textbooks, rural education and the holding of conferences of experts. Among the new topics which will be discussed are the use of mass media in education, co-operative arrangements for the planning and development of educational institutions, and the problems of adult illiteracy.

### AN APPROPRIATE CHOICE

The appointment of Mr. Massey to the Presidency of the Third Commonwealth Education Conference is particularly appropriate, in view of his personal contributions both to the evolution of the Commonwealth idea and to education and culture in Canada. Before 1920, Canada had no independent diplomatic representative abroad, though, as early as 1920, it was agreed by the British and Commonwealth Governments, and by the United States, that a Dominion Minister could be appointed to Washington. Mr. Massey

was designated as Minister in 1926 and the first Canadian legation was opened in Washington early in 1927. Mr. Massey remained as Canadian Minister to the United States until 1930 and, was subsequently, Canadian High Commissioner to Britain from 1935 to 1946. In 1952, Mr. Massey became the first Canadian-born Governor General. In 1962, he was the Chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's second Commonwealth Study Conference, which was held in Canada.

In 1949, Mr. Massey was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, which led to the establishment of the Canada Council in 1957. He served as Chancellor of the University of Toronto from 1947 to 1953, during which time he directed the building of Hart House and established the new Massey College at that university.

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### SURVEY OF MACKENZIE DELTA

Early last week, two forest-management officers of the federal Department of Forestry, Ottawa, left Fort Nelson, British Columbia, in a 28-foot jet-propelled boat, on the first leg of a 1,200-mile trip down the Mackenzie River system to the Mackenzie Delta in the Arctic Circle. The trip is the first step in a summer-long forest survey - the most northerly ever undertaken by the Department. The region of the survey is a 12,000-square-mile portion of the vast Mackenzie Delta - a strange, flat country interlaced with innumerable lakes and ponds.

The purpose of the survey, which is being carried out in co-operation with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, is to assess the quality and quantity of timber in that area of the Delta mouth. The entire region lies inside the Arctic Circle.

### AN IDEAL SURVEY BOAT

Because of the complicated system of waterways in the area, the survey boat is a key piece of equipment. It is a composite of many special features, the most important being its marine jet-propulsion unit. This unit has no projections beneath the hull, a great asset in exploring unfamiliar waters and travelling shallows. The turbine unit takes in water through a grill in the bottom of the boat and achieves thrust by discharging this water rearward.

The boat carries sufficient equipment to support a prolonged survey of this type. The officers conducting the survey communicate with Inuvik, Aklavik and Fort McPherson by wireless radio throughout the summer, and additional supplies will be provided by aircraft when necessary.

With the jet boat as their sole means of transportation, the party is conducting an intensive forest survey of approximately 1,200 square miles of the Delta. They will also carry out a reconnaissance survey as far up the Peel and Arctic Red Rivers as they can navigate and conduct an aerial reconnaissance survey of an additional 10,000-square-mile area.