

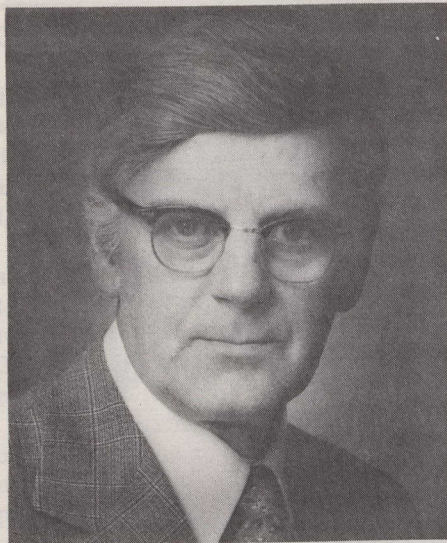
International forestry honour

Dr. Douglas R. Redmond, a Canadian renowned for forestry work in many parts of the world, has been elected an honorary member of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO).

The honorary membership, one of the highest international forestry honours, has only been granted to six other living foresters — one each from France, Germany, Italy and Norway, and two from the United States — since the establishment of IUFRO in 1892.

The award follows Dr. Redmond's acceptance in 1975 of the Fernow Award, granted by the American Forestry Association for distinguished service to international forest conservation. At that time he was cited as "North America's outstanding forestry diplomat" and "a forest missionary and consultant of the highest calibre".

Working with other major interna-



Dr. Douglas R. Redmond

tional organizations such as the FAO, UNESCO and the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, Dr. Redmond, a director of the Canadian Forestry Service, has represented Canada as delegate, often as head of delegation, in more than 25 countries.

Radiation scientist McLennan almost forgotten

One of the great scientists of the present century was a Canadian who is hardly remembered in his own country, writes Marcus Van Steen in *Canadian Scene*. In 1925, John Cunningham McLennan received the gold medal of the Royal Society of London, and in 1935 he was knighted by King George V. But today the only memorial to his name is a plaque erected in Stratford, Ontario, near the site of the school where he was a teacher for three years, earning the money that was to take him to university.

John McLennan was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, the son of a not very prosperous flour miller. The young man showed early brilliance but it was not until 1899, when he was 33, that he was able to enrol as a student in the University of Toronto. When he graduated with first-class honours in physics and mathematics, he was offered a teaching post there.

This was the dawn of the era of research in radiation. French scientists had discovered radioactivity in 1896, German scientists were working with X-rays, and in England a distinguished group of scientists led by Lord Rutherford and Sir Oliver Lodge were exploring the nature of the atom. McLennan spent a year visiting the various laboratories, and upon his re-

turn to Toronto he delved with enthusiasm into the new science. In 1903 he discovered cosmic rays, hitherto unknown radioactive particles which reach the earth from interstellar space.

It was McLennan who devised, and raised the money for, a new physics building at the University of Toronto, which was opened in 1910 as the John McLennan Building. Rutherford described it as "one of the finest research laboratories in the world". It was gutted by fire early last year and upon reconstruction was renamed the Sir Sandford Fleming Building.

During the First World War, McLennan worked for the British Admiralty, and invented the first successful magnetic device to detect submarines. Back in Toronto in 1925, he solved the secrets of the Aurora Borealis.

His last years were devoted to research into the use of radiation in the treatment of cancer. He died in 1935 at the age of 68, only a few months after being dubbed Sir John McLennan by the King at Buckingham Palace. In an obituary in the *London Times*, Rutherford said that McLennan's life was an epic in the history of science.

EDC supports sales to 14 countries

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently approved loans, export credits insurance and foreign investment guarantees totalling \$159.97 million to support Canadian export sales of \$223.29 million to Bolivia, France, Israel, Malaysia, the United States, Ecuador, Greece, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Cameroun, Morocco and Tunisia.

Loan and insurance transactions in support of sales of \$162.99 million are expected to maintain or create some 4,500 man-years of employment for some 94 major suppliers across Canada, while foreign investment guarantees approved for \$28.40 million are expected to bring benefits of \$60.30 million to Canada.

The transactions involve such goods and services as pulp and paper products, steel rails, oil and gas developments, brewery equipment, road graders and equipment, television components, prefabricated housing and cement plant installations. Also included in the sales are aircraft, mail sorting equipment, metal coils, industrial valves, locomotives, boxcars, and communications systems.

Children take hospital tour

Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children helps parents and children overcome their fear by inviting them to a pre-admission tour. Brothers and sisters are also welcome.

All meet in the waiting room, where youngsters see the doll collection and the play-house. They then are taken on a tour of the admission area, the chapel, and the lounge, where parents may wait while their child has an operation.

After an elevator ride, they view the wards and a playroom, where young patients are busy with games and toy trucks — a reassuring scene for the visitors. In the auditorium there is a slide show to take the mystery out of such things as blood tests, X-rays, and a trip to the operating room. Parents may then ask questions and are encouraged to visit often. Meanwhile, the children go to an adjoining room where a nurse talks about the equipment in the room, and everyone tries on a doctor's or nurse's cap and mask, examines a syringe, and listens to each other's heart-beat with a stethoscope.