

2. To advise on policy regarding consulting engineers and their selection.
3. To recommend the scheduling of works and provision of funds.
4. To review and advise on all matters pertaining to plans and specifications and on the divisions of works and the scheduling of construction.
5. To review the plans and specifications prior to construction.
6. To generally review and recommend on construction as it progresses.
7. To carry out such other matters or assignments as may be referred to the Board from time to time.

The two ministers said the construction of the 30-mile-long Greater Winnipeg Floodway would rank with the world's major excavation projects, involving the removal of about 100 million cubic yards of earth.

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AUSTRIAN ENVOY INSTALLED

On November 29, His Excellency Dr. Eugen F. Buresch presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Austria to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House. The Chief of Protocol, Mr. H.F. Feaver, presented the Ambassador to the Governor-General. Mr. N.A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, were in attendance on the Governor-General on this occasion. The Ambassador was accompanied by Dr. Wolfgang Wolte, Attaché.

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PEARSON ADVISES HAMMARSKJÖLD

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, recently invited three of the past Presidents of the Assembly to advise him on questions related to the organization of the work of the Secretariat at the Under-Secretary level.

The three past Presidents who met at United Nations Headquarters on November 25 for a three-day session were: Mr. Lester B. Pearson, President of the seventh session; His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand), President of the eleventh session; Dr. Victor Belaunde (Peru), President of the fourteenth session.

In asking the three last Presidents for their advice, the Secretary-General called attention to the introduction to his annual report of August 31, 1960, in which he stated that the Secretariat:

"...does not dispose of a sufficient number of highly-qualified senior officials for all the tasks that now have to be met -- in spite of the feeling sometimes voiced that the organization is 'top-heavy'. There is, generally speaking, within the Secretariat not enough of a diplomatic tradition or staff with

training in political and diplomatic field activities to meet the needs which have developed over the years." He further indicated that the group might also like to give thought to certain ideas expressed by various delegates in the general debate, with special emphasis on the question as to how these ideas could be developed in a way that would correspond to the explicit terms of the Charter, by increasing the efficiency of the organization and also reflecting the changes in the geographical basis of the membership of the United Nations.

The conclusions reached on the basis of these consultations will be embodied in a report which the Secretary-General will submit to the Committee of Eight established by the General Assembly for a study of the organization and activities of the Secretariat.

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CANADA'S PETROLEUM

Production of crude petroleum increased in 1959 to the highest level in history. The 184,767,744 barrels of crude oil produced were almost 12 per cent over the 1958 output and about 1.5 per cent over the previous record level, reached in 1957. All producing areas except New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories turned out more than in 1958. Alberta's increase of 16.6 million barrels contrasted strikingly with the 24.2-million barrel decline that occurred in 1958. Saskatchewan's moderate increase of 2.8 million barrels is also in marked contrast with its 7.7-million barrel increase of 1958. In 1959, Manitoba's decline amounted to 0.7 million barrels; its 1958 decline to less than 0.3 million. Ontario made an all-time record, exceeding the 829,104 barrels produced in 1894. Production in New Brunswick continued to decline.

Alberta accounted for 70.3 per cent of Canada's production (68.4 per cent in 1958), Saskatchewan for 25.6 per cent (27.0 per cent in 1958), Manitoba for 2.7 per cent (3.5 per cent in 1958) and Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick for the remaining 1.4 per cent (1.1 per cent in 1958).

NUMBER OF WELLS

There were 12,523 producing oil-wells in Western Canada at the end of 1959 - 8,280 in Alberta, 3,447 in Saskatchewan, 730 in Manitoba, 37 in British Columbia and 29 in the Northwest Territories. Over the last two years, the number of producing wells in the Northwest Territories has increased, not because new wells have been drilled but because old producers have been reactivated to provide oil for increased runs to stills at the Norman Wells refinery. There were 14,318 wells capable of production - i.e. completed and linked to facilities capable of delivering crude oil to purchasers - but the lack of