

## VISIT OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced an official visit by the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Maurice Schumann.

Mr. Schumann will arrive in Ottawa on September 22 and remain in the capital until the evening of the following day. He will attend the current session of the United Nations in New York and will return the next week as the guest of the government of Quebec in Quebec City on October 1.

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced the appointment of the following senior officers of the Departments of External Affairs, and of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Donald M. Cornett of Kingston, head of the Commonwealth Institutions Division of the Department of External Affairs, to become Ambassador to Denmark, replacing Mr. M.H. Wershof.

Mr. Christian Hardy of Montreal, Canadian Ambassador in Brazil, to become Canada's first resident Ambassador to Algeria.

Mr. Gerald F.G. Hughes of Quebec, a senior officer of the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, serving as Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Rome, to become Ambassador to Turkey. He will replace Mr. Klaus Goldschlag.

Mr. John A. McCordick of Toronto, who is at present on special assignment in the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division of the Department of External Affairs, to become Ambassador to Poland, replacing Miss P.A. McDougall.

Mr. David Stansfield of Ottawa, head of the Co-ordination Division of the Department of External Affairs, to become Ambassador to Cairo, succeeding Mr. Thomas Carter.

Mr. Barry C. Steers of London, Ontario, Director of the Market Development Group of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to become Ambassador to Brazil, replacing Mr. C. Hardy.

Mr. M.H. Wershof of Ottawa, Ambassador in Denmark, to become Canadian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, replacing Mr. T. Wainman-Wood.

## POPULATION MAP OF CANADA

Seventy-five per cent of the population of Canada now lives in towns and cities — and one out of every three city-dwellers is in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. This shift from rural to urban living is not revealed by any orthodox map of Canada, but a new map produced for the Department of the Environment indicates such trends at a glance. It shows

where the environment may be endangered because of high concentrations of population, where manufacturers can satisfy their needs for large markets and labour pools, and where people can get away from crowds. It also serves as a constant reminder of where the main pressures are going to come from for waste disposal, transportation, recreation and education.

Changing trends in Canadian thought, with an increased tendency to consider people as well as things, are reflected in this map. Geographers describe it as "isodemographic" (equal in population); and it shows the number of people in each census region of Canada.

The effect is sometimes startling. For example, on the regular map, Winnipeg appears as a tiny splotch. But on the isodemographic map Winnipeg covers 53 per cent of the total area — proportionate to its share of the province's population.

If a map is needed to show the characteristics of a population — age, income, education, etc. — the new map gives a more realistic picture than conventional maps. It will not however, entirely supplant them, since they provide an excellent base for anything directly related to land area, such as roads, settlement patterns or areas of wheat production.

The map was developed at the School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, under a contract with the Federal Government. The work was directed by Dr. Peter Oberlander, the Director of the School, but the actual research was carried out by two senior cartographers, Mr. John Robertson and Mr. Louis Skoda.

## NRC INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIPS

The National Research Council of Canada has announced an expansion of its program of scholarships and fellowships designed to encourage increased collaboration between Canadian universities and industries.

Starting this year, the Council will grant Senior Industrial Fellowships to a limited number of university faculty members to enable them to spend at least a year in an industrial environment in Canada. Priority will be given to applicants with little or no industrial experience, who have spent between two and five years on the faculty of a Canadian university.

The Fellowships will complement three other methods the Council has introduced to foster industry-university relations. These include Post-Industrial Experience Research (PIER) Fellowships, Industrial Postdoctoral Fellowships and Deferred Scholarships.

No restrictions will be placed on the kind of work to be conducted during the tenure of a Senior Industrial Fellowship, whether it is in a plant, an office or a laboratory. The Council hopes that companies will profit not only from the incumbent's expertise as a scientist or engineer but also from the