

Paying tribute to the Commission and its scientific agencies, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Mr. MacLean said that an important contribution to science was being made in the development of a specific poison for the lamprey, the predator that had decimated the valuable fish stocks of the Great Lakes.

**A LANDMARK**

The beginning of the eighth year of its treaty was a very important time for the Commission, the Minister said - a year in which the Commission would have to assess its position and review its accomplishments. He observed that the Commission had provided excellent results for the expenditures invested in it, and expressed confidence that these results would continue in the future.

Speaking for the United States representation, Mr. D.L. McKernan said that his Government regarded the Commission as another example of the close relations between the two countries. He said Canada's active participation in international fishery commissions was exemplified by the fact that Mr. G.R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, had chaired more international fisheries commissions than any other man alive.

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**ARMY PROVIDES HUMAN GUINEA PIGS**

Six soldiers from the Canadian Army's Central Command at Oakville, Ontario, have been accepted as volunteer experimental subjects at the Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Downsview, Ontario, to assist in environmental research studies. Three of the six soldiers will be replaced after three weeks and the remainder after six. The RCAF will provide volunteers for a further period of six weeks; the RCN is slated for a final period.

The purpose of these experiments is to discover the factors that affect men and women in the performance of their duties in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, in peace and war. With this information, the armed forces can make plans and design systems to ensure the most effective use of human capabilities and to compensate for human weaknesses.

Chemicals, test tubes, electronic instruments, mechanical apparatus and experimental animals provide only some of the answers to human problems. Human experimental subjects are therefore required.

**QUESTIONS**

Among the questions for which answers will be sought are: What effect has clothing on a man's ability to solve problems in the heat? What causes the feeling of dizziness when a person is rotated? What conditions effect one's ability to see a very fine line? Does the amount of meat in the diet

before exposure to heat or cold affect a man's reaction during a subsequent exposure? Does noise increase or decrease the ability for mental concentration? How do we learn? What factors influence memory? How should the knobs, scales, tables, writing surfaces and viewing screens in a cockpit, control panel or command position be placed to minimize the chances of mistakes by the human operator? What conditions affect the maintenance of alertness by a man performing a vital but inherently monotonous job?

The duties of some of the volunteer subjects will be very light. However, other subjects, according to the nature of the experiment, may be on duty 24 hours a day for several days or weeks.

The Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, will medically supervise all volunteer subjects participating in the test programme.

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**INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) was up by 0.3 per cent in September to 189.3 from the revised August level of 188.7. With little change in mining and a 3 per cent decline in electric power and gas utilities, the strength in the total index was due to an increase of almost 1 per cent in manufacturing.

**NON-DURABLES**

Non-durable manufacturing was up by 0.3 per cent in September, the result of gains in foods and beverages, rubber products, textiles and paper products. With the exception of declines of about 3 per cent in petroleum products and chemicals, the latter strike-affected, drops elsewhere were relatively small in leather products, clothing and printing and publishing.

**DURABLES**

The 1.4 per cent increase in durable-manufacturing output was largely concentrated in wood products and transportation equipment, the former owing to strength in both the veneer and plywood and the sawmilling industries, the latter reflecting substantially increased motor-vehicles output. This year, to date, the motor-vehicle industry is more than 30 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Iron and steel products were virtually unchanged in September, a decline in primary iron and steel being offset by smaller gains in most of the other steel-using industries. Elsewhere, non-metallic mineral products were off 3 per cent, while 1 per cent losses were recorded in non-ferrous metal products and electrical-apparatus supplies.

In mining, metals declined by 2 per cent, with all metals lower except gold and miscellaneous metals (uranium). Fuel mining was higher, owing to somewhat increased crude-petroleum output. A drop in asbestos output lowered the non-metal mining component.