

CANADA-WEST GERMANY RELATIONS

In Bonn, my objective was to establish a better mutual understanding of our respective policies on international problems of common concern, and to prepare the way for more intensive bilateral co-operation between our two countries.

I got a firsthand account from the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Walter Scheel, of the Federal Government's efforts to improve relations with their Eastern neighbours and to develop a more integrated community in Western Europe, efforts which naturally form an overwhelming part of German preoccupations at the moment. I expressed the admiration of the Canadian Government for the courage, imagination and realism of the Federal Government in these efforts.

The Germans expressed their appreciation for Canadian understanding and support. They also stressed the importance they attached to the maintenance of an active Canadian role in both the defence and *détente* efforts of NATO. I reaffirmed the importance for Canada of our ties with Europe, not only from the security point of view but also as a means of diversifying our external relations. I discussed with several members of the German Federal Government ways of strengthening the functional co-operation between our two countries, particularly in the fields of science and technology, where both countries have something to contribute and something to gain from more intensive and systematic exchanges. We agreed to proceed in a pragmatic way to identify specific areas where the prospects for such exchanges are most promising. I hope it will be possible to send a mission to the German Federal Republic in the year to follow up these initiatives in greater detail.

I took the opportunity of these visits to let both the French and German Governments know of the Canadian Government's concerns about the repercussions of certain commercial and agricultural policies of the European Economic Community, particularly in relation to grain production and trade. Our desire is to increase consultations with the EEC on these matters so that the transatlantic co-operation to which we attach so much importance will be strengthened rather than weakened.

TREASURED MEDALS TO WAR MUSEUM

The National War Museum has received as gifts two cherished military flying medals — one from the First World War and the other from the Second.

Mrs. Helen Annetts of Ottawa recently presented a Victoria Cross, and Mrs. Patricia Frost of Sarnia a George Cross to William Arthur Bishop (son of Canada's greatest flying ace, Billy Bishop, and himself a fighter pilot during the Second World War), who accepted the donations on behalf of the National Museum of Man.

YOUNGEST VC

Mrs. Annetts is the sister of Alan Arnett McLeod, a native of Stonewall, Manitoba, who, at 18, was the youngest Canadian ever to be awarded the VC, the Commonwealth's highest award for valor.

The action for which he was decorated occurred on March 27, 1918, during a bombing raid over France. On that mission, McLeod, attacked by eight enemy triplanes and wounded five times, managed nevertheless, to save the life of his observer, Lieutenant A.W. Hammond, M.C. McLeod subsequently recovered from his wounds, only to die of influenza in November of the same year, only hours before the Armistice was signed. His sister, who was in the Women's Division of the RCAF, and later married an air force officer, has preserved her brother's medals, photographs and other mementoes and wishes them to be placed in the War Museum in Ottawa.

Ernest Ralph Clyde Frost, a Canadian airman in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, was the first of eight Canadians to win the George Cross in recognition of gallantry and extreme valor other than in the face of the enemy. On July 5, 1940, he and a companion rescued a fellow pilot from the burning wreckage of a *Blenheim* bomber that had crashed on take-off. They managed to extricate the pilot moments before the craft exploded.

After the war, Flight-Lieutenant Frost served with the RCAF as one of its most versatile pilots until 1964, when he was released with the rank of squadron leader.

In 1967, Frost attended a reunion banquet at Government House in honour of Canada's VC and GC winners. He died at his home in Sarnia last year. Mrs. Frost, who presented her late husband's medals to the War Museum on March 17, had other ties with the Royal Canadian Air Force, her brother having been killed during the Battle of Britain while serving with No. 1 Squadron, RCAF. She herself was a nursing sister in the RCAF.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS

The National Research Council of Canada has awarded 49 new 1967 Science Scholarships for 1970-71.

These prestige awards for graduate students, which mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Council's scholarships program and the centennial of Canadian Confederation, were first presented in 1967. They are intended to help young Canadians to obtain doctorate degrees in science and engineering.

Scholarship holders receive an annual grant of \$5,000 for a three-year period, their awards being renewable for a fourth year if necessary. Their academic fees and travel costs are also paid by the Council, and the universities at which they will study receive annual grants of up to \$1,500.

Nearly 976 million pounds of apples were grown in Canada during 1969.