



A hydrographic survey launch is hoisted aboard the CSS Hudson in the western Arctic's Beaufort Sea. It is one of five used to survey a safe navigational corridor in the Beaufort.

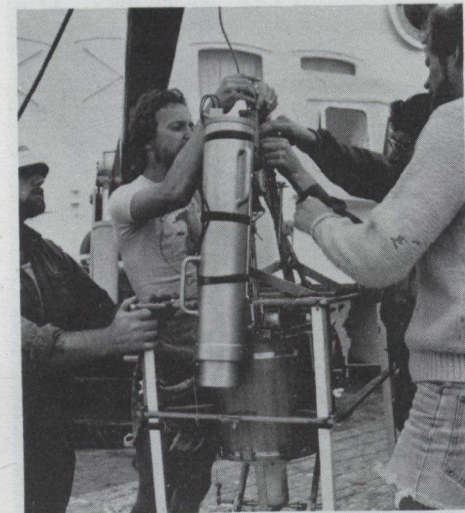
movements of pollutants at sea.

Stage two took biological oceanographers to Puntarenas, Costa Rica, during which they studied various aspects of plankton ecology.

Sidney, British Columbia was the destination of the third leg which carried a 39-member scientific party and included studies on climatic changes possibly associated with the ocean's capacity to deal with the absorption of carbon dioxide produced largely from the burning of fossil fuels.

The fourth stage, off western Canada, included research on earthquake hazards and energy potential in the Pacific Ocean.

Leg five to Resolute Bay, Northwest



Scientists and crew of the Hudson are preparing the Patterson-Schaule sampler used for the collection of uncontaminated sea water to measure the amount of trace metals.

Territories focused on the hydrographic survey in the Beaufort and complementary work by marine geologists on the origin and nature of the pingoes.

Across the Arctic and down the east coast to St. John's, Newfoundland, the sixth stage concentrated on mapping and examining the composition of the northern seabed and the effects of iceberg scours, information of importance to those involved in resource exploration and development.

The seventh and final leg comprised studies of water movement patterns around the tail of the Grand Banks to provide a better understanding of the role of heat in climate variations and to help predict the dispersal of pollutants in the deep ocean.

The 4,734-tonne *Hudson* is Canada's largest oceanographic vessel. It is 89 metres long, cruises at 14 knots and has a range of 24,000 kilometres. The *Hudson* has six laboratories and its own data processing centre. Built in 1963 in Saint John, New Brunswick, the vessel is named after Henry Hudson, the famous adventurer and explorer.

Two 11-metre sounding launches, one 9.5-metre sounding launch, and one 9.5-metre aluminum barge are carried. There is hangar space available for two Bell 47G2 helicopters. The ship's hull and superstructure are of electrically welded construction throughout to withstand crushing when the vessel is working in heavy ice.

In 1970, the *Hudson* completed an extensive oceanographic research voyage around the Americas.

Aid project suspended in Haiti

Canada has suspended its participation in a regional development project in Haiti, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan announced on November 28.

The project, located in the area around Petit-Goâve and Petit-Trou-de-Nippes, is jointly managed by Haitian authorities and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Dr. MacGuigan expressed regret that the rural development project was being suspended, but indicated that there were no viable alternatives at the moment. The suspension is required because of the continuing inability of Canadian and Haitian governments to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding management and control arrangements.

The first phase of the project started in 1974 when the basic needs of more than 300,000 people between Petit-Goâve and Petit-Trou-de-Nippes, an impoverished rural area covering 1,700 square kilometres, were identified by the Haitian government and CIDA. Community organizations participated in seeking solutions to problems in many sectors including soil conservation, irrigation, agricultural production, basic health services, education and infrastructure.

At CIDA's request, detailed program and management reviews were undertaken at the end of phase I of the project and completed last May. In June and July several improvements in management and financial controls were negotiated with the government of Haiti for an intermediate phase to start in August.

These negotiations were on revised arrangements for project implementation, management and control. An agreement between Haiti and Canada was signed on July 29 for the \$8-million intermediate phase.

Since the signing of the agreement, however, the government of Haiti has not fulfilled a number of its obligations despite frequent representations by Canadian officials. This has made it impossible for Canada to continue the project as planned.

Dr. MacGuigan said he is confident that the Canadian decision will not affect relations between Canada and Haiti since other Canadian aid projects in this country will not be altered by the decision. Funds diverted from this project are expected to be available for other aid projects in Haiti.