

WAR ON U-BOATS COMMEMORATED

On Battle-of-the-Atlantic Sunday, special services will be held in RCN establishments and ships of the fleet, and in many churches across Canada, in memory of the men who went down to the sea in ships during the Second World War to take part in the war's longest battle.

Twenty years ago, in May 1941, the first Canadian corvettes joined in the struggle with the U-boats. Seven of these little ships, each named after a Canadian community, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, to form the vanguard of the Newfoundland Escort Force. They were HMC Ships "Chambly", "Orillia", "Cobalt", "Collingwood", "Wetaskiwin", "Agassiz" and "Alberni".

FIRST ENGAGEMENTS

In September, "Chambly" and the newly-commissioned corvette "Moose Jaw" sank U-501 off the coast of Greenland. This was the Royal Canadian Navy's first submarine kill of the war. Nine days later, the first Canadian corvette fell prey to a U-boat, when, on September 19, HMCS "Lévis" was torpedoed in the North Atlantic.

Throughout the grim days of 1941 and 1942 the corvette was the backbone of the North Atlantic convoy-escort system. More than 100 of these small, uncomfortable, but highly-maneuvrable ships were eventually built in Canada and manned by Canadian sailors. Eleven corvettes were lost during the war in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Battle-of-the-Atlantic Sunday marks the opening of Navy Week, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada. During this period, May 7-13, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Navy League Cadets and Wrenettes will be on parade, and in many communities the Sea Cadets will hold open house.

The Navy League has sponsored Navy Week in Canada for the past 20 years. Its aim is to focus attention on maritime affairs and the importance of the sea and of the Navy to Canada's security.

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT SITES

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that tenders will be called shortly for the construction of wartime emergency sites for government in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec. Plans regarding emergency sites in the other provinces are being developed and will be announced in due course. The emergency sites will be at Nanaimo, British Columbia; Penhold, Alberta; Camp Borden, Ontario; and Valcartier, Quebec.

The regional headquarters units for which tenders are now to be called are part of the system originally announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on May 31, 1960. A further statement on them was made in Parliament on January 20.

They are designed to ensure continuity of government in the event of an attack on Canada. They will be limited in size but will provide an operational capability for the small core of federal, provincial and army personnel who would direct emergency measures within the provinces. They will be con-

structed in such a manner that operations can be carried out despite the presence of radioactive fallout but are not designed to provide protection against nuclear explosions.

It is emphasized again that construction of the sites does not indicate a belief that the international situation is worse or that there is added fear of an imminent nuclear attack.

CANADIAN ENVOY TO CYPRUS

The appointment has been announced of Miss B. Margaret Meagher as High Commissioner for Canada to Cyprus. Miss Meagher, who is at present Canadian Ambassador to Israel, will be concurrently accredited to the Governments of both countries and will reside in Tel Aviv. She will, however, visit Cyprus regularly and frequently.

Miss Meagher was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She is a graduate of Dalhousie University and taught school in Halifax from 1932 until 1942 when she joined the Department of External Affairs. Between 1944 and 1949 she served in Washington and Mexico City, and, between 1953 and 1956, in London as First Secretary and, later, as Counsellor. Miss Meagher was appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Tel Aviv in 1957 and has been Ambassador to Israel since 1958.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

According to a report recently released by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, there were 89 electronic computers in operation in Canada at the beginning of January 1960.

The report entitled "The Current Status of Electronic Data Processing (EDP) in Canada", contains information collected in a questionnaire survey sent to business firms, universities, and government agencies. Every organization approached co-operated by forwarding information on its installation.

This is the ninth report in a series of studies carried out under the Skilled Manpower Research Programme of the Federal Department of Labour in co-operation with other interested federal and provincial departments, and with management and union organizations.

DATA SOUGHT

The main questions the report tries to answer are: How many computers were in operation in Canada at the beginning of 1960? Where were they located geographically? What types of organizations had introduced electronic data processing? What kinds of work were electronic computers being used to carry out? What kinds of people, and how many, were being employed to run the computer installations? An important problem to be tackled in the next stage of the research project is a detailed study of the occupational and employment effects of electronic data processing.

Seventy-two of the 89 EDP installations were found to be located in Ontario and Quebec, with 40 installations in Toronto and Montreal. Manufacturing,