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on the way. However, we believe that an integrated agency like the WFP will be able to move more effectively. While the existence of a more readily available resource for emergency purposes does not necessarily obviate the need for additional appeals to governments for donations, since the magnitude and type of assistance may not be adequately covered by the resources of the central pool, it will nevertheless serve to meet the immediate needs of an emergency giving more time to meet additional needs.

"...My Government has instructed me to inform this Pledging Conference that Canada is pleased to pledge \$5 million (U.S.) for this three-year programme, and that one-third of this total will be in cash (\$1,658,000), and the balance in appropriate commodities..."

CHALK RIVER SCIENCE MEET

"The Government of Canada considers that research can play a great part in the future development of our country", Mr. Gordon Churchill, chairman, Committee of the Privy Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Canada, said in his opening address to the International Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids, held at Chalk River from September 10 to 14.

The conference was attended by 70 scientists from 17 countries and two international organizations, Euratom and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, U.S.S.R. It was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the invitation of the Government of Canada.

"Canada is an unusual country and does not fit any of the simple classifications", said Mr. Churchill. "In some respects we are a very advanced country, with high standards of living and a manufacturing industry that is both modern and efficient. On the other hand we are also a developing country. Raw materials still form the bulk of our exports, and we sell many of the products of our forests, our farms and our mines for others to process.

"Eventually, or course," he went on, "we shall do much more of this processing here in Canada. But if we are to do it here, we must do it at least as efficiently - and more efficiently if possible - than is done elsewhere. In the older industrial countries, efficiency depends largely on traditional skills passed from one generation of master craftsmen to the next. Since we cannot rely on inherited skills, we must build our new industries on the knowledge won by research. We must have minds trained both to carry out research and to apply the knowledge it gives us."

A TRIBUTE

Professor Bronislaw Buras, Scientific Secretary of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, opening the Symposium on behalf of the Director-General of the IAEA, expressed his appreciation to the Government of Canada and to Atomic Energy of

Canada Limited for the invitation to hold this international meeting in Canada and commended that "it is only with such help from its member states that the Agency can fulfill its tasks of accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". "We are particularly grateful", said Prof. Buras, "that this Symposium takes place in Chalk River, which, besides being an outstanding nuclear-energy research centre known the world over, is the place in which so much excellent work on inelastic scattering of neutrons in solids and liquids has been and is being performed."

CANADA-SWEDEN A PACT

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs recently announced that the Ambassador of Canada in Stockholm and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden had signed in Stockholm an agreement for co-operation between Canada and Sweden in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement, the seventh so far signed by Canada, is similar to the earlier ones and deals, among other things, with the exchange of technical information, supply of materials and fuel, transfer of patent rights, and access to and use of equipment and research plants.

In Sweden, as well as in Canada, the main interest in connection with the development of power reactors has been directed to the so-called heavy-water type. A close co-operation aiming at the exchange of technical information has been established between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and its Swedish counterpart, AB Atomenergi, and within the scope of the agreement which has now been signed. It is expected that the existing fruitful co-operation will be further developed.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, numbered 345,260 in May this year, compared with 336,991 in April and 340,646 in May last year, according to advance preliminary figures which will be released in the May issue of the report "Federal Government Employment", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 8,269 or 2.5 per cent over April and 4,614 or 1.4 per cent over the previous year. Earnings of these employees in May 1962 amounted to \$130,004,000 compared to \$125,612,000 in April this year and \$125,863,000 in May 1961.

The staffs of agencies and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 137,504 in May 1962, compared with 133,179 in April 1962 and 137,101 in May 1961. Their earnings aggregated \$56,980,000 in May, \$53,615,000 in April, and \$55,452,000 in May last year.

Employees of departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 207,756 in May 1962, 203,812 in April, and 203,555 a year earlier. The total earnings of these employees were \$73,024,000 in May, \$71,996,000 in April and \$70,410,000 in May 1961.