

Canada Week message

The Canada Committee, a non-profit, non-political organization founded in 1964 by a group of 60 citizens, representing the French and English languages, leaders in the business, professional and cultural communities, each year urge Canadians to think of their country during Canada Week, and of activities proposed to engender national pride, particularly as July 1 approaches. Canada Week is celebrated during the last week in June and includes July 1. Co-chairmen of Canada Week are the Prime Minister of Canada the ten provincial premiers and the commissioners to the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

"Canada — think about it" is the theme for this year's Canada Week. The Prime Minister's office issued the following message:

"Many Canadians these days are pre-occupied with the question of our national identity. We find ourselves probing for definitions, searching through our works of literature and science for major themes and directions, studying our habits, interests and values through statistics, reports, and conferences. We are a young and energetic country, intent on discovery and in meeting — with courage and hope — the many challenges which face us.

"I share with you all a pride in being Canadian and I extend to members of the Canada Committee my appreciation for their fine work. May we all find, in Canada Week, a time to experience in renewed depth, our rich heritage."

Grant to Morocco

Canada has provided Morocco with a \$2-million grant to be spread over five years for the establishment of a doctoral program at the Institut National de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée (INSEA) (national institute of statistics and applied economics) in Rabat. The funds, to be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, will be used mainly to send Canadian teachers to Morocco, to train in Canada Moroccan teachers who will eventually take over the running of the program and provide

equipment for the duration of the project. INSEA has been in existence since November 1961, offering undergraduate and master's level programs for statisticians.

Minister deplores lack of seat-belt use

Transport Minister Jean Marchand said recently that he was discouraged by the number of people who do not use their car seat belts. Initial results of a survey being conducted by the Ministry indicate that less than 20 per cent of lap belts and only 9 per cent of shoulder belts were being used.

Seat-belt usage

Saskatchewan (1972) observed 6.6 per cent of drivers wearing seat belts.

New Brunswick (1971 and 1972) observed 8.8 per cent of vehicle occupants wearing seat belts.

Ontario (1973) observed 10 to 20 per cent usage among drivers.

Most often quoted United States estimate is 25 per cent for occupants with lap belts and 4 per cent for occupants with shoulder belts.

Best estimate for Canada is an average of 15 per cent of car occupants.

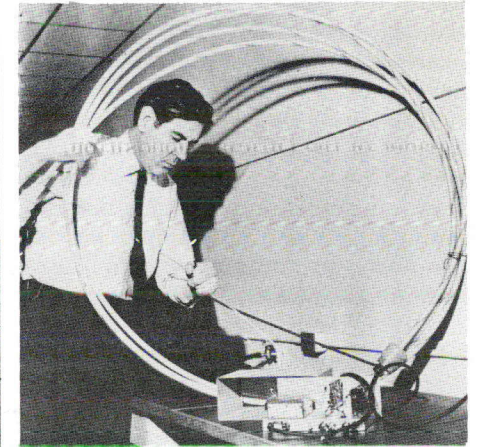
Mr. Marchand pointed out that seat belts had been required in all cars made in Canada since the Motor Vehicle Safety Act became law on January 1, 1971. This law also applies to all cars imported into Canada since that time.

In the past few years industry has responded to increasingly high standards by designing better seat belts that are both more convenient to use and more effective in the event of an accident. Despite this Canadians continue to ignore this safety device which could save hundreds of lives annually.

Mr. Marchand said that he endorsed all reasonable techniques and measures used to promote greater use of seat belts, and he pledged an increased effort on behalf of the Federal Government to change people's attitudes towards seat belts. He said he hoped that, as people became more aware of the value of seat belts, they would make greater use of them.

Wave sensor records water levels

Recording waves in salt or fresh water is an uncomplicated task with the resistive wave sensor developed by scientists at the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Halifax, Nova Scotia.



The flexible new wave-staff which, with electronic equipment, records changes in water levels that occur with tide and wave action.

The distinctive feature of this new instrument, and one which makes it easy to transport and install, is the one-piece, flexible construction of the wave-staff which can be rolled into a three-foot coil and set up from a small boat.

The wave sensor is durable, with resistance and return wires well recessed into grooves to protect them from damage. It is also accurate: initial accuracy is maintained; resistance to fouling is good, and operation in fresh water is possible if at least 10 feet of staff is immersed at minimum water level.

The resistive wave sensor consists primarily of a grooved plastic tube entwined by a spiralling resistance wire. An insulated return wire is attached to the tube and a stainless steel mounting cable is enclosed by the plastic.

When set up — it has to be on a rigid structure such as a moored tower or pier — the sensor is held in a vertical position with its centre at mean water level. As water levels change, due to wave or tide action, resistance changes occur between the sensor's terminals. These changes are picked up and transformed into electrical output by associated electric equipment.