

REMEMBRANCE OF VIMY RIDGE

Representing the Queen at the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, Prince Philip will be the guest of honour at a special ceremony on April 9 at the Vimy Memorial, near Arras, France.

A ceremony is held at the Memorial every November to commemorate Canada's war dead, but this special ceremony will honour those who participated in this epic battle of the First World War. The representative of the Canadian Government will be Mr. Leo Cadieux, Associate Minister of National Defence. A military contingent, including a band, will be provided from Canada's NATO Brigade in Germany.

For the attack on Vimy Ridge, which was regarded as almost impregnable at that time, Canada's four divisions were assembled for the first time as the Canadian Corps. The nearly 100,000 Canadian troops who took part in the battle successfully gained most of their objectives during the first half day.

The following reference is taken from the official history of the Canadian Army in the First World War:

"For Canada, the battle had great national significance. It demonstrated how powerful and efficient a weapon the Canadian Corps had become. For the first time, the four Canadian Divisions had attacked together. Their battalions were manned by soldiers from every part of Canada, fighting shoulder to shoulder. No other operation of the First World War was to be remembered by Canadians with such pride — the pride of achievement through united and dedicated effort. Canada's most impressive tribute to her sons is the Ridge itself. There, on Hill 145, in ground presented in 1922 by France to the people of Canada, is the greatest of Canada's European war memorials."

CANADA-ISRAEL EXTRADITION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that a treaty on extradition between Canada and Israel was signed on March 10. Its purpose is to provide for the reciprocal extradition between the two countries, under the terms and conditions set out in the agreement, of persons accused or convicted of offences in Canada or Israel.

The treaty has been signed subject to ratification. It is expected that, in due course, when the two countries have completed the necessary formalities, instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Israel.

MORE NEW JETS FOR AIR CANADA

Air Canada announced recently that it had ordered 23 new jet aircraft from the Douglas Aircraft Company for delivery in 1968 and 1969 to meet the

increasing requirements of rapidly-expanding passenger and air-freight services, which extend over 62,000 miles.

Forty-one jet aircraft are now on order from Douglas by Air Canada.

The newest orders are for 17 extended versions of the DC-9 twin jet (designated DC-9-32), three standard versions of the four-engine DC-8, one extended 196-passenger DC-8-61 jetliner and two long-range, 196-passenger DC-8-63s. A large portion of each of the DC-9-32s is being manufactured in Canada at Malton, Ontario.

These aircraft are in addition to 12 extended DC-9-32s and six DC-8-61s which were announced ordered some time ago. The first of these 94-passenger DC-9-32s is expected to be delivered to the airline this month. They will be introduced on Air Canada's short-to-medium length North American routes in June, and all 12 will be delivered by the end of the year. Four of the previously announced DC-8-61s will be delivered in 1967 and two in 1968.

The 17 newly-ordered DC-9-32s will be delivered to Air Canada during 1968, as will the three standard 137-passenger DC-8s and the one larger DC-8-61. The two long-range DC-8-63s are scheduled to be delivered in 1969.

Looking further to the future, Air Canada announced late last year that it had reserved delivery positions for 10 supersonic jet transports — four 1,450-mile-an-hour *Anglo-French Concorde*s to be delivered in 1973-74, and six 1,800-mile-an-hour *Boeing* supersonic transports, for delivery in 1977.

Air Canada's aircraft fleet at present consists of 18 DC-8 jets, six twin jet DC-9s, 23 turbo-prop *Vanguards* and 39 turbo-prop *Viscounts*.

COMMODITY EXPORTS

Canadian commodity exports rose 6.2 per cent during November, to \$954,125,000 from \$898,034,000 in the corresponding period of 1965, and climbed 18.1 per cent to \$9,130,391,000 from \$7,728,423,000 during the 11-month period. The corresponding totals for 1964 were \$706,473,000 during the month and \$7,380,184,000 during the cumulative period.

Sales to the United States amounted to \$588,450,000, a 24.3 percent rise over the November 1965 value of \$473,618,000, while those to Britain dropped to \$89,854,000 from \$106,987,000. Among other leading buyers of Canadian merchandise, Japan, China, Netherlands, Australia and Norway bought increased quantities of goods, while the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Belgium and Luxembourg bought less.

The goods in greatest demand included wheat, iron ore and concentrates, crude petroleum, softwood lumber, wood pulp and similar pulp newsprint papers, aluminum including alloys, copper and alloys, passenger automobiles and chassis and motor vehicle parts, except engines.
