

PLANES FOR VENEZUELA

The sale to Venezuela of 20 CF-5 aircraft, together with associated program support in equipment and training, was announced recently in a joint statement by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald.

Eighteen of the aircraft will be supplied from current stocks in the armed forces inventory and will include 16 CF-5A single-seaters and two CF-5A dual models to facilitate early training in Venezuela. These will be replaced in the Canadian Forces by 18 new CF-5D models to be produced by Canadair in Montreal. The company will also produce two new CF-5Ds for Venezuela. The project will result in substantially increased employment for Canadair and other Canadian aviation suppliers.

Because of a new, advanced training role assigned to the CF-5s, as announced in the recent White Paper on Defence, more of the dual models are required. The CF-5s replace aging T-33 *Silver Star* jets.

Earlier, the Defence Department had planned to convert single-seat CF-5s to dual status, at a cost of some \$10 million. The new arrangement will still require an expenditure of this amount but will result in significantly greater production for the Canadian aerospace industry, and corresponding new employment.

Production, expected to begin in the near future, will go on for three years. Delivery of the new dual-seat CF-5D aircraft to the Canadian armed forces will begin toward the end of 1973.

A total of 115 CF-5 aircraft, bought for the Department of Defence in 1968, included 89 CF-5As and 26 CF-5D models. Two squadrons recently were committed, on a standby basis, to NATO's northern flank in Norway. An additional role recently assigned is the provision of quick-response photographic reconnaissance over Canada and its off-shore waters.

HOUSING REHABILITATION CONFERENCE

The Canadian Council on Social Development will hold a national conference on housing rehabilitation in Montreal from May 14 to 16.

"Housing experts agree it is a myth that new housing is necessarily good housing," said Reuben C. Baetz, executive director of the Council, "and, with the current concern about the effect of high-rise living on family life, it is time community leaders got together to see what can be done about alternatives."

According to Joseph Baker, member of the McGill University Faculty of Architecture and chairman of the conference, the rehabilitation of good old homes is a clear alternative. "It is crucial that

something be done to stop the rapid destruction of sound older houses in our cities," he stated. "Many of these, if they had a little money invested in them, would continue to provide good homes for years to come."

"In the city of the future, people must have a wider choice than simply high-rise apartments or suburban living," says Mr. Baker. "There are interests who would like to see our major cities a maze of office towers and high-rise apartments. These should be exposed."

He pointed out that the clearance-type of urban renewal under public auspices ended in Canada some three years ago but nothing had replaced it. "In the absence of adequate government programs, other than limited experimental projects, no one has been able to go ahead and renovate and preserve old city neighbourhoods. We know that provincial and federal legislation to deal with the rehabilitation of older housing is in the offing. Now is the time, therefore, to have an open conference to focus attention on the problem with as wide a range of participants as possible."

CANADA IN A NEW WORLD

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dependence that offers some small hope that we can look to an era when co-operation will replace conflict.

The Third World of the developing nations is being drawn more closely into the general economic system, in large part by the program of international development assistance, to an increasing extent by the growing importance of the developing countries both as markets and suppliers.

The greatest changes, however, have taken place in the industrialized world of the Western nations - an odd term for a grouping that includes Japan and Australia among others, the members of the OECD and the Group of Ten.

Until a few years ago the United States enjoyed a predominant position in this grouping. In economic terms, the United States was a giant among mortals. This situation has changed radically. The enlarged European Common Market will have a larger population than the United States and its gross national product will be about two-thirds that of the United States, and likely to grow more rapidly. And this is only to talk of the Common Market itself. With special arrangements with most of the countries on the Mediterranean littoral and with former colonies of the member powers, the Common Market and its associates will encompass 45 per cent of total world trade.

More than a year ago, my colleagues in the Government and I became deeply concerned about a tendency, observable on both sides of the Atlantic,