

Dr. Garcia-Bauer, who is 46 years old, was born in Anuigua, Guatemala. He has a Doctorate in Law and has specialized in international law. He was Permanent Delegate of Guatemala to the United Nations from 1948 to 1950. He was a Judge *ad hoc* of the International Court of Justice in 1955. In 1958, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he accompanied the President elect of Guatemala on official visits to Central American countries, Mexico and the United States of America. Dr. Garcia-Bauer is currently Ambassador to the United States of America, with dual accreditation to Canada. He will reside in Washington.

\*\*\*\*

### DENIZENS OF THE ARCTIC SEAS

An odd assortment of creatures is found in the watery wastes of Canada's "Land of the Midnight Sun". There are octopus and squid and crabs, long-toothed narwhal and curve-toothed walrus, and tiny fossil skeletons of organisms normally found at great depths under tropical Atlantic waters. The oddities inherent in the distribution of some of these creatures and special characteristics of others were related at the recently-held annual meeting of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Octopus and squid are normally warm-water creatures, but some crabs and a relatively small species of squid have previously been found, though rarely, in the colder northern seas. No octopus, however, had previously been encountered in the North American Arctic until specimens were dredged from the bottom of Darnley and Franklin Bays last year by scientists of the Fisheries Research Board's Arctic Unit.

#### FOSSILS

Similarly, scientists were also surprised to find tiny calcareous fossil skeletons, called discoasters, which micropaleontologists had considered to be extinct products of unknown organisms. The little fossils were found in primitive, tiny, whip-like creatures called dinoflagellates whose discoasters are identical to those forming deep sediments found in a core drilled to a depth of 12,450 feet below tropical Atlantic waters.

#### THE NARWHAL

A special side problem is posed by the narwhal, a whale-like species with a corkscrew tusk sometimes reaching nine feet in length: What is the tusk for? It can be disregarded as a food-foraging tool, because it appears only in males. Other possibilities suggest themselves, but so far as the native populations of the north are concerned, the narwhal's blubber and edible meat are good sources of oil and food, while the tough carcass provides large strips of valuable sinew used in sewing boots and clothing. The long ivory tusk, incidentally, is of no practical value to the natives; they sell it intact for \$1.00 a pound, which represents \$30 to \$40 for a large one.

#### NEW COD FISHERY

Constantly seeking new food stocks, the scientists investigated the range of virtually untapped popula-

tions of Greenland cod inhabiting Dolphin and Union Straits and Coronation Gulf, between the District of MacKenzie and Victoria Island. Such a resource has prime importance as a domestic food supply which would also help relieve the pressure on other species, such as char and lake trout, and on the limited mammal stocks.

\*\*\*\*

### MARINE RADIO FACILITIES EXPAND

The Department of Transport marine radio station at Camperdown, Nova Scotia, one of the oldest coastal radio stations in Canada, is having its facilities extensively renovated and expanded. The new complex will go into operation on March 1.

The Camperdown station, 12 miles from Halifax at the entrance to Halifax harbour, was established shortly after the turn of the century. Its familiar call sign "VCS" will not be changed as a result of the current programme, but the station will be known as Halifax Marine Radio instead of Camperdown, as formerly.

#### EQUIPMENT

The facilities of the new station will include those formerly provided by Halifax radio-telephone station VBQ, located on the top floor of the Post Office building in downtown Halifax, receiving equipment located at Hartlen Point, directly across the harbour from Camperdown, and certain commercial elements that have been maintained at the Albro Lake Naval radio station under the supervision of Transport Department operating personnel. Domestic and long-range radio-telephone service will be provided, as well as medium and long range Morse message service and very-high-frequency (VHF) communications.

Halifax Marine Radio Station, in its expanded and reorganized form, will comprise three establishments - the control, or "nerve centre", at Camperdown, new remote transmitting facilities at Sambro, nine miles to the west, and new remote receivers at Ketch Harbour, three miles west of Camperdown.

All equipment will be new and of the most modern type, Canadian in design and construction. All units will have emergency power and standby equipment for use in case of main power or equipment failure.

#### TELETYPE AND TELEPHONE

The station, in its expanded form, will have 16 ship-shore frequencies. There will be teletype connection with Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Telegraph offices in Halifax and with the Albro Lake Naval station, and telephone connection with the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone system in Halifax.

It is estimated that the total cost of reconstruction will exceed \$500,000 and will result in improved communications not only to shipping of all nations on the high seas but also to coastal trade and fishing vessels. Planning for the new station was started in 1956, with a view to providing for marine radio communications requirements of the foreseeable future. With the expanded radio-telephone and Morse facilities reaching out to the eastern portion of the North Atlantic, the station will enhance the position of Halifax as a world trading post.

(Over)