

Register forms the basis from which annual surveys are made of a third of the scientists and engineers listed, to determine where and in what occupations they are employed, their earnings and various facts that assist in establishing trends in the growth and employment of scientific and technical manpower in Canada. The Register obtains full information on graduating classes and seeks additional names through professional associations and from employers.

The problems associated with educating engineers in the face of rapid technological advances were discussed. It was reported that there was a tendency to alter the curricula of many universities to place more emphasis on basic scientific and mathematical principles than on the teaching of special techniques. Technological change may cause certain specialities to disappear and may even eliminate some engineering jobs. It is necessary, therefore, to give the engineer a broader base of knowledge to enable him to keep abreast of changing technology.

Other problems of education discussed were such matters as the proper size of classes, how to maintain and improve the quality of the graduates, and how to stimulate evening classes for graduates of engineering.

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OECD ESTABLISHED

Canada and the U.S.A. have joined the 18 European countries, members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, by signing, on the fourteenth of December, a convention setting up the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which will take the place of the OEEC. Ministers of the 20 countries, who met in Paris on December 13, also approved a report setting forth the activities and structure of the OECD.

The representatives of European Communities, who had taken part in the negotiations, participated in the meeting; also present were the Secretary-General of the EFTA and observers from the GATT, IBRD and IMF.

NEW TASKS, BROADER OBJECTIVES

With the recovery and progress of the European economy, sustained by the generous aid of the United States as well as of Canada, and furthered by the co-operation established within the OEEC, European countries are now in a position to face, in full and close co-operation with Canada and the U.S.A., the important new tasks and the broader objectives of today. These objectives are set forth in the convention in these terms: (1) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in the member countries while maintaining financial stability and thus to contribute to the

development of the world economy; (2) to contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the progress of economic development; and (3) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral non-discriminatory basis, in accordance with international obligations.

The convention provides for the establishment of a Council, the supreme body of the organization (which will have the power to take decisions and make recommendations by mutual agreement of as its members). In addition, the Ministers agreed on a committee structure to assist in implementing the aims and carrying out the activities of the organization.

A-RESEARCH ON REMOTE ISLE

RCAF and Defence Research Board collaboration on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic has resulted in the successful recording of radiations from rocket nose-cones re-entering the earth's atmosphere. Called "Operation Lookout", the joint project is a Canadian contribution to ICBM defence studies conducted with the U.S. Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) scientists, of Valcartier, Quebec, and their RCAF associates began packing scientific and personal equipment into transport aircraft at Ascension Island on December 15 for the 7,000-mile return flight to Quebec City after a 12-month sojourn on the remote island. With the two CF-100 fighter-interceptors employed in the operation, members of the 30-man party arrived at the Ancienne Lorette airport on December 19 and 20.

RECORDING RADIATIONS

CARDE-designed instruments placed in wingpods of the CF-100s recorded ultra-violet, visible and infra-red radiations generated by white-hot nose-cones launched with U.S. rockets at Cape Canaveral. Friction caused by the increasing density of the earth's atmosphere made the radiation measurements possible.

Unusually skilled flying ability was required during the 11-month operation. The crews of the two fighter-interceptors, which flew single missions, were required to intercept, and, in effect, photograph the incoming nose-cones, which re-entered the earth's atmosphere at 15,000 miles an hour.

Dr. A.H. Zimmerman, Chairman of the Defence Research Board, paid high tribute to the support provided by the RCAF personnel during the project. "The unusual flying and navigating skills exhibited by the personnel concerned should be a matter of pride to all in the RCAF," he said. "Without their efforts and those of their fellow servicemen who maintained