

MR. WALSH'S ADDRESS

Following Mr. St. Laurent's welcoming address, Mr. A. J. Walsh, K.C., Newfoundland Delegation Chairman, expressed the appreciation of the Newfoundland Representatives of the warm and cordial welcome which had been extended them, reviewed the history of events leading up to present discussions, and concluded his address as follows:

"...The members of the Newfoundland delegation are deeply conscious of the changes involved for their country. When it is considered that a complete change for our people, constitutionally, administratively, and economically, will be involved in adjusting themselves to a new system, it will be realized how properly the words of the Prime Minister (Mr. King) apply in the case of Newfoundland. A considerable change in the traditional outlook of the people will also be involved. Since 1867 great developments have taken place in both of our countries, and more complex problems arise for adjustment in the arrangements for a union which will involve such fundamental alterations in the case of Newfoundland. With understanding on both sides, however, these problems should present little difficulty.

In October, 1864, there was held at Quebec one of the most important conferences in history. There the great federation was approved by representatives of the colonies, including Newfoundland, and the majority proceeded to form the Union. Again in October representatives of Newfoundland have come to carry on discussions and to settle terms which will, we hope, be mutually acceptable and prove to be mutually advantageous to both countries.

"It appears that the great vision of the Fathers of Confederation of a unified Canada extending from the United States of America far into the north and from the Pacific Ocean far into the waters of the Atlantic is about to be fully realized. I am sure that these considerations will be present in our minds and I feel confident that as a result of these discussions Newfoundland and her people will find a happy place in this Federation...."

WARMER ARCTIC WINTERS: Winter seasons in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the earth have warmed up five degrees Fahrenheit in the past 50 years, according to observations submitted at the Meteorological Association of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, which met in Oslo, Norway, last month. So stated Andrew Thomson, Controller of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport, who has returned from attending this meteorological gathering and also a meeting of the Executive Committee on the International Meteorological Organization. Mr. Thomson stated that Northwest Canada and Northern Europe had

shown a more marked increase in temperature than other northern sections of the earth. On the other hand, there had been a slight decrease over the past 50 years in the temperatures at stations in the Eastern Mediterranean and in Southern California.

As Canada's top weatherman, Mr. Thomson was called upon to take an active part in the deliberations of this meeting of senior meteorologists from many nations. He stated that there was a "great recognition of the importance of the meteorological stations established in the Canadian Arctic in the past two years. The importance of the daily reports from these stations in throwing further light on the general circulation of the atmosphere was fully recognized."

UPPER ATMOSPHERE

Among the important subjects under consideration at the meetings of this Association of Meteorology was the coordinating of research in the further investigation of the upper atmosphere. [It was now possible to make meteorological observations at a height of 25 miles by means of a rocket known as an "Arrow-bee" and to fly sounding balloons at a steady level of 100,000 feet. As a result of new techniques developed and vastly improved instruments built since pre-war days, it has been possible to measure, more accurately, the quantity of ozone in the upper atmosphere with a view to studying its ultimate effect on the weather at the earth's level. Similarly new techniques had been developed in measuring the size and direction of ocean waves to determine the position of centers of storms located far from land and their subsequent effect in setting up earthquake waves as recorded on distant seismographs.

Mr. Thomson laid particular stress on the importance of the Executive Council of the International Meteorological Organization (I.M.O.). This Executive body considered the draft of a constitution for a new body to replace I.M.O. to be named World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.). This new body which has been recognized by some 30 governments, including Canada, will have a separate identity and will become another specialized agency under the United Nations.

A Special committee was appointed by the Executive to draw up and revise various terms of reference of the draft constitution before it is presented to the United Nations for consideration this coming winter.

The Executive Committee also gave consideration to the necessity of creating new or improving existing meteorological facilities in new countries, particularly those in the paths of the air routes of the world.