

model with its reference points involves a set of mathematical equations having twelve unknowns. To avoid the lengthy computations, plotters measured everything by hand. The computer, however, now handles the mathematics and allows the process to be automated. Also in the mid-50's, the Airborne Profile Recorder was developed in Canada to give electronically a profile of the terrain an aircraft flies over.

By the end of 1967 the mapping of Canada, to the NATO standard scale of 1:250,000, was complete. In addition, about one third of Canada has been mapped at the more detailed scale of 1:50,000. The rest will take many years, but should be greatly aided by ortho or true-to-scale photography, under development by the National Research Council and the Armed Forces for the past two years. This revolutionary process allows true-to-scale maps to be printed directly from the photograph and eliminates the plotting and drafting of line maps. This further long term task has been assigned to the Department of

Energy, Mines and Resources and aerial photography is now done under contract instead of by air force crews.

Nonetheless, the mapping work of soldiers and airmen constitutes a unique and lasting contribution to Canada. It is a mosaic of vignettes of the toughest kind—half-frozen airmen crouched over camera mounts in “Lancasters” and “Cansos,” clouds of voracious insects around the khaki figure at a theodolite, water singing in a dented, black kettle, a thousand blunted pencils recording data in a thousand battered notebooks, blurred voices crackling over unruly wavelengths, hands blistered from cutting brush, “Dakotas” taxiing up hills on skis, back packs and tump lines. It is a mosaic of men who lived from bed to cockpit, men who climbed mountains on steel-tough legs, men hunched over stereoscopes, plotting tables, drafting boards, men bearded and fly-bitten, abandoned with a tripod somewhere in the Arctic.

That's what it really took to map Canada.

Prime Minister Trudeau on Foreign Investment

The Prime Minister was asked recently about United States influence on the Canadian economy. All over Canada, one question went, one sees General Motors of Canada, Bell of Canada, Ford of Canada, and so on. “Do Canadians suffer because of domination of the economy by American business interests?”

“They don't, I think, suffer in an economic sense, or even for that matter in a technological sense. It is because of American capital investment, and the technology that came with it, that we enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world—that our resources, which are extraordinarily abundant, have been exploited to the extent that they are and have provided wealth for the people of Canada. So they don't suffer in that sense.

Certainly they suffer in the sense that they would prefer to see the Canadian economic environment less subject to foreign control. It is a trade-off that each country has to make. Does it want foreign capital and the technology

that comes with it, or would it rather remain more independent from that capital and technology, and more poor?”

The Prime Minister was then asked if he is one of those who feel that 51 per cent of all businesses in Canada should be owned by Canadians.

“No, I think that is a very simplistic solution. Everyone should know that you can control a corporation with considerably less than 51 per cent of the equity if the rest of the equity is distributed among many owners. I often have had occasion to disagree with the proposition that we should buy back Canada. I find it much more important to use our high level of savings to invest in either public goods, through taxation and state operation, or in private goods which are future-oriented rather than oriented towards buying up the past. You find those industries which are growing, which have a great future, and channel your savings there and make sure they are Canadian-owned. We've done this in many areas—those areas which are