

phasis, and more recently the group has provided leadership in the solution of community-noise problems. One of its early contributions was the development of ear-defenders for use in industry, especially at airports round the world where ground-crew working near jet aircraft are subjected to dangerous noise levels.

Dr. Shaw, 50 years old, was born at Teddington, Middlesex, England, and joined NRC in November 1950. Besides developing the ear-defender in collaboration with Dr. Thiessen, he has been engaged in numerous research projects in the field of acoustics, including urban noise problems and hearing measurement.

GRAIN-TRUCKING TEST

The Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission and the two major railways (Canadian National and Canadian Pacific), in co-operation with grain-handling companies, country elevators and the Saskatchewan Trucking Association, have embarked upon an experiment to provide data on trucking grain.

The two inland terminals involved are at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan; barley is being hauled there from several elevator-points. The maximum target is about 500,000 bushels a week total hauled to the two points, with a final total in excess of 4 million bushels. The number of elevator-points from which grain is hauled in a week varies. In one week, two country-elevator points supplied about 200,000 bushels to one terminal. During another week, however, grain was hauled from 15 country elevators to each inland terminal.

Although the Canadian Wheat Board specifies weekly the volume it wishes and the points from which the grain is to be drawn, it is the job of the dispatchers supplied by the Saskatchewan Trucking Association to the inland terminals to co-ordinate the trucks.

Only self-unloading trucks carrying a minimum of 800 bushels are being used; virtually all available trucks of that description in the area are involved in the experiment. Between 14 and 20 trucks are used each week for each terminal.

TIMES AND CHARGES

The average truck-loading time at the country elevator is between 15 and 30 minutes, the fastest being about ten minutes. The average unloading time at the inland terminal is about seven minutes, the fastest having been 900 bushels in two and a half minutes in Saskatoon.

The minimum charge for a haul is seven and a half cents a hundredweight, and applies to any haul of 30 miles or less. For distances above 30 miles, rates are proportionately higher, the rate for a haul of 120 miles, the maximum distance so far, being 21½ cents a hundredweight.

Barley was chosen for this experiment because it was needed in a forward position for export.

Objectives of the experiment include comparisons with normal rail movement, according to speed, degree of equipment and facility utilization, ease of truck scheduling and rates of loading and unloading.

CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTRES

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in conjunction with Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State, has announced that funds will be made available for the establishment and operation of cultural education centres in Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Ontario as the initial phase of a new program for native Canadians.

The main objectives of the centres will be to offer a learning environment within which all decisions related to administration, methodology, curriculum and similar activities are made by the native people who are served by the centre.

The program is a result of submissions made by native groups to the Federal Government to ensure the retention of their culture.

In a joint statement, the Ministers said:

"The centres will provide a unique opportunity for native people to develop a better understanding and appreciation of their current as well as historical roles in Canadian society.

"It is by creating meaningful educational opportunities that cultural self-awareness and self-reliance will be stimulated and reinforced among native people."

Funds for the first phase of the program, amounting to slightly more than \$1.3 million (approximately \$1 million from Indian Affairs and \$300,000 from Secretary of State) will be dispensed to: Old Sun Education Centre in Alberta - \$200,000; the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College - \$500,000; the Alberta Indian Education Centre - \$500,000; the Indian Heritage Centre in New Brunswick - \$90,000; the Nishnawbe Centre in Ontario - \$45,000. Consideration is also being given to funding a cultural education centre in Quebec.

The centres will be administered by native people, who will establish the curriculum and make all decisions on related activities aimed at strengthening cultural self-identity.

They will have several objectives, among which will be the establishment of experimental studies where natives can learn about their culture in an environment of their own creation.

It is hoped they will encourage the preservation of native languages and history, as well as influence other educational institutions to adopt new approaches in the development of education for native people in Canada.