

## BELGIAN SCIENCE MISSION VISITS

Mr. Théo Lefèvre, Belgian Minister of State for Science Policy and Programs, conferred in Ottawa on May 1 with Mr. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of State for Science and Technology, at the start of four days of science and technology meetings between the two countries. Mr. Lefèvre, a former Prime Minister of Belgium, led a mission to the talks being held under the Canada-Belgium Science and Technology Agreement signed in April 1971.

While in Canada, Mr. Lefèvre visited the University of Waterloo, Ontario; the University of Montreal; the Bristol Aerospace Ltd., Winnipeg; the Churchill Research Range, Churchill, Manitoba; and McGill University.

The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including co-operation under the agreement on such science policy matters as technological forecasting and management science, the organization and management of research, as well as subjects considered to be of international importance such as space research, environment and energy.

## FRONTENAC COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The Canada Post Office issued on May 17 an 8-cent stamp commemorating the three-hundredth anniversary of the appointment of Count Frontenac as Governor of New France.

The blue, beige and brown stamp, which measures 40 mm by 24 mm, was designed by Laurent Marquart of Montreal, who also created the designs for the Louis-Joseph Papineau and Samuel Hearne commemorative stamps issued last year. Marquart's design for the current stamp shows the statue of Frontenac in Quebec City, by Philippe Hébert. In the background appears a sketch of Fort Saint-Louis, Quebec, residence of the Governors of New France, as it was at the time of Frontenac's arrival.



### GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE

Frontenac came to New France in 1672. Louis XIV had appointed him Governor of the French colony in America, a position he held from September 1672 until September 1682, when he was recalled to France, and

from October 1689 until November 1698.

Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, was born on May 22, 1622, at Saint-Germain, France, the son of an old family of the *noblesse d'épée*. He derived the title of Frontenac from the name of a family estate in Guyenne.

Although as Governor, Frontenac had authority in military matters, during his first term he neglected this responsibility in favour of territorial expansion to increase the lucrative fur trade. For this purpose, in 1673 he founded Fort Frontenac, a trading post on the shores of Lake Ontario where the city of Kingston now stands.

In October 1689, when appointed Governor for the second time, Frontenac received more specific instructions concerning the defence of the colony. In 1690, he repelled an attack on Quebec City by a force from the British colonies led by Admiral William Phipps, and in 1696 he undertook a campaign against the Iroquois whose attacks seriously endangered the colony. This campaign resulted in the peace treaty of 1701.

## AMMUNITION FOR SPORT

The Government plans no further restrictions by way of legislation or regulations on the sale, purchase or possession of safety cartridges required for a rifle, revolver or shotgun. Nor are restrictions planned on powders and primers used by handloaders to reload their ammunition.

Responding to the expressed concern of shooting groups across the country, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, stated that Bill C-7, now before the House of Commons, does not suggest "any changes that will significantly affect handloaders, shooters, gun clubs, hunters or any sporting group".

Much of the controversy surrounding Bill C-7 was caused by the presence of the word "ammunition" in the definition of explosives, prompting many sporting groups to conclude that all types of ammunition would be restricted if Bill C-7 were passed.

"This is simply not the case," said Mr. Macdonald. "The definition of explosives contained in Bill C-7 is identical to that appearing in the present Explosives Act except for a general modernization of language and terms. In both definitions, the words 'ammunition of all descriptions' are used. The new bill places no more restrictions on consumer-type explosives than exist under present legislation, and there is no intention to change the present regulations concerning the sale, storage or handling of safety cartridges." "Bill C-7," said Mr. Macdonald, "is designed to bring our legislation in line with new developments in explosives technology and the new uses found for this technology since the act was last amended in 1956."