

cided to keep going ahead anyway.”

Dr. Green then tried a desperate measure to get oxygen to Kimberley's brain.

Oxygen is poisonous to humans in high concentrations, but Dr. Green put the girl on pure oxygen, gambling that the poisoning was a less serious threat than brain death resulting from lack of oxygen.

“For close to 36 hours, I admit I thought she was going to die,” he said.

But after nearly two weeks, Kimberley's breathing improved to the point where she was weaned from the spirator.

One day, with her parents leaning over the bed, Kimberley's eyes filled with terror. She looked around, then suddenly seemed to focus.

“I told her to stick out her tongue if she could hear me, and she did,” her mother said. “It just popped out. Then we knew that she could communicate.”

Dr. Green adds: “I think we all learned something from this. Never give up on kids.”

### Rare records return to Canada

A collection of historic Canadian documents – including the order for the expulsion of the French-speaking Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755 – has been acquired by the Public Archives, announced Secretary of State John Roberts recently.

The archival material, purchased for \$500,000 provided through a grant under the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, had been in Florida until recently.

Gathered over a period of 30 years by Lawrence Lande of Montreal, an authority and writer on early Canadian history, the collection is described as “a valuable, unique and historically significant accumulation of manuscripts, maps, pictures and prints covering a large spectrum of Canadian political, cultural and economic development”. It is part of a larger collection appraised several years ago at \$2 million.

Documents include George Washington's 1778 order to General Green to prepare an invasion of Canada; a letter from Louis XIV of France to Governor de Denonville of New France outlining relations with the Hudson's Bay Company (1687); a manuscript by Beethoven composed for and dedicated to his Canadian friend Theodore Molt, a music teacher in Quebec, and a rare official pass author-

izing and documenting travel by fur traders into the interior of the continent in 1769.

Other papers concern early conditions at the fur trading posts; events and correspondence leading up to the Quebec Act of 1774, which guaranteed the French inhabitants their own religion, language and civil law; the Lower Canada rebellion of 1837 and the commentaries of Lord Durham; the Riel Rebellion of 1885, and some 100 watercolours by Henry Bunnet, showing scenes of Montreal in the early nineteenth century.

Since the passage in 1978 of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, the Department of the Secretary of State has made 32 grants to libraries and museums of some \$1,500,000 to bring back valuable Canadian heritage items and collections located in other countries.

### The “longest day” commemorated

Minister of Veterans Affairs Dan MacDonald announced recently that Canada would send an official delegation to France in June to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Normandy landings.

Led by Mr. MacDonald, the delegation will include Canadian “D-Day” formation commanders, survivors of each battalion and support groups, as well as representatives of the RCN, RCAF, Royal Canadian Legion and National Council of Veterans Associations.

The main Canadian event will be a ceremony at the Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery on June 6, the day the 1944 invasion took place. The delegation will also participate in British and American ceremonies elsewhere along the Normandy beaches.

The largest Canadian units which participated in the invasion – the Canadian 3rd Division, 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade and 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion – formed about a fifth of the total invasion force of nearly 100,000 men. RCN ships ferried them across the English Channel June 5, while RCAF aircraft assisted in providing air support for the entire operation.

By the end of that “longest day”, the largest amphibious operation ever mounted, Canadians were well-established inland from the beaches, but at the cost of more than 1,000 lives.

### Population rate slows

Canada's population will grow in the next 20 years at less than half the rate it has since 1950, says a Statistics Canada report.

The federal agency predicts a growth rate to the year 2000 of between 20 per cent and 33 per cent, compared with the 64 per cent growth rate in the third quarter of the century.

This would mean a population by the year 2001 of between 28.1 million and 30.9 million, depending on the rate of birth.

In the same 20-year period, the ratio of men to women in the population will drop. By 2001, there will be 97 men for every 100 women. There are now 99 men per 100 women.

Between 2010 and 2019, the number of deaths is expected to exceed the number of births and by the period 2020 to 2029, the population will start to drop.

The agency predicts that by the year 2001, the mean age will be 36 years compared with the current 31.9.

The study says the provinces will maintain their relative population rankings until at least 2001.

### Canada and Denmark talk about marine environment

Canadian and Danish officials discussed in Ottawa, February 21 and 22, resource development and the marine environment in the eastern Canadian Arctic and west Greenland.

Various matters were covered, including:

- co-operation on environmental studies and marine research in the Baffin Bay/Davis Strait/Labrador Sea area;
- prospects for off-shore drilling and hydro-carbon exploration in 1979;
- co-operative arrangements for the prevention and clean-up of marine pollution, including the 1977 Interim Canada/Denmark Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
- legal questions relating to liability and compensation in the event of trans-frontier pollution; and
- prospects for shipping through the Davis Strait, including Petro-Canada's proposal for an Arctic Pilot Project.

Further meetings will be held to pursue these issues.