

the Government of Canada with the status of Deputy Minister.

Dr. Ostry, 44, a native of Winnipeg, and one of Canada's foremost labour economists, has since 1970 been vice-chairman of the Economic Council of Canada.

She attended the University of Manitoba, where she began studies in medicine before transferring to McGill University, from which she received her B.A. degree with honours in economics in 1948. She received an M.A. from McGill in 1950, and a Ph.D. in 1954 after studies at McGill and Cambridge.

Dr. Ostry lectured at McGill and Sir George Williams Universities from 1948 to 1955, was assistant professor at McGill from 1958 to 1962, and associate professor at the University of Montreal from 1962 to 1964.

Dr. Ostry has carried out many special research projects into questions of manpower for the Department of Labour, the Special Senate Committee on Manpower and Employment, and the Government of Manitoba Committee on Manitoba's Economic Future. She served in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 1964 to 1966 as Assistant Director of the Labour Division, and was a consultant on manpower studies for the Economics Council and the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

In April 1969 she was named a director of the Economic Council of Canada and one of its three full-time members. The following year she became vice-chairman.

She is married to Bernard Ostry, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

## SEAWAY OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The 8,600-ton Danish freighter *Olau Syd* entered the St. Lawrence Seaway at Montreal on April 12, opening the 1972 navigation season.

Dr. Pierre Camu, President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, welcomed Captain Knud Egtved of Denmark at St. Lambert Lock and presented him with mementoes to mark the occasion.

The *Olau Syd*, an 18-month-old ice-strengthened tanker 463 feet long, is capable of carrying 24 different products at one time. She was bound in ballast for Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Detroit, to take on a load of tallow for Spain and the Netherlands.

The Seaway's scheduled opening on April 1 was delayed because continuing cold weather hampered Canadian Coast Guard ice-breakers that were trying to cut a channel through heavy ice in the lower sections of the St. Lawrence waterway.

*Olau Syd* is owned by Olau-Line, Copenhagen, which company is owned by Ole Lauritzen, whose father pioneered winter service to the St. Lawrence.

Among those on hand to take part in the opening

ceremony at St. Lambert were Borg Andersen, Danish Ambassador to Canada; Willy Anderson, president of Anship Limited, Montreal, agents for Olau-Line; Peter E.R. Malcolm, vice-president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority; David W. Oberlin, administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the United States; and Roger E. Belanger, director, Eastern Region, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

## SCHOOL RADIATION SURVEY

Health and Welfare Minister John Munro recently announced the completion of a survey by his Department of the potential radiation hazards from scientific devices used as educational aids in Ottawa high schools. The study was designed to assess the need for regulatory controls for such devices; the Ottawa area schools were chosen as a convenient and presumably typical sample.

Twenty cold cathode X-ray tubes and over 200 other radiation-emitting devices were found to be in use, a number of which were examined in the laboratories of the Radiation Protection Division. Some types, particularly the cold cathode X-ray tubes, are inherently dangerous unless properly shielded and controlled. The survey revealed that most of the devices in use did not have these safety features. In many cases the radiation emitted was such that students in proximity to a demonstration experiment could receive a radiation exposure far in excess of the maximum recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. It was also found that many devices did not have adequate voltage controls, with the result that excessively strong radiation fields could be produced inadvertently.

While the study was limited mainly to Ottawa, it is probable that the situation is similar in other cities in Canada. Studies in the United States have given similar results, Mr. Munro said.

He noted that the remedy was obvious — demonstration X-ray tubes must be designed and shielded to limit emissions to an acceptable level. Safe equipment of this kind is, in fact, already available at somewhat higher cost.

Mr. Munro emphasized that his Department's technical experts were now drafting regulations to set minimum standards for design, construction and function of these devices in order to ensure that radiation emissions were restricted to a safe level. These would be put into effect under the Radiation Emitting Devices Act, which controls manufacture, sale and import.

In the meantime, he has brought the problem to the attention of the provincial governments so that the more dangerous devices could be removed from use or modified to eliminate the hazard.