

"This is one of the highlights of Expo and the pavilion is especially beautiful at night." *Shin Osaka Shimibun* (daily paper).

"Charm and courtesy of Canadian hosts and hostesses is very impressive. They really seem to enjoy their work and have helped make the Canadian pavilion one of the major attractions at Expo." *Fukunichi Shimibun* (daily paper).

In addition, the *New York Times* says: "Far and away the most successful of the national pavilions.... The Canadian pavilion is a discovery indeed."

HMCS UGANDA REUNION

Naval officers and ratings who served in HMCS *Uganda* during the Second World War have been invited to a reunion in Toronto in August.

Mr. J.W. Essex of Petersburg, Ontario, is publicity and information co-ordinator for the get-together. He served in the *Uganda* as a radar operator.

The reunion will mark the ship's return to Canada from the Pacific campaign 25 years ago, and it will be the first since the war for the men who served in her.

HMCS *Uganda*, a 10,000-ton *County*-class cruiser, obtained from the Royal Navy in October 1944, took part in action against the Japanese, operating with British and United States fleets in the Pacific.

Among the *Uganda* "old boys" are Rear-Admiral William Landymore, RCN (Ret.) Stuart Keat, publisher of the *Vancouver Sun* and Premier John Robarts of Ontario.

CRIME STATISTICS

The total offence rate per 100,000 population seven years and over for Canada increased from 7,498.8 in 1968 to 8,085.0 in 1969.

Under the Criminal Code, the rate for crimes against the person increased 6.2 per cent, while that for crimes against property increased 8.8 per cent. Assaults (not indecent) and robbery showed the largest differences in rates for personal crimes, but the increase in property offences was largely across the board.

The rate for adults charged increased 1.9 per cent but decreased 8.3 per cent for juveniles charged.

The number of motor vehicles stolen was 58,861, an increase of 16.4 per cent from the 50,566 stolen in 1968. There were 90.2 per cent of these vehicles recovered, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from the percentage recovered in 1968.

NEW WAR MUSEUM DISPLAY

On May 8, the Canadian War Museum opened a special exhibit on the evolution of artillery and armoured fighting-vehicles, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of VE Day. The museum's

annex, where the exhibit is housed, was formerly known as the Trophy Building and was Canada's first military museum.

Lee Murray, curator of the museum, describes the display as "a dramatic and colourful review of the evolution of artillery and armoured fighting vehicles".

The new displays, which took two years to prepare, trace the development of artillery from the sticks and stones of prehistoric times to present-day heavy artillery and missiles, and the history of armoured fighting vehicles from elephants to modern personnel-carriers and tanks.

Exhibits include weapons of Viking and Persian origin to the weaponry of today.

Two of the vehicles on display bear special relevance to Canada's military history: the carriage used by Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Lower Canada during the American War of Independence; and the personal caravan of General H.D.G. Crerar, Commander-in-Chief of the First Canadian Army during the Second World War.

ADVISORY BODY ON NATIVE ARTS

Business leaders in the Indian arts and crafts industry across Canada have formed an advisory group to work with the Department of Indian Affairs in devising improved production and marketing facilities for Indian arts and crafts.

Seven Indians engaged in the production and retailing of Indian arts and crafts, some of them internationally-known in their own right, came to Ottawa recently at the invitation of the Department of Indian Affairs to discuss how volume production and sales of prestige products can be achieved.

The formation of the advisory body resulted from a recent decision by Indian Affairs officials to expand the Department's Indian arts and crafts program with the eventual goal of establishing a marketing service owned and operated exclusively by Indians.

Individuals were appointed to the advisory group on the recommendation of Indian associations and regional offices of the Department of Indian Affairs.

CADET PROVINCIAL EXCHANGE

For the fourth consecutive summer, nearly 1,600 English-speaking and French-speaking Canadian cadets will take part in an interprovincial exchange.

The program, inaugurated during Canada's centennial year, is designed to give the cadets an opportunity to meet each other "in their own backyard" during July-August summer-camp courses. Quebec cadets must have French as their first language to qualify for the exchange, while in the other provinces the cadets have English as their first language.

Cadet courses generally include leadership, citizenship, and trades-training in the sea, land and air environment.