

has been used by Eskimos of the Eastern Arctic since 1877.

After the official presentation, Mr. Ayaruaq, who had flown in from his home at Rankin Inlet, autographed copies of his book for guests, among whom were 35 young Eskimos attending school in Ottawa.

The Eskimo staff of Mr. Chrétien's department chose Mr. Ayaruaq's autobiography from a number of manuscripts to launch the literature series because they believed the story — an adventure tale spanning three generations — would appeal to readers of all ages. The book has been distributed free to learned institutes in Canada and abroad.

The second book in the series, a novel, tentatively planned for release next year, will be published in Eskimo syllabics and English.

ALBERTA'S BRAINY DINOSAUR

The bones of perhaps the most intelligent dinosaur that ever lived have been discovered in Alberta and identified by a scientist of the National Museum of Natural Sciences.

Dr. Dale A. Russell, acting head of the paleontology Division of the museum, identified some of the fossil bones of the ancient reptile *Sauromithoides*, a creature eight feet long, which roamed Western Canada about 75 million years ago.

Dr. Russell believes *Sauromithoides* — a meat-eating reptile — probably preyed on primitive mammals, including the ancestors of man, which were tiny shrew-like creatures at that time.

Although the dinosaur did not have the intelligence of a dog or even a parrot, a bird of relative intelligence, it was probably more intelligent than ostriches and other large birds. Dr. Russell says the brain was "about seven times larger than any living reptile of comparable body weight". He believes *Sauromithoides* weighed about 100 pounds.

Some of the bones uncovered last summer in Alberta belong to the "skull-cap", a piece missing in two other specimens found previously — one in outer Mongolia and the other in Alberta. Discovery of this cap showed the brain capacity to be much larger than dinosaurs many times as large.

Scientists believe most dinosaurs were very stupid creatures with small brains.

The skull-cap being capable of holding a larger brain shows that dinosaurs could have become intelligent, had they had more time to evolve further.

Sauromithoides had a thin skin and walked on two legs, with front limbs free to grasp objects. The hips and hind limbs show that the pelvic muscles were very powerfully developed. This feature, along with the proportions of the bony elements of the hind limbs, indicates that the animal must have been very swift. The hands were also extremely supple.

Its eyes were large, about twice the size of those of a human, giving it very keen vision. They faced rather strongly forward, so that the animal must have also possessed stereoscopic vision.

Sauromithoides lived in fairly recent times in terms of dinosaurs, some of which date back as far as 220 million years. All dinosaurs are believed to have died out about 63 million years ago. It was 61 million years later that the ancestors of man became recognizably human.

ATOMIC DATA FOR JAPAN

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has made a commercial agreement to supply the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation of Japan with "packages" of technical information on aspects of the Canadian nuclear-power system. AECL will receive about \$500,000 in payment.

The Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation, a national organization, has as a major project, the development of an advanced thermal nuclear reactor for the generation of electric power. The information being purchased from AECL is intended for use in this project.

The "packages" include reports on primary coolant experiments and test results, evaluation of zirconium-2.5 per cent niobium alloy for pressure tube use, and evaluation of connecting methods between zirconium alloy pressure tubes and stainless steel tubes.

WINTER EMPLOYMENT

Recently, in reply to questions in the House of Commons as to what substitutes were to be provided for the winter works programme that was discontinued last year, Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen said that the Government intended to concentrate on programmes that would increase not only winter employment but employment in general. The Federal Government would, he said, spend \$197 million during 1969 — an increase of \$47 million over last year's figure — to train and re-train adult workers. Last winter, the federal expenditure on municipal winter works was about \$25 million.

MOBILITY GRANTS

This year, the Minister said, various "mobility grants" amounting to some \$4 million, would be given to about 30,000 workers. Counselling and placement services of the Canada Manpower Centres throughout the country had been extended and improved.

"The Government feels that its new and modified manpower programmes are much broader in scope and more effective in application than the Municipal Workers' Incentive Programme was," Mr. MacEachen stated.

Canadian participation in the United Nations action to restore peace in Korea was commemorated by two Korean stamps issued in 1951.