

Germany and Belgium for the children of Canadian army and air force personnel serving in Europe. Teachers are obtained on a two-year loan basis from school boards in Canada. The curriculum covers kindergarten and grades one to thirteen....

CURRICULUM

"One can identify at least four new or changed emphases:

"The school has felt increasingly an obligation to assume responsibilities which were traditionally those of the home. As a consequence there has been more provision for courses in the fields of interpersonal relations--courses called by such names as 'effective living' and 'health and personal development'.

"While the study of the classical languages, Latin and Greek, has continued to decline, the study of French in English-language schools has begun to receive greater emphasis, especially in the lower grades. I think there are two reasons for this. One is that English Canada is beginning to accept the fact of French Canada--is giving up the two-hundred-year old assumption that assimilation of the French by the English was only a matter of time. The other is the impact of Dr. Wilder Penfield's discovery that the child's brain is infinitely better suited to language-learning than is the brain of the adolescent or the adult.

"The reaction to 'Sputnik' and reports of scientific progress in the U.S.S.R. was an almost feverish demand for increased emphasis on the teaching of science. I am not sure that there has been significant change in practice. It has been difficult to recruit teachers trained in the sciences and special efforts to encourage existing science teachers to improve their qualifications in the field have not yet, I believe, had any notable effect.

"Mounting concern about the deadly effects of drink and driving have led to the addition of 'alcohol education' to some curricula and to consideration of the introduction of 'driver training'. Most school authorities which have done anything positive about the latter have confined it to the extra-curriculum...."

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AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. Allan C. Anderson, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Cuba. Mr. Anderson, who is now serving in Ottawa, will succeed Mr. Hector Allard whose next posting will be announced later.

Mr. Anderson, a Scotsman by birth, was the special correspondent in Latin America for the Southam Newspapers of Canada for several years, and served with the Canadian Embassy in Mexico from 1952-55. He will take up his new duties shortly.

CHICAGO WATER DIVERSION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced that the Canadian Ambassador in Washington had delivered a further note of protest on August 20 concerning legislative proposals in the United States for the additional diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago.

Mr. Green said it was hoped that this note would make it abundantly clear that the Canadian Government was greatly concerned at the decision this week of the Senate Public Works Committee to report favourably on a Bill which would authorize the taking of another 1000 cubic feet per second of water from the Great Lakes watershed at Chicago.

The note was in the following terms:

"I have the honour to refer to my note No. 184 of April 9, 1959, concerning legislative proposals to increase the diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago.

I am instructed to inform you that the Government of Canada has taken note of the recent legislative action in the United States concerning this matter. In this connection, I am to advise you that the Government of Canada explicitly reaffirms the position set forth at length in the above-mentioned note. In the view of my Government any additional diversion of water out of the Great Lakes watershed would be inconsistent with existing agreements and arrangements which together constitute an agreed regime with respect to these waters. The proposed unilateral derogation from the existing regime therefore occasions serious concern in Canada".

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IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in June increased to 3,520,545 tons from 2,258,660 in the same month last year, boosting January-June shipments to 7,385,666 tons from 4,314,062 a year ago. End-of-June stocks dropped to 1,850,142 tons from 2,929,435 at the same date last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Ore shipped for export in June jumped to 3,217,734 tons from 2,046,096 a year earlier, raising the half-year total to 6,389,917 tons from 3,708,777. Ore shipped to Canadian consumers in the month advanced to 302,811 tons from 212,564, and in the six months to 995,749 tons from 605,285.

Total shipments in June from mines in Quebec climbed to 1,672,910 tons from 849,701 a year earlier; Ontario to 785,716 tons from 398,327, and Newfoundland and British Columbia to 1,061,919 tons from 1,010,632. January-June shipments: Quebec, 3,025,588 tons (1,366,137 a year ago); Ontario, 2,103,989 (917,951); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 2,256,089 (2,029,974).