



Bulletin

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CONTENTS

Constitutional Conference	1
Canada and China	3
Relief for Nigeria	3
Opening up the North	3
Visitors From Norway	3
National Parks Scholarships	4
School for Fishermen	4
Post-Election Map	4
Mineral Production	4
Third Canadian Satellite	5
Discontented Cows	6
Monthly Index	7

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

The following excerpts are from a statement by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at the opening of the constitutional conference in Ottawa on February 10:

...Canada is the product of understanding, not conflict: we are the trustees of reasonableness, not violence. Canadians want their country to move forward calmly and deliberately. This is our way and it is the right way. It has worked and we must continue to make it work.

For the next three days, the focal point of our discussions will be the constitution. I know that many people think of the constitution as a dry and technical document best left to lawyers and politicians. Certainly the British North America Act is not very inspiring to read. But it affects every Canadian - and therefore it concerns every Canadian. Every one of us has a stake in our political system. How well that system works, and whether it can continue to work at all, depend on the constitution....

It was during our centennial year that many Canadians, and their elected representatives, came to recognize that a revision of the constitution was essential to the future of this country. That realization set in motion the process which has led to this meeting.

One of the first steps was Premier Robarts' Confederation of Tomorrow Conference, at which many provincial leaders spoke of the urgency of constitutional revision. This feeling was reaffirmed at the first federal-provincial constitutional conference last February, and it led us to undertake a comprehensive review of the constitution. We agreed

to set up a Continuing Committee of Officials to carry out the preparatory work....

We do not underestimate the difficulty of our task. Although a great deal of work has been done since last February, most of the problems which gave rise to the demand for revision remain unsolved and some may have become even more acute. Recent events clearly show that uncertainties over the proper roles for Ottawa and the provinces, and over the rights of our two major language groups, have not diminished. What was true a year ago is no less true today. We must remove these uncertainties through constitutional reform....

CONSTITUTION IS THE NUB

We have heard suggestions that this meeting should set aside the constitution and concentrate on these day-to-day social and economic problems. After all, we can see they exist, we can see they are important, and we can see they must be solved. But there comes a time when the search for short-term solutions, the reliance upon temporary adjustments, must not be allowed to stand in the way of an examination of the underlying problems. All of us know that, when two men of goodwill disagree persistently over a common and urgent problem, there must be some disagreement on basic principles. And we know

that it is better, that it is more effective, to try to work out agreement on the principles than to keep on bickering about the problem itself. Canadian unity, and federal-provincial co-operation, have been called in question too often for us to think that another temporary expedient will do. We must discuss the fundamental problems - the constitution which defines the framework of Canadian unity and sets the rules of federal-provincial co-operation.

I could recount, as you could, the progressive shifts in resources from the federal to the provincial governments, so that now the provincial-municipal share of total government revenues is approaching 50 per cent. I could recount the steady and progressive reduction in the federal share of income and estate taxes. I could recount the increases in federal equalization to the lower-income provinces, so that now they amount to well over half a billion dollars a year.

I could speak, too, of our concern (indeed, of the urgent necessity) for preventing an erosion of the economic and fiscal powers of the Parliament of Canada if our country is to remain strong; and the opportunities for Canadians are to increase in every region of the country.

But this is not my point. You know these arguments as well as you know your own on this central question of federalism. My point is that these arguments have been going on for so many years that we owe it to Canadians to try to get at the fundamental problem - and that problem is the constitution.

FEDERAL SPENDING POWER

If the provinces feel, for example, that successive Governments of Canada have been too ready to initiate shared-cost programmes, or that shared-cost programmes are a violation of the spirit of provincial jurisdiction, then we had better look at the constitutional power under which they are created - the federal spending power. Behind all of the arguments, is it being suggested that this federal power should be reduced or circumscribed in some way? Or is it being suggested that there should be some ground-rules for its use? These are fundamental questions indeed, for on this constitutional power are based, for instance, the Hospital Insurance Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, the Fund for Rural Economic Development, the Health Resources Fund, Medicare, the Trans-Canada Highway and Family Allowances. The federal spending power also enabled the Federal Government to contribute to many centennial projects, including Expo 67. These are some of the ways in which Canadians benefit from this power and which we must keep in mind when we discuss this issue.

The use of the federal spending power is just one example of the basic constitutional questions which we must resolve in order to find enduring solutions to the continuing financial problems of all governments.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

Another preoccupation of both federal and provincial governments has been the attempt to provide equal opportunities for Canadians in all regions. This was one of the underlying reasons for Confederation. During the century of our history, economic conditions and the resulting problems of inequality have changed beyond recognition. The question has been raised whether the constitution imposes sufficient obligations and grants sufficient powers to the various levels of government to solve these problems. We share the provinces' desire to find more equitable ways of distributing opportunities throughout Canada, and we welcome a full discussion of the best constitutional means of achieving this goal.

Rather than renewing the battles of the past, battles over immediate financial arrangements, I think we should face up to these fundamental issues. They are included on the agenda of the conference, and we shall be discussing them in the next three days. They should be considered as part of a systematic examination of the whole structure of our federal system.

HUMAN RIGHTS

We want to revise our constitution. We want to bring it up to date, to make it more in keeping with the new realities of our time. However, our real purpose, our profound motivation, is first and above all to serve the citizens, to safeguard his interests, to ensure the protection of his rights and the realization of his hopes....

What values can be more important, what possessions more precious to the citizen than the right to life and property, and the freedoms of opinion, speech and religion? Those are basic rights of the individual, inherent in the dignity of man, because they are fundamental, natural and, indeed, unalterable. Can these rights be ignored in the constitution of a modern and civilized country which claims to be the defender of the dignity and liberty of man?

The Federal Government insists that a charter of human rights should be an integral part of the constitution, because it believes that those rights are equally important for all Canadians....

There may be some who believe that this matter is rather one of provincial jurisdiction and are wary lest the Federal Government should intrude in a field not coming under its exclusive competence. There can, however, be no question here of Government encroachment, since it is not a matter of transferring legislative powers from one government to another. It is only necessary that we be in agreement to restrict the power of all the governments so that they will no longer be free to prevent the exercise of individual rights which we would all agree to guarantee. We are agreeing to place the basic rights of the citizen before those of the governments. Nothing more.

CANADA AND CHINA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced in the House of Commons on February 10 that the Canadian Embassy in Stockholm had been instructed to get in touch with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to propose that talks concerning relations between the two countries be held at "a mutually convenient time and place in the near future". "I hope that before long we shall have a reply from the Chinese Government and that representatives of our two countries can then begin to discuss the question of recognition of the People's Republic of China and the exchange of embassies between Ottawa and Peking," Mr. Sharp observed.

"We also hope," he said, "to be able to take this opportunity to explore with Chinese officials the whole range of Sino-Canadian relations, and to discuss the possibilities for expanding and developing our relations in a number of areas." Even without diplomatic relations, Canada has developed trade, exchanged correspondents between Ottawa and Peking, and increased contacts between Canada and China in a number of fields in recent years.

There would be a number of questions for Canadian officials to discuss with the Chinese, Mr. Sharp said. It was not only a question of working out a satisfactory basis for recognition and the exchange of embassies, but of reaching agreement on a number of details relating to the operations of a Canadian embassy in Peking and a Chinese embassy in Ottawa.

RELIEF FOR NIGERIA

Food and medical supplies are being dispatched from Canada to the federal and secessionist areas of Nigeria. This shipment, assembled by the Federal Government in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Saint John, New Brunswick, was consigned to the International Committee of the Red Cross for distribution in both regions.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, said that the relief came from four sources. The Canadian Government supplied 2,000 tons of dried fish and 1,000 tons of potato granules. A further 100 tons of dried fish was supplied by CARE of Canada. The people and Government of Ontario gave 400 tons of hospital equipment and the Canadian Red Cross, through its Youth Department, two tons of drugs, medicaments, etc.

Fish was chosen, Mr. Sharp explained, because it was an excellent source of protein. The potato granules are an excellent source of carbohydrates. Both commodities meet current priority requirements as stated by the ICRC.

The relief is expected to be unloaded at Cotonou (Dahomey) and Lagos (Nigeria) between March 2 and 5.

The Canadian Government food supplies were

purchased with the \$1,600,000-grant for relief announced on November 26 by Mr. Sharp. This grant brought the total Government contribution to relief and transport activities close to \$3 million.

This is the second large shipment of food the Canadian Government has made. Last autumn, \$1-million worth of dry salt-fish was sent to both the federal and the secessionist areas. All of this food has been distributed to the needy of Nigeria. Earlier, Canada made a cash grant of \$60,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

All shipments were carefully arranged in consultation with the ICRC to insure that Canada was providing the most effective possible assistance.

OPENING UP THE NORTH

Geological operations in various provinces and the current "oil rush" in the Far North may establish a new record for investments in geological prospecting; the total amount of such investment in Canada at present is estimated at \$450 million.

A recent issue of *The Financial Post*, of Toronto, asserted that the very busy mineral exploration in Canada might open the way to the working of considerable mineral and oil fields. The Toronto paper pointed to three regions including (Val d'Or, Quebec) in Canada where intensive geological prospecting had taken place. *The Financial Post* maintains that the recent discovery of copper fields had given new impetus to exploratory operations in the Malartic-Bourlamaque district of Quebec.

The paper also indicated, by means of a map, the discovery of uranium fields in the Laurentian Mountains, base metals in the Ottawa Valley, and of copper and nickel in northwestern Quebec, near Ungava Bay and south of Hudson Strait.

Furthermore, according to *The Financial Post*, exploratory operations undertaken in Hudson Bay itself might lead to economic and industrial development of the first order. About 90 million acres, or two-thirds of Hudson Bay and its surrounding area, are covered by permits for oil prospecting.

The paper declares that 1969 will be particularly interesting for Canada in the area of mining and oil exploration operations.

VISITORS FROM NORWAY

Mr. O. Grieg Tidemand, Norway's Minister of Defence, visited Canada recently to attend a ceremony at Canadian Forces Base Gimli, Manitoba, marking the end of Canadian-Norwegian air-crew training.

Under the Nordic Air Training Programme, which officially terminated last June, the last four Norwegian pilots graduated during the wings parade ceremonies at Gimli on February 11.

The programme grew out of the NATO Aircrew Training Programme, which was instituted in 1950 as

part of the Canadian Mutual Aid Programme. Following the termination of the original NATO aircrew training scheme in 1956, Canada undertook the training of pilots and navigators from Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands under bilateral agreements.

During the past nine years, Canada has trained for Norway 180 pilots and 23 navigators.

Mr. Tidemand trained as a pilot in Canada during the Second World War under the British Commonwealth air-training plan after escaping from occupied Norway in 1941, and later flew with the Norwegian 332 *Spitfire* Squadron in northwest Europe.

The visiting party, which included Mr. Erik Himle, Norway's Deputy Minister of Defence, Major-General Werner Christie, Commander Tactical Airforces North Norway and Captain V.J. Murphy, Canadian Forces Attaché in Oslo, visited the de Havilland company in Toronto before returning to Ottawa to attend a reception at the Norwegian Embassy.

The party also visited Headquarters Mobile Command at Canadian Forces Base St. Hubert, near Montreal.

NATIONAL PARKS SCHOLARSHIPS

Nine scholarships worth \$2,000 each for graduate work in planning and management of national parks and outdoor recreation areas are being offered to Canadian citizens by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

In announcing the scholarships, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Jean Chrétien, said that they were "intended to develop a highly competent team of specialists and managers". The task of managing parks for recreation without impairing the values for which the areas were selected is an increasingly complex and responsible one, requiring the best training possible, Mr. Chrétien said.

The awards will be announced in June.

SCHOOL FOR FISHERMEN

A training-school for freshwater fishermen, the first of its kind, is under construction at Hnausa, Manitoba, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and is attracting considerable interest from the fishing industry in Canada.

The administration and responsibility for its operation will be under the Conservation and Extension Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province of Manitoba.

The school is being established on the basis of findings from recent extensive research by the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, which indicated that commercial fishing in Manitoba is changing rapidly and will undergo further change when the proposed fish-marketing board paves the way for orderly marketing, more stabilized prices,

better quality control and more efficient operation.

Past training courses have been held for fishermen in which classroom methods of instruction were used by instructors from provincial sources and the federal Department of Fisheries in Winnipeg. When the new school opens in March, training will take place with real situations, using practical methods, on the site of freshwater fishing.

The school itself is a fish-demonstration station to cover all phases of production, from the actual setting and lifting of nets through to the final product.

The students will be fishermen who have prior knowledge and perhaps limited experience of fishing. They will use new types of fishing gear and advanced fishing methods in the classroom and in the water.

The federal Department of Fisheries is cooperating with Manitoba in providing engineering advice and planning of the fish-processing plant as well as the setting up of quality control and inspection procedures to be followed in instruction and production.

POST-ELECTION MAP

A special post-election reference map, entitled *Results, Federal Election June 25, 1968*, has been published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The map is also available in a French edition.

The chief purpose of the four-colour map, 24 inches by 34 inches, printed on a sheet 28 inches by 42 inches, is to outline Canada's electoral districts and the elected representative of each district.

Each of the 264 electoral districts is shown in one of four colours, each indicating the political party of the elected representative: red indicating Liberal, blue, Progressive Conservative, green, the New Democratic Party and mauve the *Ralliement créditiste*.

In the margins at the right and left sides of the map are listed all 264 names of the elected members, both by province and electoral district. All electoral districts in the list are keyed by number to the electoral districts shown on the map. The name of each member on the list is printed in the same colour as that of the electoral district he represents.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

According to an estimate prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shipments of Canadian minerals reached an all-time peak of over \$4.7 billion in 1968, compared to \$4.4 billion in 1967, which was an increase of 7.77 per cent. The values of the leading mineral commodities were: crude petroleum, \$933 million; copper, \$593 million; iron ore, \$556 million; nickel, \$527 million; zinc, \$329 million and natural gas, \$225 million.

THIRD CANADIAN SATELLITE

ISIS "A", the third space satellite of Canada's Defence Research Board and the second in the joint DRB/U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) ionospheric studies programme, which involves up to four Canadian-built spacecraft, was launched at the Western Test Range in California on January 29.

Successor to the *Alouettes* I and II spacecraft, the latter of which was accompanied by NASA's *Explorer XXXI* for complementary experiments, the *ISIS* "A" was injected into a near-polar orbit from an improved Thor-Delta rocket provided by NASA. This third Canadian satellite was fabricated by RCA Limited, of Montreal, the prime contractor, with monitoring throughout by the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment in Ottawa.

The *ISIS* "A", presents the first opportunity to instrument a single spacecraft to measure most, if not all of the important ionospheric parameters at the same time and in the same location in space.

Heavier than its predecessors *Alouette* I and *Alouette* II, *ISIS* "A" weighs about 525 pounds and is considered a medium-sized research spacecraft. Like its predecessors, it is spheroid in configuration. Its outside surface is covered with more than 11,000 solar cells to power the batteries within.

ISIS "A" is fitted with two extendible antennae, 240 and 62 feet long respectively, to sound or probe the upper levels of the ionosphere. Four telemetry antennae project from the base of the spacecraft to accept commands from the ground and to transmit data gathered by the satellite to ground stations. Quadraloop antennae are mounted around the satellite's equator to radiate beacon transmissions, and two antenna-like booms support probes for use in several of the onboard experiments.

The satellite's ten experiments and expanded facilities have necessitated power requirements increased considerably over those used in its predecessors. A new feature, designed for the *ISIS* spacecraft series, is a spin-and-attitude system to control spin action in space and also, to control the attitude of the spacecraft relative to the sun and the earth.

The cost of Canadian participation in the *ISIS* "A" project during the design, fabrication and testing phases of the past four years, totals about \$13 million.

Canada's successful experiment in satellite design and fabrication, and in the designing of "onboard" experiments, was initiated about ten years ago by the Board in support of military ionospheric research.

During the past two years, Canadian civilian satellite technology interests have turned towards the usefulness of satellites as a means of improving national communications in all its aspects.

Because of the skills and knowledge developed at the Board's telecommunications establishment, the

Ottawa laboratory is being transferred to the federal communications department now being organized. The new department, which will play a key role in developing a national communications satellite system, has taken over from DRB responsibility for Canada's partnership with the U.S. in the programme known as International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies (*ISIS*).

THE IONOSPHERE

Scientists from many countries are using data obtained by the satellites in the *ISIS* programme for upper atmosphere investigations. They are particularly interested in plasma resonances, ionic composition, ion and electron temperatures and their distributions and fluctuations.

The topside-sounder technique developed by the DRB is the only one known that can provide world-wide electron-density profiles synoptically above the height of maximum electron density of the ionosphere. These soundings permit the investigation of the physical properties of the ionosphere as a function of time and geographical location.

In addition to its scientific value, the increased knowledge gained about the ionosphere can be applied directly to communications and tracking operations. The importance of the ionosphere to terrestrial radio communication is well-known. Predictions of ionospheric storms and disturbances are often unsatisfactory because they are based on inadequate information. Because a thorough understanding of natural phenomena is a prerequisite to their intelligent use, improved knowledge of the entire mechanism should lead to more precise forecasts.

The present prediction of maximum usable frequencies for communications purposes is based on ionosondes from ground-based ionospheric stations. This information was considered of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of about 150 ground-based ionospheric sounding stations throughout the world. This number of stations however, is not sufficient for accurate world-wide mapping of the bottom-side ionosphere.

Two of the most important observations obtained by these stations are the height and density of maximum ionization in the ionosphere. In principle, several topside-sounder satellites should provide this information synoptically and with substantially improved geographical coverage. Hence, the collaborative DRB/NASA ionosphere probes by Canadian-designed and fabricated satellites.

"ALOUETTE" SATELLITES

Alouette I, launched into a circular orbit at the California range on September 29, 1962, was the first satellite to be designed and constructed in Canada.

Shortly afterwards, a new co-operative agreement was arranged between the two countries called the *ISIS* (International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies) programme. Canada assumed responsibility for the design and construction of a further four ionospheric satellites. The series will be launched at intervals during the minimum and maximum of the present solar cycle with *ISIS* "B" and "C" liftoffs scheduled at about one year intervals.

At the time the agreement was made, *Alouette I* had been operating for about six months. Although none of its redundant units had been needed, its ultimate life was unknown. The spacecraft is still operating and providing valuable data.

It was decided to employ *Alouette I*'s backup flight model as the first satellite in the new *ISIS* series. Called *Alouette II*, it was modified substantially to repeat and to improve the experiments carried in *Alouette I* and to operate in an elliptical orbit.

The *Alouette II*, which resembles its predecessor outwardly, was accompanied into space by the NASA *Explorer XXXI* satellite. These two spacecraft were complementary and a mission requirement was that they should be in close orbital proximity for at least a month after launch. This was necessary so that experiments conducted in each spacecraft could be performed coincidentally both in time and in space.

Alouette II is a substantially different spacecraft from Canada's first satellite, mainly because it follows an elliptical orbit rather than the circular orbit of *Alouette I*. It is still orbiting earth and providing upper atmospheric data.

DISCONTENTED COWS

Many of Canada's dairy cattle are suffering from a lack of phosphorus in their diets, according to Dr. D.E. Waldern, a nutritionist on the staff of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Agassiz (British Columbia) Research Station. The deficiency prevents the animals from reaching peak production, affects their digestion by hampering their use of energy and causes delayed and abnormal heat periods and lowered rates of conception.

Dr. Waldern says that the phosphorus needs of a cow depend on three factors - the weight of the cow, the amount of milk she is producing and the amount of phosphorus she obtains from feeds. He suggests that farmers feed a calcium-phosphorus supplement.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE (Continued from P. 2)

Most provinces recognize the need to grant such rights to the individual. Some provinces have already adopted either a charter of human rights or legislation to protect certain freedoms, and other provinces intend to follow suit shortly.

But the citizen's protection remains incomplete as these are isolated efforts. Why not unify and consolidate them?...

BILINGUALISM

We believe that language rights are essential not only for the individual but for the strength and unity of this country. Both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians must enjoy the fullest rights of citizenship. Wherever they live, they must feel at home.

Our policy of bilingualism has been widely misunderstood. It does not mean that every English-speaking Canadian must learn to speak French, any more than it means that every French-speaking Canadian must learn to speak English. It means that every Canadian will have access to public education in either official language, and will be free to use either language in dealing with the Federal Government and other public bodies, in all areas of the country where the size of the minority justifies it. Only when this has been achieved will all Canadians, of both languages, feel that the whole of Canada is their country....

Since our conference last year, several provinces have adopted measures to extend language rights. The Federal Government has introduced an Official Languages Bill which is intended to deal with matters within the federal jurisdiction. We realize that the extension of language rights across the country may cause technical and financial problems. We are ready to discuss these problems with the provinces, and to consider any proposals for assistance in solving them.

Now that we have taken the first steps in this direction, we cannot afford to hesitate or fall back. Language rights are too important to too many Canadians to be left without adequate protection in our law. We must place them beyond question and beyond attack by guaranteeing them to all Canadians in our revised constitution....

MONTHLY INDEX

(February 1969, Volume 24)

- Archaeology
Discovery of dinosaur, No. 7, P. 4
- Arts (see also Grants and Awards)
Additions to National Gallery, No. 8, P. 5
Eskimo book programme, No. 7, P. 3
Group of Seven exhibition, No. 7, P. 5
Royal Ontario Museum, No. 6, P. 5
- Aviation
Restored Japanese war planes, No. 8, P. 6
- Canada Council see Grants and Awards
- China
Recognition of People's Republic, No. 9, P. 3
- Commonwealth
Governor General's visit to Caribbean,
No. 8, P. 4
Report on conference by Prime Minister,
No. 6, P. 1
- Communications
France-Quebec letters on satellite communica-
tions, No. 7, P. 1
Third Canadian satellite, No. 9, P. 5
- Constitution and Government
Conference on constitution, No. 9, P. 1
- Construction
Home-building, 1968, No. 6, P. 5
Report of housing task force, No. 8, P. 1
- Education (see also Fisheries)
Report cards by computer, No. 6, P. 2
Study centre at Johns Hopkins, No. 6, P. 5
- External Affairs (see also China and Latin America)
New passport regulations, No. 7, P. 3
Statement by SSEA on Middle East,
No. 8, P. 5
- External Aid
Loan to Brazil, No. 6, P. 4
Relief to Nigeria, No. 9, P. 3
- Fisheries
School for fishermen, No. 9, P. 4
- France see Communications
- Government see Constitution and Government
- Grants and Awards
Canada Council arts grants, No. 6, P. 4
Conservation of wildlife trophy, No. 6, P. 5
National parks scholarships, No. 9, P. 4
- Health and Welfare
Safety Council conference, No. 7, P. 6
Traffic accidents, No. 8, P. 6
Welfare Council report, No. 7, P. 2
- Housing see Construction
- Indians and Eskimos see Arts
- Industry
Auto pact aid extended, No. 6, P. 6
CAE Industries open in U.S., No. 8, P. 5
- International Joint Commission (see also Pollution)
Report on lake levels, No. 8, P. 4
- Iran
Study of Crown jewels, No. 7, P. 2
- Japan see Aviation and Nuclear Energy
- Labour
Disputes in 1968, No. 8, P. 6
Employment statistics, No. 7, P. 6
Winter employment, No. 7, P. 4
Working mothers, No. 6, P. 6
- Latin America
Ministerial mission report, No. 8, P. 3
- Middle East see External Affairs
- National Defence
Norway's Defence Minister visits, No. 9, P. 3
Staff chief visits France, No. 6, P. 4
- National Research Council see Science
- Natural Resources (see also Grants and Awards and
Science)
Mineral production, No. 9, P. 4
Minerals in B.C., No. 6, P. 6
- Northern Affairs
Developing the North, No. 9, P. 3
- Norway see National Defence
- Nuclear Energy
Atomic data to Japan, No. 7, P. 4
- Passports see External Affairs
- Pollution
IJC meetings, No. 6, P. 4
Water-research centre, No. 7, P. 3
- Population see Vital Statistics
- Publications (see also Arts)
Canada handbook, No. 8, P. 5
Post-election map, No. 9, P. 4

Satellites see Communications

Science (see also Pollution)

- Discovery of dinosaur, No. 7, P. 4
- NRC tests ski speed, No. 6, P. 2
- Ocean resources survey, No. 6, P. 3
- Phosphorous content of milk, No. 9, P. 6
- Rocket probe of eclipse, No. 7, P. 5
- World body elects NRC man, No. 7, P. 6

Sharp, Mitchell see External Affairs

Sport see Science

Trudeau, Pierre Elliott see Commonwealth

United States (see also Education, Industry and Pollution)

- Messages to new and retiring Presidents, No. 7, P. 2

Vital Statistics

- Population by age groups, No. 8, P. 4

Canada Council see Grants and Awards
 Conservation of wildlife trophy, No. 6, P. 2
 National parks scholarships, No. 9, P. 4
 France see Communications
 School for fishermen, No. 9, P. 4
 Fisheries
 External Affairs (see also China and Latin America)
 Study centre at Johns Hopkins, No. 6, P. 2
 Report cards by computer, No. 6, P. 2
 Education (see also Fisheries)
 Report of housing task force, No. 8, P. 3
 Home-building, 1968-1969, No. 6, P. 3
 Construction and financing, No. 6, P. 3
 Conference on construction, No. 9, P. 1
 Constitution and Government
 at third Canadian satellite, No. 9, P. 2
 Communications, No. 6, P. 1
 Report on conference by Prime Minister, No. 8, P. 4
 Governor General's visit to Caribbean, No. 8, P. 4
 Commonwealth
 Recognition of People's Republic, No. 9, P. 3
 China
 China's need and motivation for satellite, No. 9, P. 3
 Canada Council see Grants and Awards
 Aviation
 Report on Japanese war planes, No. 8, P. 6
 Royal Ontario Museum, No. 8, P. 5
 Group of Seven exhibition, No. 7, P. 2
 Eskimo book programme, No. 7, P. 3
 Additions to National Gallery, No. 8, P. 5
 Arts (see also Grants and Awards)
 Vital Statistics
 Population by age groups, No. 8, P. 4

International Joint Commission (see also Pollution)
 Report on lake levels, No. 8, P. 4
 Study of Crown Jewels, No. 7, P. 2
 Japan see Aviation and Nuclear Energy
 Labour
 Disputes in 1968, No. 8, P. 6
 Employment statistics, No. 8, P. 6
 Winter employment, No. 7, P. 4
 Working mothers, No. 6, P. 5
 Latin America
 Ministerial mission report, No. 8, P. 3
 Middle East see External Affairs
 National Defence
 Norway's Defence Minister visits, No. 9, P. 3
 Staff chief visits France, No. 6, P. 3
 National Research Council see Science
 Natural Resources (see also Grants and Awards and Science)
 Mineral production, No. 9, P. 4
 Minerals in B.C., No. 6, P. 6
 Northern Affairs
 Developing the North, No. 9, P. 1
 Norway see National Defence
 Nuclear Energy
 Atomic date to Iran, No. 7, P. 4
 Passports see External Affairs
 Pollution
 IC meetings, No. 6, P. 4
 Water-research centre, No. 7, P. 3
 Population see Vital Statistics
 Publications (see also Arts)
 Canada handbook, No. 8, P. 2
 Post-election map, No. 9, P. 4