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## WITHDRAWAL OF RELIEF AIRLIFT FROM NIGERIA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the decision of the Canadian Government to withdraw the *Hercules* aircraft that had been placed at the disposal of the Canadian Red Cross to participate in its relief airlift from Fernando Po into the secessionist area of Nigeria. This decision was taken following the failure of the regime of Lieutenant-Colonel Ojukwu to respond to the appeal made by Prime Minister Trudeau to permit the Red Cross to operate a relief airlift by daylight into the rebel area. During the assignment to the airlift, the Canadian plane moved some 220 tons of relief into the secessionist area. Following the Nigerian ban on night flights, the Red Cross used the aircraft to move relief supplies from Europe and evacuees to Dahomey.

On November 4, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the Nigerian Government had agreed to permit a relief airlift by day, subject only to the condition that aircraft carrying arms would not be introduced into rebel-held territory during daylight. Such an arrangement would have increased greatly the quantity of airlift relief to the affected area. The proposal was communicated to the Biafran authorities by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It was discussed with them by Ambassador Lindt during two visits he made to the rebel area, during which he urged them to accept the proposal for daylight flights.

### DAYLIGHT FLIGHTS URGED

Despite these repeated efforts, the ICRC have been unable to hold out any hope that the proposal will be accepted by the Biafran authorities in the foreseeable future. Under these circumstances, the Canadian Government has no alternative but to withdraw its aircraft until such time as the Biafran authorities

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agree to daylight flights. The Government could not agree to have its plane participate in night flights since these have been banned by the Nigerian Government and the ban was recently reaffirmed. The Canadian Government wishes it to be clearly understood, however, that, if the Biafran authorities agree to daylight flights for ICRC planes, it would be prepared to send an aircraft back immediately to Fernando Po to participate in daylight relief flights.

In making this announcement, the Canadian Government appeals once again to the Biafran authorities to agree not only to daylight flights but also to land corridors in order to allow relief supplies to enter the area in the substantial quantities required to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population.

Apart from its participation in the airlift, the Canadian Government has allocated \$2,660,000 to the ICRC relief effort in Nigeria, including the rebel-held territory. Part of this amount has been spent on about 2,800 tons of food aid which has been delivered to both areas of need and is being utilized by the ICRC in its programme of relief. The remainder of the food aid, totalling \$1.6 million, the allocation of which was announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on November 26, is being accumulated. It will be shipped early in the new year at the request of the ICRC, which, in the next two months, will be receiving thousands of tons of supplies provided by other governments and relief agencies.

## CONTRIBUTION TO UNRWA

Subject to approval by Parliament, Canada will make a contribution for 1969 of a total value of \$1,200,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. This contribution will consist of \$500,000 in cash and \$700,000 in wheat, or wheat flour.

Mr. J.P. Goyer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who made the announcement at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, said that this contribution was indicative of the continued support by the Government and the people of Canada for the United Nations and its social, economic and humanitarian activities. It showed their appreciation, he said, of the Agency's invaluable efforts to help relieve the plight of the Palestine refugees.

## McLAREN FILMS AT QUEBEC MUSEUM

Some 15 films by Norman McLaren of the National Film Board were shown at the Quebec Museum, in late November.

One of McLaren's pupils observed that the films demonstrated the evolution of McLaren's techniques and illustrated the periods of his greatest activity.

Norman McLaren was born in Stirling, Scotland, where, at the age of 18, he first turned to the film art as a means of self-expression. Since he could not afford a camera or projector, he began his work by painstakingly removing the emulsion from a used copy of a commercial film and by applying coloured inks directly to the transparent surface with a paintbrush. The result was an abstract film of rhythmic coloured designs.

With the help of the School of Fine Arts, which he attended, McLaren made his first film on current events, *Seven Till Five*. The success of this film at an amateur festival won him a modest contribution for his next production, *Camera Makes Whoopee*. He was shortly invited to work for the Film Division of the General Post Office in London, where he developed his skill under the guidance of Alberto Cavalcanti and Evelyn Cherry and directed four films: *News for the Navy*, *Book Bargain*, *Money a Pickle*, and *Love on the Wing*. In the last film, which was the first serious attempt at using the techniques of animation without a camera, McLaren created synthetic sound, "drawing it" on the film by means of pen and ink. During the course of these experiments, he developed a remarkable scale of semi-musical sound effects, mainly percussive.

All his films after 1939, at which time he had gone to live in New York, are examples of animation without the use of a camera, in which the drawings are traced directly on the 35 mm. celluloid with a tubular pen and india ink. The perfection of this technique enabled McLaren to obtain a chromatic scale extending over five octaves, with the effect of about a dozen percussion instruments and ten degrees of force.

Among his productions, the shorts *Scherzo*, *Allegro* and *Loops* are the only examples of films the image and sound of which were produced without any dramatic, mechanical or optical means. They were made solely by means of pen and ink.

Since he joined the NFB in 1941, McLaren has produced numerous colour and black-and-white films, including *Là-haut sur ces montagnes*, *La poulette grise*, *Chairy Tale*, *Neighbours*, and *Begone Dull Care*.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PAYS OFF

Dr. M.F. Clarke, director of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Agassiz Research Station in British Columbia, has compiled figures on the past ten years of research at the station, which show that the staff of 11 scientists saves farmers in the Fraser Valley over \$3.5 million a year. The cost of running the station, including equipment, is about \$260,000.

The breakdown he gave in a recent report was as follows: research on fruit-rot control saved farmers \$800,000; station recommendations on the use of chemicals for weed control contributed another \$1,200,000; station recommendations on the use of fertilizers for corn and peas saved \$400,000; research on forage production and nutrition added another \$280,000; and experiments on force moulting of laying birds saved farmers another \$75,000.

A station experiment demonstrated that dairy calves could be raised for beef, resulting in price increases for calves. A conservative estimate places this increase at \$750,000 in the Fraser Valley alone.

## NATIONAL HOCKEY TEAM NEW DEAL

The future of Canada's national hockey team has been the subject of several meetings in the past few weeks between officials of the Federal Government and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

As a result of the discussions, a meeting was held recently between Mr. John Munro, the Minister responsible for the development of amateur sports activity, and Mr. Earl Dawson, President of the CAHA, at which it was agreed that the Federal Government should make available to the CAHA the funds necessary to operate the national team during the 1968-69 season.

Mr. Dawson agreed to recommend to the executive board of the CAHA that control and operation of the national team be turned over to a new corporation, tentatively named "Hockey Canada". This body would begin to handle the affairs of the national team with the 1969-70 season; its board would be composed of representatives of the CAHA, the public and the Canadian professional hockey teams.

Mr. Munro noted that the CAHA would continue to hold the international affiliation that entitles Canada to participate in international tournaments, while the new corporation would provide the team that was to participate in tournaments requiring national representation.

## AECL HEAVY-WATER PLANT

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has announced that it will build a heavy-water production plant with an initial capacity of 400 tons a year, adjacent to the Douglas Point nuclear-power station near Kincardine, Ontario, on the shores of Lake Huron. The estimated cost is \$65 million, construction is expected to take three years.

Greater supplies of heavy water are necessary for the expanding nuclear-power programme in Canada and to support AECL's marketing operations in other countries.

Ontario Hydro has announced that it will build a 3-million-kilowatt nuclear station near the Douglas Point site, which will double the total capacity of nuclear-power stations of Canadian design that are in operation, under construction, or committed.

Steam, first from the present Douglas Point power station and then from the new Ontario Hydro station, will be used in the AECL heavy-water production plant.

Existing heavy-water production plants in Canada will not be able to supply enough heavy water for the nuclear-power stations of specifically Canadian type that are already committed. The Deuterium of Canada Limited plant at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, is more than two years behind schedule getting into production. Canadian General Electric Company Limited is building a heavy-water plant at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, which is to go into operation in October 1969. CGE has indicated that it is not prepared to enlarge its present plant until experience has been gained in its operation. The total production capacity of the two plants is to be 800 tons a year.

AECL has underwritten the sale of 5,000 tons of heavy water each from Deuterium of Canada Limited and Canadian General Electric Company Limited, within a maximum delivery period of 12½ years.

A nuclear-power station requires about a ton of heavy-water for every 1,000 kilowatts of its capacity.

Canada's growing nuclear-power programme and the rapidly-increasing interest in heavy-water moderated power stations in other countries could create a need for a commitment to build additional heavy-water production capacity by 1971 or 1972.

### OTHER CANADIAN-TYPE STATIONS

Besides the new station just announced, Ontario Hydro has under construction the 2-million kilowatt Pickering nuclear-power station, whose four units are scheduled to come into service successively between 1971 and 1973.

The Indian Department of Atomic Energy is building the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, which will have two reactors and a total electrical output of 400,000 kilowatts. A duplicate of this station is in the initial stages of construction near Madras. These units are a near copy of the Douglas Point nuclear-power stations.

Canadian General Electric Company Limited is building the Karachi Nuclear Power Project for Pakistan, which will have an electrical output of 125,000 kilowatts.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, in co-operation with Hydro-Quebec, is building the 250,000-kilowatt Gentilly nuclear-power station on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, about halfway between Montreal and Quebec.

The prototype Nuclear-Power Demonstration station near Rolphton, Ontario, which has been in operation since 1962, has an electrical output of 25,000 kilowatts.

The Douglas Point nuclear-power station, which first produced electricity in January 1967, has an output of 208,000 kilowatts.

AECL is also offering the CANDU nuclear-power station in the export market and will, of necessity, guarantee the supply of heavy water for such plants. Such a requirement might rise to 400 tons a year by the early 1970s.

## MEDICAL MISSION TO SAIGON

A Canadian medical mission has left for South Vietnam to study the possibility of re-activating the Canadian Tuberculosis clinic at Quang-Ngai, 350 miles north of Saigon.

The team, which is headed by Robert W. McLaren, acting director of the Advisers Division of the Canadian International Development Agency, includes Dr. Guy Cardinal, director of the T.B. Division, Department of Health, Quebec, and Dr. C.W.L. Jeanes of Ottawa, executive secretary of the Canadian T.B. Association.

Announcing the departure of the mission, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs, said that Canadian aid to South Vietnam, which began in 1955, had reached a value of \$5,786,200 by the end of 1968. This includes a \$2.5-million civilian re-

habilitation centre at Qui-Nhon, some 250 miles north of Saigon.

The Quang-Ngai clinic, built to serve an area where seven per cent of the population has tuberculosis, consists of a two-storey building with 80 beds. During the TET offensive early this year, the nine Canadians staffing the clinic were evacuated to Saigon. However, the director of the clinic, Dr. Michel Jutras of Montreal, returned to Quang-Ngai in February and has remained there. Another Canadian, Arthur Ludwick, an X-ray technician, is working with Dr. Jutras.

The visiting Canadian team will re-examine the Quang-Ngai project in the light of new techniques developed in the control of tuberculosis, including the establishment of small T.B. clinics and increasing immunization doses.

### NEW ENVOY TO PRAGUE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Mr. T.B.B. Wainman-Wood as Canadian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He replaces Mr. Malcolm Bow, who has been appointed Head of the Disarmament Division of the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Wainman-Wood served with Canadian diplomatic missions in Havana from 1946 to 1948 and in Helsinki from 1952 to 1955. He attended the National Defence College in Kingston, Ontario, from 1955 to 1956 and was on loan to the Prime Minister's Office the following year. Appointed First Secretary in Warsaw in 1957, Mr. Wainman-Wood served as Chargé d'Affaires at the post from 1958 to 1959. He was First Secretary and later Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris before returning to Ottawa in 1963 and, since 1965, he has been High Commissioner for Canada in Cyprus.

### URBAN TRANSPORT RESEARCH UNIT

The Minister of Transport announced recently that he had directed the Transportation Policy and Research Branch of his Department to develop plans for establishment of an urban transportation unit in the Department of Transport designed to help develop the role of the Federal Government in the collection of data and in research and experimentation in urban transportation problems. In formulating a federal programme, the unit will work with interested federal departments and agencies concerned with urban transportation problems, including the Research Division of the Canadian Transport Commission and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It will also maintain liaison with the appropriate agencies of other levels of government which have more direct responsibility for urban transportation.

Establishment of the unit is part of a plan to encourage the development of a rational approach to solving the transportation problems of Canadian cities. It is suggested that Canada cannot maintain a healthy economy if traffic congestion and inadequate public transportation facilities injure the productivity of the cities. Since urban transportation contributes approximately one-fifth of the cost of all urban economic activity, measures to improve the efficiency

of urban transportation can be beneficial both to national economy and to the quality of living of most Canadians.

### GOODNESS FLAKES

Instant fruit-sauce flakes in a wide variety of popular flavours and colours are a versatile new food ingredient, says John Kitson, a food technologist employed at the Summerland Research Station of the federal Department of Agriculture.

The flakes can be reconstituted into a sauce in a few seconds by mixing them with cold water, and thick purées for use as sundae toppings can be made by mixing equal volumes of water and flakes.

Dry flakes which can be used as a stable, low-cost fruit ingredient for packaged cake and muffin mixes, can also be compressed into discs, tablets, granules or bars. These can be used to add colour and flavour to packaged breakfast cereals or candy.

The new product, which is not yet in use commercially, was developed at the Research Station. The flakes were made by blending fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, cranberries, blueberries, black currants or bananas with varying amounts of applesauce, then drying the mixture on a double-drum drier.

The drier, which looks like a clothes-wringer, compresses the mixture which clings to the rollers. As it rolls round on the drum, it is cut by doctor blades and taken off in sheets. When cool, the dry sheets are crumbled into flakes.

### LABOUR FORCE

Total employment in Canada declined by 30,000 to 7,677,000 from October to November 1968. The decrease was somewhat less than the average decline from October to November for the past several years.

Unemployment increased by 50,000 to 338,000. The labour force increased by 20,000 to 8,015,000, whereas it usually decreases during this period.

Compared to that of a year ago, the labour force increased substantially by 317,000, or 4.1 per cent. Employment was higher by 268,000, or 3.6 per cent; unemployment was higher by 49,000.