



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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BIG "YEAR" OPENED JULY 1

On July 1, 90 years after Confederation, Canada joined 56 other nations of the world in launching the most extraordinary scientific adventure ever undertaken. This is the International Geophysical Year (IGY), when measurements will be taken all over the earth on such phenomena as glaciers, ocean currents, the upper atmosphere, the aurora, meteors, the earth's magnetism, and the sun's radiation. From a world-wide scale of measurements scientists hope to find answers to many questions about the earth and its natural forces.

Improvements are likely to follow in weather forecasting, in long-distance radio communications, in navigation and air travel, in world mapping and surveying, in exploration for oils and minerals. The IGY will lead to other benefits which cannot yet be predicted. Much new knowledge about man's physical environment will be put together for future uses.

The "Year" will really extend for 18 months to the end of 1958, and several of the studies will continue beyond the official closing. Total costs of the IGY are estimated at several hundred millions of dollars; direct and indirect expenditures may run to \$2 billion. Overall costs of the United States programme may reach \$500 million; and Russian activities are of comparable size.

More than 5,000 scientists will take part in the Geophysical Year, supported by thousands of technicians, service personnel, pilots, seamen and mountaineers. Ships will cruise remote oceanic areas taking measurements of

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currents, the ocean floor, the earth's magnetism and gravity. Balloons and aircraft will be used to explore high levels of air from the Arctic to the Antarctic and around the band of the equator. Expeditions in Both polar regions will investigate glaciers, tides, the aurora, cosmic rays, and earth tremours. All over the world rockets will carry instruments 50 to 160 miles high into the mysterious layers of the ionosphere, to radio information back to earth about temperatures and winds, air pressures and the sun's activity. Most spectacular of all, the Americans and the Russians plan to launch artificial satellites, "man-made moons" which will be shot beyond the earth's atmosphere into the dark vacuum of outer space. If successful, the satellites will tell scientists many things they wish to know about the sun's full radiation, about meteoric dust in space, about the size and shape of the earth itself.

Canada is one of the largest and most significant areas of the IGY, with land bordering on three oceans, with broad areas in the Arctic, and lying under the maximum zone of the Northern Lights. About 80 stations in Canada, from coast to coast and extending to within 500 miles of the North Pole, are now ready for the big task. Many of these are regular weather stations which are now equipped to handle additional measurements.

Final details of the Canadian programme have just been issued by the Canadian National Committee for the IGY. This Committee was or-

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ganized three years ago by the National Research Council. It represents federal government departments and universities across Canada which have problems in geophysics. Chairman of the Canadian Committee is Dr. D.C. Rose, expert in cosmic rays at the NRC. Dr. Rose is also chairman of a small co-ordinating group which includes Dr. C.S. Beals (Dominion Astronomer), Mr. F.C. Davies (Assistant Chief Scientist of the Defence Research Board), and Dr. D.W.R. McKinley (Assistant Director of NRC's radio and electrical engineering division).

Highlights of the Canadian Programme

A chain of Canadian weather stations stretching from Alert, on northern Ellesmere Island, to Winnipeg, is part of a great band of meteorological observatories extending to the South Pole. The object of this pole-to-pole link-up is to learn exactly how heat and cold are exchanged between the tropics and the poles, and how events in the high levels of air affect weather factors at ground level.

Canada will play a big part in the world study of the aurora. Two lines of auroral stations are now spaced out under the zone of the Northern Lights, one line passing through Fort Churchill, the other still farther West. Here measurements will be made continuously by photography, radar, and other methods for recording light intensities and the gases present in the aurora. Across Canada thousands of visual studies of the Northern Lights will be made by trained amateur observers. By combining all the information complete records of the aurora in Canada will be obtained and then transferred to maps. A map will be made up for each 15 minutes of auroral occurrence. The field programme will be directed largely from the University of Saskatchewan; the compiling and mapping will be done in Ottawa at the National Research Council. During the IGY, when the sun will be near the peak of its sunspot cycle, Northern Lights will be more frequent and spectacular than at other times. Scientists want to know basic facts about the aurora, how it is formed and why it occurs as it does; but the study may also assist radio science, weather forecasting, and extend our knowledge of the sun and the earth's outer atmosphere.

For research in cosmic rays a mountain-top observatory has just been completed on Sulphur Mountain, near Banff, at an altitude of 7,500 feet. At this elevation the bombarding particles are less affected by collisions with air molecules than they are at sea level. On Sulphur Mountain the intensities of incoming cosmic rays, as they vary with the sun's activity will be recorded by "neutron counters", special Geiger tubes which are connected to automatic recording equipment. Cosmic ray "telescopes" will also be used to measure the angle at which the particles approach.

Cosmic rays appear to come from outer space though their intensity is sometimes influenced by storms in the sun's atmosphere. They enter the earth's atmosphere constantly and from all directions. They are changed particles, that is atoms or parts of atoms, some of which have extremely high energies and great penetrating power. Cosmic ray research over the past 50 years has helped to open up the world of the atom; their further study may reveal much about the nature of the universe.

Two glaciological expeditions in Canada are already at work, one on the Salmon River Glacier in British Columbia, the other on the icecap of Ellesmere Island, the most northern territory of Canada. The quantity of the world's water which is trapped on ice is important in determining weather conditions, sea levels and ocean currents. Only by measurements over many years can scientists discover whether the world's ice deposits are decreasing or whether we are on the verge of a new ice age. The deep layers of glaciers may reveal the age of the ice masses and how fast they have been accumulating; they may also give clues to meteorological conditions of previous centuries.

At many locations in Canada radio "sounding" will explore the ionosphere. This is a region of electrically charged gases extending from about 50 to 250 miles above the earth, and which is extremely useful to man because it reflects radio waves over long distances, linking stations all over the world. Unfortunately the ionosphere is unstable, and frequently long-range radio communications break down, especially at times when the sun is unusually active. The theory is that sun flares -- violent eruptions in the sun's atmosphere which occur with the sunspot cycle -- greatly alter the electrical properties of the ionosphere, and either break up or lower the reflecting layers. The choice of wavelengths used in broadcasting is critical during such disturbances. New techniques are being developed to extend the range of radio and television; but big improvements may require a better understanding of the ionosphere.

The meteor programme of the IGY is not designed to answer practical questions; but information about meteors is of increasing value to engineers who need to know more about the upper atmosphere, and even about space itself. The number of meteors arriving in the earth's atmosphere directly affects the electrical properties of the upper levels of air, as well as the dust content of the air in general. Radar echoes from meteor trails serve as a check on upper atmosphere conditions; photographic timing of the speed of meteors shows how fast the meteors are being slowed down, and this measure of air density is of interest both to weathermen and to ballistic experts working on problems of long-range missiles. Some investigators have related meteor showers

OVERSEAS TEACHERS. Thirty-four Department of National Defence school teachers from almost all areas of Canada are scheduled to sail for Europe in August to take up two-year teaching appointments in Canadian Army schools in Germany and Belgium, Army Headquarters has announced.

Majority of the teachers will leave Quebec City aboard the MV "Arosa Sun" August 12 and are scheduled to arrive at Bremerhaven, Germany, August 22. They will replace teachers now on the Continent whose two-year terms have expired.

In all, the Army has 97 Canadian teachers in Germany and Belgium. They are responsible for the education of some 2,000 children of soldiers serving with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group and supporting units, from kindergarten to the Grade 13 level.

The teachers will be appointed to schools in Soest, Werl and Hemer, Germany; and Antwerp Belgium. They will be teaching children of dependents with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, which will be relieving the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group this fall.

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"OPERATION NORS '57"

With the increase in activities in Canada's northland, the volume of supplies and equipment carried in the Department of Transport's marine operations to the Arctic has been increasing every year. A new record volume of approximately 11,000 tons of cargo will be taken north in the Department's "Operation Nors '57" during the 1957 navigation season.

As a result of this increase, this year the Department will have to ship an L.C.M. landing craft and a 25-ton mobile crane to Resolute Bay, the main Arctic distributing centre located within 1,000 miles of the North Pole, to add to the loading and ship-to-shore equipment already there. Stevedores will help unload the 7,600 tons of cargo destined for joint Canada-United States weather stations.

"Operation Nors '57" commenced this year with the departure from Montreal on June 26 of the Department of Transport's icebreakers "N.B. McLean" and "Montcalm", carrying 600 and 400 tons of supplies respectively. Both vessels were headed for the Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay where they will put in operation the aids to navigation for the navigation season and maintain a patrol of these waters.

The Department of Transport's Arctic supply ship, C.G.S. "C.D. Howe" sailed from Montreal on June 27 with more than a thousand tons of cargo in her hold and a full list of government officials, Eskimos who are returning to their homes after having been hospitalized in Canadian hospitals, and others.

The "C.D. Howe" has an itinerary which will take her to 29 northern outposts, six more than in previous years, to deliver supplies

ECOSOC SESSION. Dr. R. A. MacKay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations New York, is Canadian Representative to the 24th session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which is being held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from July 2 to August 2, 1957. The Canadian Delegation includes four alternate representatives: Dr. G.F. Davidson, Deputy Minister, of Welfare, Mr. M.H. Wershof, Permanent Representative of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, Dr. O.J. Firestone, Department of Trade and Commerce and Mr. S. Pollock, Department of Finance.

Members of the Canadian Delegation also attended special meetings of two committees of the whole, the Co Ordination Committee and the Technical Assistance Committee, which convened in Geneva on June 25.

The Economic and Social Council comprises eighteen members of the United Nations, each of which holds office for a term of three years. Canada's present term of office as a member of the Council will expire at the end of 1958.

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and mail, land officials at different posts, take on new passengers and make possible the administration of governmental responsibilities including the health and welfare of Eskimos. The supply ship will touch at ten outposts in the Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, then on to Pond Inlet on Baffin Island, before proceeding to Resolute Bay to rendezvous with other vessels of "Operation Nors '57" on August 10.

The main convoy of "Operation Nors '57" will sail from Quebec City on July 31 after loading at Montreal and proceeding downriver independently. The convoy will consist of the Department of Transport's powerful icebreaker C.G.S. "d'Iberville" with 408 tons of cargo, the freighter "Federal Voyager" with 4,100 tons of dry cargo, and the tanker "Sea Transport" with 3,507 tons of fuel oil and gasoline.

In Lancaster Sound, well above the Arctic Circle, the main convoy will be joined by the icebreaker "N.B. McLean", which will be temporarily detached from Hudson Bay patrol duties. On arrival at Resolute Bay, the freighter and tanker will be unloaded by means of ship's landing craft and L.C.M.'s. Mobile cranes, trucks and other cargo-handling facilities will be used to transport the dry goods from the "Federal Voyager" and fuel hose supported by floats will be used to pump ashore the fuel oil from the "Sea Transport". Stevedores taken north aboard the "d'Iberville" will be housed aboard the "C.D. Howe" during the unloading operations. When the work is completed, they will be flown out to Montreal.

When the operations at Resolute Bay are

well under way, the powerful "d'Iberville" will make a lone dash for the Department of Transport weather station at Eureka on the west coast of Ellesmere Island and then proceed to the R.C.M.P. post at Alexandria Fjord on the east coast of the island. Both these outposts are located within 750 miles of the North Pole. With delivery of her 408 tons of supplies to these two outposts, the "d'Iberville" will proceed south towards Hudson Bay for orders.

In the meanwhile, with unloading completed at Resolute Bay, the icebreaker "N.B. McLean" will escort the freighter and tanker as far south as the entrance to the Hudson Strait where she will resume her patrol of these waters. During her absence from the Hudson Strait, patrol duties will be carried on by the "Montcalm" and the departmental vessel "Edward Cornwallis" from Halifax. While in these waters the "Edward Cornwallis" is scheduled to deliver approximately 750 tons of supplies to some seven outposts and to act as a utility ship.

The "C.D. Howe", after acting as mother ship during unloading operations at Resolute Bay, will make a short run to Grise Fjord on the southern tip of Ellesmere Island, then proceed southward, visiting sixteen outposts before completing her 1957 Eastern Arctic Patrol. The vessel will then proceed south towards the Bay for orders.

The "N.B. McLean" is scheduled to remain on patrol in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay waters until all shipping activities have ceased in that area and will be required to close down aids to navigation stations before returning to Quebec.

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MONEY TO BURN. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces that the value of shipments of Canada's tobacco products industry in 1956 (excluding excise duties and taxes) increased 4.4 per cent to \$169,530,000 from \$162,383,000 in 1955. Excise duties and taxes rose to \$274,753,000 from \$254,271,000, boosting total value of shipments to \$444,283,000 from \$416,653,000. Number of establishments declined to 35 from 40 in 1955, but employees increased to 7,828 from 7,470 and their salaries and wages to \$26,448,000 from \$25,119,000. Cost of materials also climbed to \$89,887,000 from \$84,439,000.

Value of shipments in 1956 were as follows: plug and twist chewing tobacco, \$2,624,000 (\$3,042,000 a year earlier); plug smoking tobacco, \$431,000 (\$618,000); fine cut, \$46,480,000 (\$52,131,000); coarse cut, \$6,699,000 (\$7,204,000); leaf tobacco, \$45,000 (\$46,000); snuff, \$2,136,000 (\$2,194,000); cigars, \$19,724,000 (\$19,360,000); Cigarettes, \$366,114,000 (\$332,012,000); and all other products, \$30,000 (\$46,000).

CANADIANS WIN: Two stretcher-bearer teams of 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group placed first and second in the British Army competition for the Connaught Challenge Shield at the All Arms Training Centre at Sennelager, Germany, 40 miles east of the Canadian Brigade camps.

The eight-man regimental stretcher-bearer team of the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry scored the most points followed closely by the team of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Under simulated battle conditions, the Canadian stretcher-bearers competed against 16 top teams from British battalions stationed in Germany and the United Kingdom.

British units have been competing annually for the Connaught Challenge Shield since it was donated by the Duke of Connaught in 1911. When the Duke was Governor-General of Canada his youngest daughter Patricia gave her name to the PPCLI on its founding in August 1914.

This is the third time that Canadian units have participated in the competition. Two years ago the trophy was won by the 2nd Battalion, PPCLI and last year the 1st Battalion, PPCLI came second.

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RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC: Railway freight loaded at stations in Canada during 1956 amounted to 154,835,815 tons, of which nine products accounted for 67,356,589 or 43.5 per cent, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement. Loadings of manufactures and miscellaneous products totalled 38,371,347 tons, 24.8 per cent, agricultural products 28,966,251 tons, 18.7 per cent; forest products 16,945,331 tons, 10.9 per cent; animals and animal products 1,314,486 tons, 0.8 per cent, and l.c.l. freight 1,881,811 tons, 1.2 per cent.

Ontario and Quebec accounted for more than half of total loadings of freight in 1956. Ontario reported 46,677,845 tons (30.1 per cent of the total), Quebec 40,177,297 tons (25.9 per cent), Saskatchewan 15,702,381 tons (10.1 per cent), British Columbia 13,295,008 tons (8.6 per cent), Alberta 13,252,869 tons (8.6 per cent), Nova Scotia 11,209,107 tons (7.2 per cent), Manitoba 7,930,723 tons (5.1 per cent), New Brunswick 4,831,174 tons (3.1 per cent), Newfoundland 1,407,867 tons (0.9 per cent), and Prince Edward Island 351,544 tons (0.2 per cent).

Freight received from United States rail connections destined to Canadian points totalled 15,392,017 tons in 1956 and the amount received but destined to foreign points amounted to 17,395,472 tons. Of the amount destined to Canadian points, 10,467,444 tons entered Canada at Ontario points, 2,745,815 tons at Quebec points, and 929,498 at British Columbia points.

HIGH COMMISSIONER NAMED: Mr. George Drew has been named Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, effective August 1. Mr. Drew's appointment was announced June 25 in London, England, by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

Mr. Drew, a native of Guelph, Ontario, was Premier of Ontario before he assumed national leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1948. From that year until ill health forced his resignation last September, Mr. Drew was Leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Commons.

The London post has been vacant since May 8, when the former High Commissioner, Mr. Norman Robertson, left to become Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

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MUTUAL AID PROGRAMME: Mr. Howard Green, Acting Minister of Defence Production, announced June 27 that arrangements had been completed with the United States Defence Department under which Canada will participate through its Mutual Aid programme in the supply by the United States of Canadian-produced CF 100 all-weather aircraft to Belgium. The CF 100 aircraft was selected by the Belgian Government as being best suited to meet its all-weather aircraft requirements.

Under the Canadian Mutual Aid programme, Canada's share will include the supply of initial spares for the aircraft, spare engines, ground support and test equipment, training equipment and conversion training for pilots for the operation of the aircraft. Deliveries of the aircraft and supporting equipment will commence this year and will be completed by the end of 1958.

The programme is expected to cost in the order of \$43,000,000 of which Canada's share under our Mutual Aid programme will be 25 per cent of the total programme.

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VISITS FORCES: Canada's new Minister of National Defence, the Honourable George R. Pearkes, VC, CB, DSO, MC, made a flying visit to the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group at Soest, Germany, June 27.

On his arrival, Mr. Pearkes was met by a 100-man guard of honour from the 1st Battalion of his former regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Guns of the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, fired a 17-gun salute. He had luncheon with senior officers of the Canadian NATO formation. Later he conferred with the commander of the formation, Brig. Roger Rowley, of Ottawa.

It was Mr. Pearkes' second visit to the 2nd Brigade in the past 11 months. He earlier saw the overseas formation last July among a group of Canadian Parliamentarians. At that time he warmly praised the brigade in the House of Commons for its efficiency and conduct in Europe.

MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER: The following message on the occasion of the July 1 observance of Canada's National Day was sent from London by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who is attending the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers:

"It would have been my wish to be in Canada on this the ninetieth anniversary of Confederation and the birth of our nation; but the swift march of events has made it necessary for me to be here in London at this important conference of the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth.

"Ninety years is but a heartbeat in the life of a nation, but the passage of the years has brought to our country vast material developments undreamt of by our forefathers.

"In the preservation of spiritual values also, Canada has played a magnificent role in world affairs. In two world wars, Canadians of every racial origin joined in common sacrifice to maintain freedom and preserve peace.

"Our country will, I am sure, contribute in ever increasing measure to the maintenance of freedom, in co-operation with the nations of the Commonwealth, the United States and other nations of the Free World. We have no pages of hatred in our book of life. Canada will do her part to achieve that permanent world peace which is the earnest desire of all peoples of goodwill.

"It is my hope that in the larger role which Canada will play in the days ahead, Canadians will use their power and influence with humility, tolerance and forbearance. It is in that spirit that I extend greetings to my fellow Canadians on our National Day."

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BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION: A majestic display of Canadiana took place at Dortmund, Germany last week-end to mark Dominion Day in Germany. The celebrations, marking Canada's 90th birthday, were staged by soldiers and their families with the Canadian NATO formation in Germany, the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

More than 12,000 soldiers and members of their families congregated Saturday with thousands of European and American guests in one of West German's largest outdoor arenas, the Rote Erde stadium. The giant field day featured a gallery of sports events, a flag-decked Canadian-style midway and a spectacular military tattoo.

The two-hour military tattoo, highlight of the day's activities, took place in the afternoon. Against a backdrop of a giant Canadian coat of arms, the story of the birth and growth of Canada was told by a commentator.

Events following included a performance of precision foot drill by 300 men from the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment; a fencing fantasia and offerings from a 100-man choral group from the 1st Battalion, Le Royal 22e Regiment; and a massed feu de joie and 21-gun salute.

BIG "YEAR" OPENED JULY 1
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with periods of rainfall, but the significance of this relation is not yet generally accepted. One of the best known annual meteor showers occurs near August 12.

The IGY aims to collect basic facts about meteors, for example their quantity, annual and daily variations, and distribution by size. Several stations in Canada, including NRC's new meteor observatory at Springhill, will use special cameras, radar, and light analysers; several thousand volunteers will assist by observing meteors in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Rockets are the newest tool for upper atmosphere research. Launched from the ground, from aircraft or balloons, a rocket can carry instruments well up into the ionosphere. The measurements of air density, temperatures, winds, magnetism, and cosmic rays, are transmitted by radio from the rocket before it plunges back to earth. About 75 rockets will be launched at the multi-million-dollar site at Fort Churchill. This project is part of the United States programme in rocketry which also includes launchings in the Pacific and the Antarctic. Britain, France, Russia, and Japan will also use rockets as part of their IGY programme.

Canada will join other nations around the world in a continuous watch on the sun during the IGY. This "solar patrol" will photograph the sun's face every minute or so, and warnings of unusual activity will be sent through a radio network to all stations interested in the study of solar flares. In Canada a photographic record will be made by the Dominion Observatory. At the same time the sun's radio output at particular wavelengths will be continuously recorded from dawn to dusk, fair weather or foul, by the "solar noise" observatories of the NRC and the Defence Research Board. Similar records on a different wavelength will be made at David Dunlap Observatory near Toronto.

Scientists of the Hydrographic Service and the Fisheries Research Board will assist in the global study of the oceans undertaken by the IGY. In our three bordering oceans they will investigate sea levels, temperatures, salt content, and the movements of deep currents. Others in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will support the long-term networks which are set up to obtain a broad world picture in geomagnetism, gravity, seismology, longitudes and latitudes.

An event of special interest will occur in April 1958, when Canadian engineers will blast the top off Ripple Rock, an obstruction to shipping in the Strait of Georgia at Vancouver Island. The resulting shock waves will be recorded at a number of places in the interior of the continent.

Only in recent years could a study as big as the IGY be attempted. It is made possible by air travel, electronic computers, new techniques in radio and radar, improved photography and spectroscopy, and the remote vision provided by rockets and satellites. Just as significant for many observers is the concerted effort and good will between nations which is making the study truly international.

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QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOLARSHIP. The Department of National Health and Welfare has announced that Miss Margaret Anglin of Owne Sound, Ontario, has been awarded the Queen Elizabeth Scholarship to attend the Eliot-Pearson School for Nursery School and Kindergarten Teaching at Medford, Massachusetts, during the academic year 1957-58. This School is affiliated with Tufts University at Medford.

The Queen Elizabeth Scholarship, which was offered at the time of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by the Eliot-Pearson School (then called the Nursery Training School of Boston), provides for a year's tuition, room and board for a Canadian student. Miss Anglin, the winner of this year's award, will take the one year graduate course leading to the Nursery Training School Diploma. The fourth candidate to receive a Queen Elizabeth Scholarship, Miss Anglin is graduating in Arts this year from Victoria College, University of Toronto. She has had considerable experience as a volunteer worker in church nursery school and community centre playroom work. She has also assisted in the Children's Department of the Owen Sound Public Library and has attended a Counsellor Training Course under the Physical Education Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

The Scholarship Selection Committee is broadly representative on a national basis and includes in its membership nursery school, education, and child welfare authorities from all regions of Canada.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS. The National Research Council of Canada has awarded 18 Medical Research Fellowships for the year 1957-58. Total value of the Awards is \$49,200, plus travelling allowances when required.

All Fellowship holders are medical graduates who will engage in research in the medical sciences. Fifteen of the awards will be held in Canadian universities, three in the United States, and one in Italy.

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TOURING PLAYERS. The Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation will send out its first touring company this winter, it was announced by Michael Langham, Festival Artistic Director. Although details have not been completed, the plan envisages an eighteen-member group of the Stratford Festival company visiting major centres in eastern Canada and the United States.