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## CANADA AND NATO

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau made the following statement to the House of Commons recently regarding the NATO ministerial meeting held in Brussels on November 15 and 16:

As Honourable Members will be aware, the regular semi-annual meeting of the North Atlantic Council in ministerial session, which is customarily held in December, was advanced this year to permit consideration of the consequences for the alliance of the situation created by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Canada was represented at this meeting by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence....

The ministers of the 15 countries participating in the meeting were unanimous in their condemnation of Soviet armed intervention in the internal affairs of another country and they agreed that the resulting situation had created an element of uncertainty about future Soviet intentions as they affect the security of the West. In these circumstances, they reaffirmed their determination to defend the members of the alliance against any armed attack in accordance with the Treaty. They also indicated that any Soviet intervention directly or indirectly affecting the situation in Europe or in the Mediterranean would create an international crisis with grave consequences. They could not remain indifferent to any development which threatened the security of the members of the alliance.

The members participating in NATO's integrated defence programme agreed that, in the circumstances, there was a need to reassess their defences, and indicated various measures they were taking to insure that the security of NATO was being maintained at an adequate level.

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At the same time, they reaffirmed NATO's determination to pursue the long-term goal of *détente* in East-West relations and to exploit all opportunities to make progress in disarmament.

In their statements, the Canadian ministers cautioned against the alliance over-reacting to Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia which it had agreed were not directed specifically against members of NATO.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested that, while it was natural in the present circumstances to stress the defensive character of the alliance, it was essential that NATO should seek, and should be seen to be seeking, all reasonable opportunities to resume the dialogue with the Soviet Union and thus to promote, in due course, progress towards the peaceful settlement of the issues facing Europe.

## REVIEW OF DEFENCE POLICY

The Minister of National Defence explained that Canada was proceeding with its review of defence policy. Meanwhile, he said we are maintaining our

professional forces in Europe and in Canada at their high level of training, equipment and operational readiness.

Arising out of the decision to close one of the three air-bases which we occupy in Germany (Zweibrucken), we had planned to reduce the aircraft of our air division by approximately 20 per cent. However, we felt that, until there has been a better opportunity for the Canadian Government to assess the aftermath of the Czech crisis, both in the light of the results of this meeting and in the light of our own review of defence policy, it would be prudent to defer a final decision on our part as to whether or not the Air Division should be maintained at its present levels or reduced. This will not affect the decision to close down Zweibrucken.

The Minister of National Defence underlined the progressive qualitative improvement of our forces in all three environments, regular and reserve, and asserted that Canada continues to believe in collective security.

## MINING ON INDIAN LANDS

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has announced new regulations governing the development of mines on Indian lands, which provide for a more active part by Indian band councils in the management of the mineral resources on their reserves. Indian advisory councils of the provinces concerned were consulted early during the drafting of the provisions and gave their approval for the policy changes.

The new rules provide for the granting of leases and permits of mineral rights on the basis of negotiated terms between a mining company and the band council. Mining specialists of the Department of Indian Affairs will act as advisers to the Indian councils. Where several companies are interested in undisposed mining rights, they will be open to competitive offers from the companies. Acquisition of rights by staking claims was discontinued in 1961 in favour of disposal by competitive tender. The new provision for disposal of mining rights by negotiated agreement will not only provide opportunity for the Indian councils to take part in decisions affecting their mineral resources, but mining companies will probably favour this method of acquisition where they do not wish to disclose their area of interest to competitors.

## ACREAGE RENTAL HALVES

Another incentive for mining companies to explore the potential of Indian lands is the reduction of basic acreage rentals for exploratory permits. These are now half the rates provided under the old regulations. Other provisions to stimulate exploration include broader allowances for grouping of permits and leases for development and the deletion of the rule that leaseholders must be Canadian.

Indian reserves in the Precambrian region will be most widely affected by the new policy. Of the

half million acres of Indian lands in the Precambrian area of Ontario, about 350,000 acres are composed of greenstone and sedimentary rocks favourable for metallic mineral development. Another 30,000 acres of promising mining lands are in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prospects also exist for Indian mining developments under the new regulations in the Appalachian region of the Maritimes and the Sedimentary Basin in the Prairie Provinces. The regulations do not apply to Indian lands in British Columbia, which are administered under provincial statute.

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the following diplomatic appointments:

Mr. J.J. McCardle, who has been head of the Defence Liaison (2) Division in the Department of External Affairs, to become Ambassador to Ireland. He replaces Mr. E.W.T. Gill, who will be retiring later this year following a long and successful career in the public service in Canada and abroad.

Mr. D.W. Munro, at present head of the Commonwealth Division of the Department of External Affairs, to be Ambassador to Costa Rica, with accreditation to Nicaragua and Honduras. He succeeds Mr. A.J. Hicks, who will be retiring after a distinguished career in the public service that began in 1928.

Mr. A.P. Bissonnet, Director of the Manpower Division, Treasury Board, to become Ambassador to Indonesia. He replaces Mr. W.G.M. Olivier who has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Marc Baudouin, at present head of the Co-ordination Division of the Department of External Affairs, to be Ambassador to the Congo (Kinshasa). He replaces Mr. J.C.G. Brown, who has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Cyprus.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

The 33,017 births recorded in provincial offices during September brought the total for the first nine months of 1968 to 277,375, a decrease of 2.2 per cent from 288,632 in September 1967. Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases. There were 20,818 marriages registered in September, compared to 18,503 in the same month of 1967. The total for the first three quarters of 1968 was 123,537, 4.2 percent above the figure in the corresponding period of last year, with increases reported in Newfoundland, Quebec and the four provinces in the West. During September, 12,430 deaths were recorded, compared to 11,687 in September 1967. For the first nine months of the year, deaths totalled 116,466, 4.2 percent above those in the corresponding period of last year, with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reporting decreases.

## FAREWELL TO SABRE JETS

The F-86 Sabre jet, one of the best known post-war fighter aircraft flown by Canadians, will be "phased out" of the inventory of the Canadian Armed Forces next month with the closing of the Sabre Transition Unit (STU) at Canadian Forces Base Chatham, New Brunswick.

The F-86 Sabres, which were built by Canadair, entered service with the Royal Canadian Air Force in August 1950. Over the next eight years, Canadair continued production of the aircraft in various versions from the Mark I to Mark VI, until 1958, when the final Sabre (No. 1,815) rolled off the assembly-line.

During the early 1950s, Sabre aircraft became the front-line operational fighters for Canada's NATO Air Division. Most of them were ferried across the Atlantic in short hops through Goose Bay, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, while others were shipped in the aircraft carrier *Magnificent*. Meanwhile, 21 Canadian pilots were flying Sabres in Korea with United Nations forces.

## HARDY NEW ROSE

A new shrub-rose that will appear on the Canadian market next year is among the very few that can withstand the cold in Eastern Canada without protection besides blooming throughout the summer. The flower has been named Martin Frobisher, a tribute to the English seaman who coasted Baffin Island, Labrador and Newfoundland in the sixteenth century.

The new rose, which was developed by Dr. Felicitas Svejda, a plant-breeder working at the federal Agriculture Department's Ottawa research station, is the first of a series. It has shown excellent winter hardiness during tests in the areas of Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec City, Fredericton, Milwaukee, and Morden, Manitoba. Under the severer conditions at Kapuskasing, Ontario, the plants suffered more cold damage than elsewhere, but on the whole they survived well even without cover.

### DISEASE RESISTANCE

In addition to winter hardiness, the new rose is resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot diseases. It blooms from June until the frost and produces flushes of soft pink and fragrant double flowers measuring two inches wide in two tones, the darker shades of pink being nearer the base of petals.

The Martin Frobisher is well formed and grows to a height of six feet. An attractive feature is the lack of spines on the upper part of the branches. The shrub withstands slight trimming and can be grown as an informal hedge.

The new rose took eight years to develop after open pollination of the *Hybrid Rugosa Schneezwerg*, a cultivar of German origin (*Schneezwerg* means "snow dwarf").

The F-86 continued to be the primary operational fighter aircraft for Canadian forces overseas until it was replaced by the CF-100 in the late 1950s. The last Sabre squadron was disbanded in August 1963.

Thousands of Canadians remember the gold, red and white-painted Sabre jets of the famed "Golden Hawks" aerobatic team formed in 1959 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of flight in Canada. Using six Sabres, the "Golden Hawks" performed at hundreds of Canadian and U.S. cities before disbandment in 1964.

In recent years Sabres have been used as transitional training aircraft for fighter pilots progressing through the CT-114 Tutor and the T-33 Silver Star to the F-86 Sabre and finally to the CF-104 Starfighter, the aircraft at present in use in the NATO role overseas.

With the "phase-out" of the Sabre Transition Unit, jet-fighter pilots will receive transitional jet-training on the new CF-5 aircraft at Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake, Alberta, beginning in spring.

Tests are continuing to determine whether the Martin Frobisher can withstand prairie winter conditions and the high lime-content found in some soils. The early results from Morden are encouraging, since only the tops of the plants were damaged during winter.

Dr. Svejda says she hopes to release another rose of this series within three years. The whole series will be named after Canada's explorers.

## U.S. AWARD FOR RETARDATION WORK

Allan Roehrer, Executive Director, and Mrs. Leslie J. Stuart, National President of the Canadian Association for Retarded Children, recently received on behalf of their Association the Raphael Award offered by the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation of Washington for "service and leadership in the field of mental retardation". The Canadian Association was chosen for this award from a worldwide list of nominations, both for its pioneering work in the provision of services to the mentally retarded and for its leadership in experimental demonstration and research projects.

CARC is now working on a five-year, coast-to-coast, development plan for 14 mental retardation demonstration and research projects. These projects are financed by the National Crusade for Canada's Mentally Retarded (a public subscription campaign) and through special grants from the federal, provincial and local governments. The Department of National Health and Welfare is providing a special grant of \$2.5 million over the next five years for these projects. CARC is also developing a National Institute for the Intellectually Handicapped designed to provide an information and clearing-house service

including literature, services, research and consultation, as well as training programmes, survey-research and special projects. The Institute will be located at York University, Toronto.

### VISIT OF IMCO OFFICIAL

The Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Colin Goad, visited Ottawa recently to discuss the current review of the work of this United Nations Specialized Agency. During his visit he was entertained by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at a lunch, where he met senior public servants concerned with maritime and UN affairs, including Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, President of the Canadian Transport Commission.

The 70 member states of IMCO, which is dedicated to the safety and facilitation of international shipping, own and operate more than 90 per cent of the world's ocean-going tonnage.

Mr. Goad, whose headquarters are in London, was in North America also to confer with U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to visit government officials in Washington.

According to Mr. Goad, Canada is making exceptional contributions to IMCO through its provision of professional expertise and wise counsel. Canadian representation is provided largely by the federal Department of Transport, which has permanent representation under the guidance of G.W. Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine Services. Mr. Stead is heading a study group to prepare guide-lines for developing further services to member states and to recommend organizational changes for increased efficiency.

The main operating agreement of the organization is the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, which sets internationally-accepted standards which are administered through national laws. Other agreements include the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, the Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic and the International Convention of Load Lines.

### SERVICE TO ISOLATED SCHOOLS

The Northland School Division of the Alberta Department of Education was formed in 1961 to serve the educational needs of the Indian and Métis population of northern Alberta. The Division, which was established by order of the Minister of the Alberta Department of Education, now comprises some 35 schools too isolated to be included in other divisions which serve student bodies very different from those of other schools.

Schools in the Northland School Division lie roughly within the area bounded by the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, the Mackenzie Highway and Lesser Slave Lake. However, one is within 50 miles of Jasper Park, another is within 50 miles of the North-

west Territories and two are within 15 miles of the Saskatchewan border. To visit each school by air in one continuous flight and by the shortest possible route, a plane would have to fly 1,900 miles.

### FORESTRY COURSE AVAILABLE

Operating within the framework of the Northland Division are junior high schools, senior high schools and a vocational-technical school, which offers special training at Grouard. A highlight of the vocational programme at Grouard is a three-year forestry course offering students basic instruction in logging and sawmill operations.

The Division pays tuition and boarding allowances for students to attend other schools should appropriate courses not be available in Divisional schools.

At Fort McMurray, Northland operates two large schools with a total enrolment of 900 students. The academic programme established in this fast-developing community includes Grades 1 to 12. In this town is the Division's only high school offering a senior matriculation programme for students. In 1962, Northland employed four teachers in Fort McMurray. Now, with increasing population requiring construction of new school facilities, the Division employs 38 teachers.

The establishment of the Northland School Division by the Alberta Department of Education has done much to improve the standard of educational services available in the isolated areas of northern Alberta. A fleet of modern school buses bring pupils from home to school, which has greatly improved attendance. At present, there are some 3,200 pupils attending larger and better equipped schools and the Grouard Vocational School continues to expand its programme of pre-employment vocational courses.

### NATIONAL FORCES BAND

A Canadian naval officer was recently appointed director of music for the newly-created national band of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Lieutenant-Commander William J. Gordon assumed direction of the band this autumn just before its first overseas tour, during which it performed at Canadian military bases and took part in the NATO music festival.

During his career Lieutenant-Commander Gordon has been chief instructor at the Canadian Forces School of Music, Esquimalt, British Columbia, director of music Naden Band, Esquimalt, staff officer (bands) Naval Divisions, Hamilton, Ontario, director of music HMCS Stradacona Band, Halifax, and later, assistant supervisor of music for the Canadian Armed Forces in Ottawa.

Although the national band of the Canadian Armed Forces has performed overseas and at a few functions in Ottawa, the 90 musicians are preparing at Canadian Forces Base Rockliffe for their first official public appearance in Canada tentatively scheduled for Ottawa this month.

## SHIPPING ACT REVIEW

The Federal Government has initiated a study of maritime law to prepare legislation that will be more in accord with Canada's position as one of the major shipping countries in the world.

In a joint announcement by the Ministers of Transport and Justice, Transport Minister Paul Hellyer said that the Government had been aware for some time that the Canada Shipping Act was in need of basic revision but that active work on the project was being delayed pending receipt of reports and recommendations from the Royal Commission on Pilotage, the Canadian Transport Commission and other study groups.

Although the Department of Transport had been preparing plans for revision during the past three or four years, the Minister said, it was now recognized that the task was too large to be carried out speedily by those engaged in administering the legislation.

### STUDY OF OTHER SHIPPING LAWS

Discussions were held with Justice Minister John Turner, and it was recognized that the need for revising the Canada Shipping Act presented a unique opportunity for fundamental law reform in co-ordinating the subjects covered by that legislation with other shipping laws which are equally in need of revision. The Justice Minister pointed out the close relation between the Shipping Act and the Admiralty Act which is the foundation for the jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court in shipping matters, and he

### CHEAPER COLOUR-PRINTS

A new machine for the automatic production of photographic colour-prints is the project of Dr. Tom Gray, a scientist who directs the Atlantic Industrial Research Institute in Halifax. "In the photographic business electrostatic colour-printing will be the hottest thing of the decade," Dr. Gray said. Colour-prints, he added, would eventually "cost peanuts."

### U.S. BACKING

Dr. Gray has worked for years on a new electrostatic process for rapidly producing both colour and black-and-white prints. A large United States corporation recently agreed to finance the development of a system to mechanize the process, and Dr. Gray has begun work on the project. The new machine, using a new process, could revolutionize photography.

The implications of the fast, cheap printing of colour photographs are enormous, according to Dr. Gray. Not only would the new machine process replace present colour-printing methods in photography, it could take over much of the present market for colour-slides. More important, the advent of inexpensive colour photography, now promised by the new machine, should expand greatly the market for colour pictures everywhere.

added that Canada made more use of foreign shipping than any other of the world's trading nations. He considered it important, therefore, for the protection of Canadian interests not only to modernize the content of the shipping laws but also to take into account points of view that are somewhat different from the positions shown in the more traditional shipping acts of other countries.

The Minister of Justice has accordingly engaged the services of John J. Mahoney, Q.C., of Toronto, a member of the Ontario Bar and lecturer on admiralty law, with long experience in shipping and admiralty matters. Mr. Mahoney has been asked to consider all parts of the Canada Shipping Act, the Admiralty Act, the Water Carriage of Goods Act and related statutes with the object of enabling the Government to draft fundamental legislation dealing with ships, personnel and cargo.

### SPECIAL LOOK AT PILOTAGE

The question of pilotage is a matter of special study arising from the recommendations of the Royal Commission and will not form part of the general programme but will be integrated into the general plan when policy has been established. The matter of public harbours is also eliminated because of the view that the legislation under study should be concerned with the operation of ships rather than port facilities. The question of harbours is now under special study by the Department of Transport.

### ARCTIC OIL AND GAS LAND SALE

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Jean Chrétien, announced recently that 320 tenders had been received from 47 natural-resource exploration companies and individuals for 60 parcels and blocks covering more than 7,400,000 acres of oil-and-gas lands in Canada's North.

A total of 5,852,528 acres in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was bought in the Crown Reserve Sale, the second held by Mr. Chrétien's Department in 1968. The sale yielded \$2,790,480 in cash bonus, and \$10,909,395 equivalent in commitments to conduct exploratory work.

The oil-and-gas lands offered for sale consisted of small tracts scattered throughout the sedimentary basin that covers a wide belt in the western sector of the Northwest Territories, the central and northern sector of the Yukon and Canada's Arctic islands.

### FOOD SHOW IN LONDON

In London recently, at Britain's biggest food show, consumers drank Canadian apple juice, munched warm apples straight from an ultra-modern micro-wave oven and sampled Canadian applesauce.

Food Pack International 68 attracted exhibitors from all parts of the world, each vying for a portion of the British consumer's weekly food budget. The Canadian exhibit also showed how research in Canada was discovering new crops, helping farmers grow new and better foods, and assisting industry in developing better processing methods.

The Canadian exhibit, a 1,200-foot square education centre, constructed by the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Branch, featured the story of rapeseed, Western Canada's "Cinderella" crop.

Another product, so new it is still nameless, is a combination of applesauce and other fruits, dehydrated and packaged as flakes, which can be used in various ways to make desserts and dessert toppings.

Consumers lined up to drink free samples of "Opalescent" apple juice, to taste frozen apples baked in the micro-wave oven, and to try "Golden Delicious" applesauce.

### SOUND DETECTS WOOD FLAWS

A method for locating defects in wood through the use of high-frequency sound waves has been investigated by the National Research Council of Canada. The work was conducted by Dr. David Makow of the Photogrammetric Research Section of NRC's Division of Applied Physics following an inquiry by MacMillan Bloedel Limited of Vancouver, British Columbia, the giant Canadian pulp, paper and lumber complex.

Defects in wood such as knots, rot, shakes, or pitch, impair its strength and lower its value as building lumber. In many cases, and especially with thick lumber, it is difficult to detect defects of this kind by visual inspection.

Dr. Makow studied the use of pulsed "ultrasound" as a possible method for the detection of defects. The method was successful under controlled laboratory conditions. Considerable interest in Dr. Makow's findings has been expressed by the industry in view of possible applications.

One important application would be a method permitting detection of defects in virgin timber as it was moved into the sawmill. If defects could be pinpointed rapidly, it should be possible to orient logs for the most economical cutting.

### TYPE OF EQUIPMENT

The equipment used for the experiments in the laboratory consisted of a small tank of water, an ultrasonic transducer, a transmitter and receiver and

an oscilloscope used in previous projects. Samples of wood supplied by the lumber company, which measured about eight inches by five inches by one-and-a-half inches, were placed on the foam-padded bottom of the tank.

Pulses from the ultrasonic transducer at a carrier frequency of one million Hertz (cycles a second) were transmitted through the water into various parts of the wood sample. Echoes reflected from interfaces inside the wood having dissimilar density and compressibility were returned to the transducer, amplified in the receiver and appeared on the oscilloscope as a trace.

The various defects found in wood differ considerably in their shape, composition and origin. During the tests, echo patterns on the oscilloscope pinpointed the presence of knots, rot, pitch and shakes. Shakes are cracks usually along the grain of the wood. Pinholes, which are small defects caused by insect larvae, were not detected at a frequency of one million cycles a second. It may be possible however, to detect them at higher frequencies.

### WHEAT REVIEW

Canadian wheat supplies for the crop year 1968-69 are expected to reach a record 1,317,200,000 bushels, assuming that they realize the August forecast of production. This would exceed the 1967-68 total of 1,169,700,000 bushels by 13 per cent and the previous peak of 1,247,500,000 bushels established in 1966-67. Supplies indicated for the current crop year reflect larger carry-over stocks (from 576,800,000 bushels in 1967 to 667,500,000 in 1968), combined with a 10 per cent increase in production, from 592,900,000 a year ago to 649,600,000. Though the area seeded to wheat was lower this year, the average yield from each acre increased from 19.7 bushels in 1967 to 22.1 in 1968.

Total shipments of wheat and flour from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia amounted to some 1,391,300,000 bushels during the 1967-68 crop year (August-July), some 14 per cent less than the 1966-67 level of 1,613,200,000 but 7 per cent above the ten-year (1956-57 - 1965-66) average of 1,301,300,000. From August 1967 to July 1968 each of the four major exporters, with the exception of the United States, shared in the decrease.

At the end of the crop year in Canada, total supplies of wheat remaining in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, for export and carry-over at the end of their respective crop years, amounted to 2,702,500,000 bushels, compared to 2,019,800,000 at the same time a year ago.