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TO PRESERVE OUTER SPACE FROM CONFLICT

The following is a statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, to the 17-Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva on March 27:

"In my statement of March 19, I referred to seven areas in which there are elements common to both the United States and the Soviet disarmament proposals. I suggested that this conference should try to achieve early agreement on concrete measures in those fields.

"Certain of the seven points which I mentioned, such as measures relating to nuclear vehicles and conventional armaments, should properly be dealt with in the context of general disarmament. However, measures such as those dealing with outer space and surprise attack, we believe, should be dealt with in the special committee which has been set up to discuss collateral or initial measures.

"Several initial or collateral measures have been referred to by representatives around this table. In the opinion of my delegation, it would be useful to begin with the question of outer space. I suggest this area as a point of departure for two reasons. First, all governments are agreed that it is of overriding importance to ensure that the rapid development of science in this field will not be used for destructive purposes. Second, there are clear provisions common to both the United States and the Soviet plans which should enable us to reach agreement on a measure which would help to achieve this goal.

BEST AREA FOR CO-OPERATION

"For example, in Article 14 of the Soviet draft treaty it is provided that placing into orbit or station-

ing in outer space of special devices capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction should be prohibited. The United States plan contains similar proposals in Section E of Stage I. In the same section of the United States plan, provision is also made for advance notification of launchings of space vehicles and missiles. The Soviet draft treaty contains an almost identical proposal in Article 14, and my delegation considers that it would be of great significance to give formal recognition to the large measure of agreement which already exists on these two points in the United States and the Soviet disarmament plans. I would point out further that there has been quite widespread agreement on this question in other forums, for example in the United Nations Committee and in exchanges of messages between President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchov. Today the field of outer space is probably the most encouraging field for agreement among the nations.

PROPOSED DECLARATION

"In our opinion, it would be desirable to set out these two requirements in the form of a declaration by all members of this conference, to which other states could later subscribe. What we have in mind might be expressed along the lines of the following draft declaration; 'The Governments of Brazil, the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, the Peoples Republic of Poland, the Peoples Republic of Romania, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States, desiring to

(Over)

facilitate the achievement of an international agreement to ensure that outer space will be used for peaceful purposes only, solemnly declare that henceforth: (a) the orbiting or stationing in outer space of devices for delivering weapons of mass destruction shall be prohibited; (b) they will give advance notification of launchings of space vehicles and missiles to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and, upon its establishment, to the International Disarmament Organization.'

'Representatives will probably have noted that a statement was made yesterday by the delegate of the Soviet Union in New York giving particulars of their launchings. Earlier, similar information was given by the United States delegate.

TWO SPECIFIC AIMS

'I am aware that the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is now meeting in New York. It is a source of encouragement to us all that the Soviet Union and the United States have made a good start on co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space both bilaterally and through the United Nations Committee. But, as the title of the Committee itself indicates, its activities are specifically restricted to co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space. It is not my purpose here to set down in full the requirements for co-operation in outer space. Rather, we wish to achieve two specific ends: first, that outer space shall not be used for the stationing or orbiting of mass-destruction weapons; and, second, that the fear of the illegitimate use of space vehicles and missiles shall be greatly reduced through the advance notification to an international authority of any proposed launching. These two measures provide for early action which would improve the climate of international confidence necessary to ensure full co-operation in outer space. The acceptance of the proposed draft declaration would be a major advance towards a rule of peace and law in outer space.

'Mr. Chairman, my delegation has put forward the specific language of a proposed draft declaration only as a suggestion. In order to permit a prompt and full discussion of this question, I would propose that the committee on collateral measures should meet at the earliest opportunity - I hope not later than tomorrow morning - and that the subject of outer space should be the first item of business.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATEMENTS

'The co-operative attitude which has been shown in this conference has been very encouraging, and I refer in particular here to the constructive statements made this morning by the two co-chairmen. I think that their statements were businesslike and extremely helpful, and this, I believe, is a very encouraging sign. I am confident that it would further the work of this conference if the committee of the whole on collateral measures were to meet, say tomorrow morning. We have, as is known, placed great emphasis on this committee of the whole because we believe it is vital that agreement should be reached quickly at this conference on at least some measures which are not directly involved in the main negotia-

tions for a treaty on general and complete disarmament. These collateral measures, I believe, are the ones on which there is very little disagreement and on which we could quickly come together. In so doing, we would establish the reputation of this conference around the world as a conference which is going to obtain results. This would bring hope to the people of every nation, in place of the present distress and discouragement. I think it would be a very important factor in bringing about the eventual success of the conference on the main issue of general and complete disarmament. I therefore appeal to my fellow representatives, particularly to the co-chairmen, to accept this suggestion that the committee of the whole should meet tomorrow and that it should take up as the first business the question of outer space....'

NATIONAL GALLERY ACQUISITIONS

New purchases for the national collection of art from funds allocated for the fiscal year of 1961-62 were announced recently by Charles F. Comfort, director of the National Gallery.

A rare marble Madonna relief is the only important major European work acquired. Attributed to the sculptor known as the Master of the Marble Madonnas, who flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century, the relief, which represents the Virgin and Child, belongs to the period of Donatello and is part of the tradition leading up to Michelangelo. The gold and blue on the figures are the original colours used by the sculptor. This Madonna is described as characteristic of the Master's finest work. Two coats of arms appearing at the bottom, right and left, have not yet been positively identified. Professor Ulrich Middeldorf of the Kunsthistorisches Institut, Florence, believes the right blazon to be that of some Dominican convent. The one on the left would be that of the family who commissioned the work.

CANADIAN WORKS

Two early Canadian works that will make this aspect of the Gallery's collections more representative have been purchased. They are a self-portrait by Louis Dulongpré (1754-1843), done in pastel, and a miniature portrait by William von Moll Berczy (1748-1813). The Dulongpré portrait is the only painting of this artist known to the National Gallery. Dulongpré is said to have painted 3,000 portraits. The Berczy work, entitled "Portrait of Chaboillez", was painted in Montreal about 1808.

Two early Canadian wood-carvings have also been purchased, "Roundel" by Baillaigé and "Trophy of Music" by Paquet. The former is a carved wooden plaque from a church pulpit. It dates from about 1800. The latter is a fine example of the carved ornamentations which were put on panels of church walls in Quebec. It dates from about 1830.

Other Canadian works purchased include an early work by Alfred Pellan, "Jeune Comedien" (c. 1935); a figure study (1914) by David Milne, when he was painting in the style of the Fauves;

and "Townscape" by Gordon Smith. The Milne painting was done at the time Milne exhibited at the famous Armoury Show in New York (1913).

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

One of the most important drawings ever to be acquired by the National Gallery was purchased from 1961-62 funds. It is a silver-point drawing, "The Virgin and Child with Four Angel Musicians", by Hans Memling (d. 1494), and is considered to be a very rare example of the early Flemish school.

Other drawings of note are two nineteenth-century French examples, a view of Avignon by Theodore Rousseau and a water colour, "Death and the Lady", by Narcisse Diaz de la Pena.

New prints include exceptionally fine impressions of an engraving, "The Last Judgment", by Pieter Brueghel the Elder, and of the etching, "Peasants at the Door of a House", by Rembrandt. Modern examples include; Whistler's most important etched portrait, "Annie Haden"; an original poster by Toulouse-Lautrec; lithographs by Manet, Matisse, Kokoshka, Manessier and Appel; woodcuts by Feininger and Vlaminck, and etchings by Villon and Segonzac.

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

The Canadian Cabinet has authorized the Agricultural Stabilization Board to drop the buying and selling price of butter from 64 to 52 cents a pound effective May 1. While the selling price will be lowered by 12 cents a pound, returns to producers will be maintained at the present 64-cent support level. The Stabilization Board will make necessary compensatory payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

Mr. Harkness said the retail price of butter should emerge at between 56 and 59 cents a pound. The price at which the Stabilization Board will buy cheese will be set in relation to the 52-cent purchase price for butter. Cheese-milk shippers will receive the same compensatory payment as is to be made to those supplying milk for butter manufacture.

The revised purchase prices for butter and cheese plus the compensatory payments, will provide the same measure of support to producers supplying milk for butter and cheese production as is provided under the present support programme.

EXCEPTIONS

The compensatory payment will be in addition to the subsidy of 25 cents a hundred pounds now paid to shippers of manufacturing milk. It will not be paid on milk used in the fluid-milk market, nor on surplus milk from producers shipping to the fluid-milk market.

The pricing of fluid milk and any control of surplus production in this segment of the industry lies within local jurisdiction in each province, Mr. Harkness explained.

Milk used for the production of concentrated milk products will continue to receive the present subsidy of 25 cents a hundred pounds, but will not be eligible for the additional compensatory payments.

The Stabilization Board has been instructed to enter into discussions with producer and industry representatives with respect to details of the new programme, including arrangements for the price transition.

NATO ADMIRAL TOURS RCN SHIP

The Commander of a NATO naval force of 47 ships and several score aircraft, Vice-Admiral John G. Hamilton, Royal Navy, Flag Officer Flotillas, Home, and Commander of Exercise "Dawn Breeze Seven", paid a quick visit on March 21 to the Canadian destroyer escort "St. Croix". When he left later in the day, he had praise for the Canadian group in his command.

"Dawn Breeze Seven" took place from March 10 to 30, in the Western Mediterranean. Naval elements of five NATO countries participated.

Admiral Hamilton transferred by jackstay from the British anti-aircraft frigate "Leopard" to the "St. Croix", one of five destroyer escorts of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron taking part in the exercise.

After a quick tour of the ship, the Admiral watched as the "St. Croix", HMS "Leopard" and helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft from the French aircraft-carrier "Clemenceau" conducted an anti-submarine exercise with the British submarine "Tacitum".

Before departure, Admiral Hamilton said: "It has been a great pleasure to have been on board, and a particular pleasure to have the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron with us on these exercises. This is the first time I have had the pleasure of commanding a NATO exercise with ships of the Royal Canadian Navy, particularly these 'Cadillacs', generally regarded as the finest anti-submarine ships in the world. Having seen one, I feel that proud title is well deserved. As a postscript, I must add that the new A/S ships the Royal Navy is producing will make the RCN look to its laurels".

Admiral Hamilton displayed a keen interest not only in the sophisticated fighting equipment of the "St. Croix" but also in her accommodation. He particularly asked to have a copy of the weekly menu served on board this well-fed ship.

Destroyer escorts of the "St. Laurent" and "Restigouche" classes have been dubbed "Cadillacs" by their crews.

RED RIVER STAMP

Details of a new commemorative five-cent postage stamp honouring the 150th anniversary of the Red River Settlement were revealed recently by Mr. William Hamilton, the Postmaster General. The new stamp is to be released on May 3.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out the importance of the founding of the Red River Settlement in the development of the Prairie Provinces. The 116,000 square miles granted to Lord Selkirk, and the small plot of cultivated land outside Fort Douglas, formed the nucleus of region that eventually became known as

the "Granary of the World". From the first crop of 1500 bushels of wheat, production has risen to an average of some 350 million bushels a year.

APPEARANCE

The new stamp is a large-size horizontal, which will be printed in green and brown. A portrait of Thomas George, Fifth Earl of Selkirk and founder of the Red River Settlement, is shown on the right side in dark brown. A kilted farmer sowing grain outside Fort Douglas, printed in green, completes the background. The denomination is shown at the top left corner. Along the top of the stamp appear the words "Red River Settlement - 1812" and along the bottom "La colonie de la Rivière Rouge - 1812". The words "Postes - Postage" are printed vertically under the denomination. Some 30,000,000 stamps have been printed and the usual first-day cover service will be provided by the Postmaster at Ottawa.

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MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Motor-vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in January claimed 206 lives, compared to 187 in January of last year, according to a special statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions except Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded higher totals than a year ago. No accidents were reported in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in either year.

The January death toll, by regions, was as follows: Newfoundland, 4 (8 in January 1961); Prince Edward Island, 1 (nil); Nova Scotia, 17 (13); New Brunswick, 5 (10); Quebec 48 (40); Ontario, 95 (73); Manitoba, 10 (4); Saskatchewan, 4 (6); Alberta, 8 (8); British Columbia, 14 (25); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (nil).

Motor-vehicle traffic deaths, as reported in this statement, will not necessarily agree with those shown in the annual DBS report "Vital Statistics", since the former are based on police reports and the latter on medical certification of cause of death from official provincial death records. Differences will be due mainly to variations in definition and classification of motor-vehicle deaths, time intervals between the date of the accident and the date of the death, and some under reporting. Geographical differences in the two series are due partly to the fact that the former are tabulated according to the place of the accident, and the latter to the residence of the deceased.

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WINTER SHIPPING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Icebreakers of the Canadian Coast Guard are working round the clock to meet the demands being put upon them by commercial vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Lower St. Lawrence River. This is the second successive winter in which merchant shipping has continued to operate, principally from ports along the North Shore of the Gulf. Cargoes have also been moving regularly from the paper-

producing ports of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, and Dalhousie, New Brunswick.

Though weather conditions have not been as severe during the present winter as a year ago, Gulf ice has been more difficult from the stand-point of navigation. The vagaries of tide, wind and weather have resulted in less open water than last year, and fewer "leads" through the ice. This has meant that ships have required more help from icebreakers in reaching areas where ice coverage was light enough for commercial vessels to proceed without escort.

THE BIG SHIPS

The present season's operations have seen the entry of some of the world's largest ships into the Gulf winter-shipping picture. Monster ore carriers such as the steamship "Ore Transport", 794 feet long and 116 feet wide, of more than 60,000 tons displacement, have been carrying iron-ore cargoes from the North Shore down the Atlantic coast to steel mills south of the border. Each such floating behemoth can move a veritable mountain of ore each time it fills its cavernous hold.

Participation by such huge ships in the Gulf's winter navigation has been of major importance to those ports that in former years were accustomed to seeing their industrial life slowed to a standstill by the arrival of winter.

STRENGTHENED VESSELS

Another important factor in winter shipping is the use of freighters that are reinforced to withstand the strains of working in ice conditions that would damage an ordinary ship. These ships require ice-breaker assistance when in heavy ice, but are able to proceed unassisted through areas of loose ice floes or in light ice.

A number of small coastal ships plying between neighboring ports on the Lower St. Lawrence and on the North Shore of the Gulf have been carrying on business as usual. These craft take advantage of the fact that in some areas wind and current generally combine to keep channels open during most of the winter. From time to time they become fast in the ice and the nearest Coast Guard ice-breaker must free them.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Canada's seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) declined 1.2 per cent in January to 178.6 from 180.7 in December, following virtually uninterrupted expansion since March 1961. Mining production was off by 1 per cent, and manufacturing by 1.7 per cent (durable goods accounting for two-thirds of the decrease), while output of electric power and gas utilities was up by 3 per cent.

All six durable-goods groups were off during January, with declines ranging up to 5 per cent both in wood products and non-metallic mineral products. With output of primary iron and steel and iron castings significantly lower in the month, the total output

of iron and steel was down by 2 per cent. The total transportation-equipment output was off by 2 per cent, with a drop of 7 per cent in motor vehicles offsetting gains in most of the other components. Output of both non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies was down by 1 per cent.

Manufacturing of non-durables declined by 1 per cent in January. The principal decreases in the component groups included: foods and beverages, 2 per cent; leather products, 1 per cent, paper products, 3 per cent; textiles, 4 per cent; and rubber products, 11 per cent. Small gains were registered in petroleum products, chemicals, clothing, and printing and publishing.

Substantially lower output in the fuel-mining industries more than counterbalanced higher output in metals and non-metals that rose 4 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Although each fuel-industry component was lower, the setback was almost entirely the result of reduced output in crude-petroleum mining.

OIL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced the successful conclusion of an agreement between the Dominion Bridge Company Limited and ACF Industries (Canada) Limited, whereby gate-valves for oil and gas wells and pipe lines would be manufactured in Alberta. Mr. A. Russell Patrick, Minister of Industry and Development in the Province of Alberta, made a similar announcement in Edmonton.

Mr. Hees said that, according to the terms of the agreement, the valves would be manufactured by Dominion Bridge and would be marketed throughout Canada by ACF. "I am happy to announce this agreement, which is of great importance not only to the economy of Alberta but to that of Canada as a whole," he went on. "It is a tribute to the co-operation and foresight of two outstanding firms... This is a real achievement in the development of domestic facilities for the manufacture of equipment to serve the Canadian oil and gas industry."

The Dominion Bridge Company will produce through-conduit gate-valves in its Calgary plant from designs and manufacturing specifications supplied by W-K-M, the valves and fittings division of ACF in Houston, Texas. A full range of sizes and design variations will be progressively available.

GROWTH OF SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The agreement represents significant progress in the operations of the Dominion Bridge Company in Alberta, which has been an important supplier of other types of equipment to the oil and gas industries for many years. "The manufacture of a comprehensive line of wellhead and pipeline valves for the first time in Alberta reflects the rapid growth of secondary industry being fostered by the federal and provincial governments," Mr. Hees said. "Up to the present time, large quantities of wellhead and pipeline valves have been imported into Canada for use in the oil and gas industries. It is expected this

new Canadian production, replacing imported equipment, will amount to several millions of dollars." The Department of Trade and Commerce recently published a report on the opportunities for increased production in Canada of oil and gas equipment.

TCA LOWERS CARIBBEAN RATES

Trans-Canada Air Lines have cut air-freight rates for foodstuffs moving from Canada to the Caribbean by as much as 40 per cent, effective March 30. The airline has also reduced rates for machinery, electrical apparatus and tools moving from Canada to the West Indies and for clothing, footwear and textiles travelling north from Jamaica to Canada. The new rates are expected greatly to increase the flow of these specific Canadian products to the Caribbean, assisting Canada in its drive for new export markets.

The Caribbean islands do not produce enough food to be self-sufficient and there is a large market there for fresh meats and other fresh produce. There is also an increasing demand for construction machinery and tools in the rapidly expanding West Indies.

SPECIMEN RATES

Typical of the new rates for foodstuffs are: 19 cents a pound from Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto to Antigua and Jamaica and 22 cents a pound to Barbados for lots weighing 100 pounds or more. There is also a special rate of 17 cents a pound for shipments of food to Jamaica weighing 550 pounds or more. TCA is able to offer these low cargo rates principally because of the recent introduction on Caribbean routes of the big, fast, economical turbo-prop "Vanguards", capable of carrying up to 10,000 pounds of cargo in holds below the passenger cabin.

U.S. BUYING MISSIONS PLANNED

Plans are being made to sponsor buying missions from the United States, in a further effort to stimulate the sale of Canadian products in that country. They are being formulated in co-operation with the provincial departments of trade and industry and with trade associations. It is expected that the programme can be set in operation during the next few months in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. If it meets with the support of Canadian producers, it can be expanded to sponsor missions to other industrial areas.

Trade Minister Hees said that, while a tremendous job had been accomplished by Canadian producers in co-operation with governments and labour to convert a deficit of \$728 million in merchandise trade in 1956 into a surplus position of \$179 million in 1961, still more had to be accomplished if Canada was to maintain its competitive position among world trading nations.

PART OF LARGER PROGRAMME

This further step in the sales promotion programme of the Department of Trade and Commerce stems from the Export Trade Promotion Conference

held in Ottawa in December 1960 and the series of 12 regional trade and industrial promotion conferences in each of the ten provinces during 1961 and 1962. The proposed programme was discussed by senior officers of the Department with heads of Canada's eight offices of the Trade Commissioner Service covering the United States at a recent four-day meeting and was welcomed by all concerned as the next logical step in Canada's trade-promotion drive.

Canadian trade commissioners in the United States have for several months been surveying their respective territories to determine which Canadian products can be sold most effectively in the United States by embarking on a promotional campaign of this kind. These officers indicate that, although there is considerable goodwill for Canada throughout the States, knowledge of Canadian consumer products is relatively small, in spite of their efforts in co-operation with individual firms.

Although details for the proposed meetings in Canada have not been completed, it is probable that sample shows will be set up in appropriate locations for one or two days at a time, in order that the visiting buyers may view Canadian products and discuss sales with representatives of the firms concerned.

Mr. Hees said these buying missions will complement the trade missions Canada is sending this year to Great Britain, the United States, continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, and the Middle East.

ALUMINUM IN CANADA

No new smelters were built in 1960, but a small experimental unit was set up at Arvida, Quebec. Although the annual capacity of 872,000 tons was not reached, more aluminum was produced than in any previous year. Output amounted to 761,356 tons, or 28.2 per cent more than in 1959. This included inventories awaiting shipment, producers' domestic shipments totalling 105,708 tons, and exports of primary forms, including alloys, amounting to 552,155 tons.

On the basis of value, primary forms represent 90.20 per cent of the exports, semifabricated items 5.97 per cent, manufactured goods 0.47 per cent, and scrap 3.36 per cent.

The rate of further growth in the Canadian aluminum industry depends more on the needs of export markets than on expansion of the domestic economy. In 1960 the main markets for primary forms, in order of magnitude, were: Great Britain, 179,618 tons (9.0 per cent higher); the European Common Market, 111,046 tons (57.5 per cent higher); and the United States, 100,689 tons (40.7 per cent lower). The marked decline in shipments to the United States was owing

in part to lower consumption but mostly to the cancellation, on a basis agreeable to the contracting parties, of the last part of a 600,000-ton contract signed in 1953, which called for delivery of 60,000 tons in 1960-61. Exports to this market should improve by 1963, after the completion of a 100,000-ton hot-rolling mill at Oswego, New York. In Great Britain, where consumption has been rising rapidly in recent years, imports from Canada have increased. Canada's proportionate share of this market, however, has declined owing to competition from other exporting countries and changes in the corporate structure of the United Kingdom aluminum industry.

HUMANITIES GRANTS

A detailed legal bibliography, designed to inform foreign jurists of the characteristics of the Canadian legal system, will be compiled with the help of a grant of \$1350 from the Canada Council to the Canadian Association of Comparative Law, Toronto. It is to be published in book form by the International Association of Legal Science, under the auspices of UNESCO.

During its recent meeting, the Council approved grants to three university projects in the humanities and social sciences. A grant of \$5,850 was authorized to enable the Centre de Recherches Sociales, Laval University, to complete work on a survey of the problems of adjustment encountered by rural families who have moved to urban areas. The present grant brings to \$20,350 the total amount awarded by the Council to this project.

A study of authority in the family will be completed by the Centre de Recherches en Relations Humaines at the University of Montreal, with the help of a grant of \$8,500. This is the second Council award to this project and the fourth to the institute.

A grant of \$5,000 to the Department of Ancient Studies, Laval, will enable Professor Jean Des Gagniers to visit Turkey this summer, where he will again act as director of an archaeological project. Last year M. Des Gagniers and colleagues from Paris, Fribourg, and Nancy unearthed a vast complex of buildings on the site of the ancient city of Laodicia.

The journals of the eighteenth century Scandinavian explorer Peter Kalm will be published in French as a result of a \$3,000 Council grant to Le Cercle du Livre de France, Montreal. Kalm's account of his voyage to Canada in 1747-1751 is a valuable source of knowledge about the country during the French regime. At present there is only an abridged French translation, published in Canada in 1880.

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