



Canada



December 1971

New Delhi

Dr. Gerhard Herzberg
Nobel Laureate Chemistry

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, MRS. JAMES GEORGE, AND THE OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN NEW DELHI WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BRING THEIR SEASON'S GREETINGS TO ALL THEIR FRIENDS IN INDIA AND NEPAL.


IN THIS LAND OF FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS, WE KNOW THAT OUR CANADIAN, INDIAN AND NEPALESE FRIENDS WILL JOIN US IN HEARTFELT THANKSGIVING THAT THIS WILL BE A PEACEFUL CHRISTMAS AND, WE HOPE, A HAPPIER NEW YEAR FOR OUR COUNTRIES AND FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR AT CANADA HOUSE

For the first time the diplomatic corps of Delhi cooperated together in organizing a sale of foreign goods for the benefit of various Indian charities. With the flags of all the nations represented in Delhi around the fountain at the entrance to Canada House, nearly 9,000 people visited the International Bazaar on November 27. Fifty-six countries set up stalls on the lawns and from the sale of their national products raised over Rs. 200,000. From this fund many charities will benefit including the Indian Red Cross, the Home for the Blind, St. Stephen's Hospital, Holy Family Hospital, the Y.W.C.A. and the Commonwealth Women's Association. The Bazaar was opened by the Vice-President, Shri G. S. Pathak. At his visit to the Canadian stall the Vice-President tried on a Canadian Ojibway Chief's head dress. Shown in the photograph (left) with the Vice-President are the High Commissioner and Mrs. James George.



TALKING WITH THE WORLD



Canada Aids India
in
Satellite Communications

LAST FEBRUARY THE COMMUNICATION STATION AT ARVI MADE CONTACT WITH GOONHILLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. ARVI WAS ASKED TO COME ON THE SATELLITE NETWORK. TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION WAS ESTABLISHED. "HELLO! GOOD MORNING, GOONHILLY. WE ARE RECEIVING YOU WELL." "MORNING, ARVI, WE ARE RECEIVING YOU VERY NICELY." "PLEASE STAND BY..." AND INDIA PLUGGED INTO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK VIA THE SATELLITE.

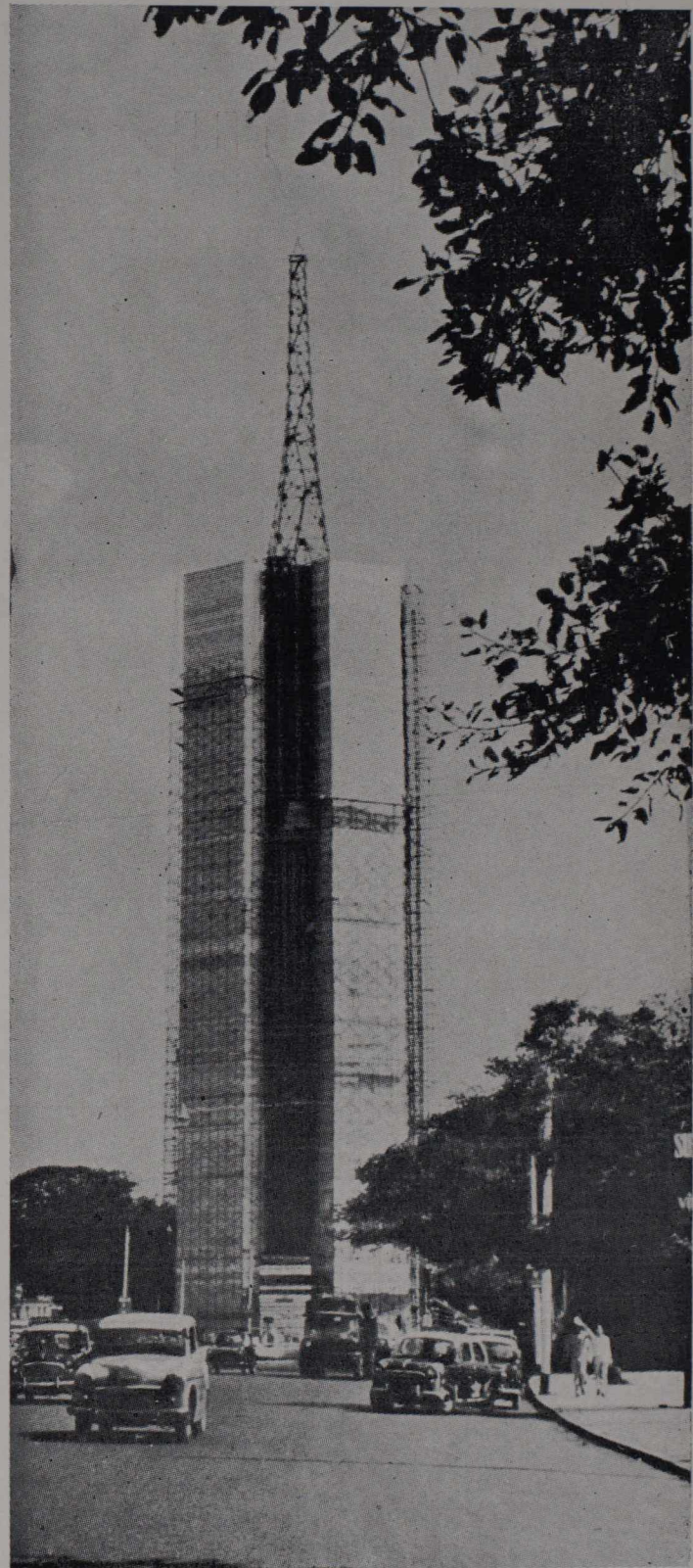
One hundred years ago the first telegraphic message was transmitted from London to Bombay by submarine cable. Now, another revolutionary means of communication will link India with the rest of the world—the communications satellite.

With the commissioning of its first commercial satellite communications earth station, India enters the new age of space communications. The sentinel in the sky that enables India to talk with the rest of the world is Intelsat III, successor to America's Telstar and Syncom satellites—which in the early 'sixties first demonstrated the feasibility of such a communications network. With the signals bounced off Intelsat III, the communications satellite stationed over the Indian Ocean, it is now possible to talk with Ottawa, London, Moscow, Tokyo, or Washington with clarity and speed at any time of the day or night. Other services are being provided for leased teleprinter, telegraph, data transmission and radio-photos. All India Radio will be able to transmit live television programmes from other parts of the world—initially through Bombay, where the TV service is scheduled to begin next year. Concentrated beams from the satellite—pencil beams, as they are called—make possible worldwide TV relays.

The technological marvel—the earth receiving station—which makes all this possible is located in a natural bowl surrounded by hills in Arvi, some 240 kilometres east of Bombay. Arvi was a natural choice for an earth station because it is cut off from static and electronic noise, which can interfere and even drown out the faint radio signals coming from the satellite. The only noise that breaks the tranquillity of the 89-hectare Arvi complex comes from its two generators.

The most impressive feature of the Arvi station is the gigantic parabolic antenna that dominates the skyline and dwarfs the surroundings. Some 30 metres in diameter and weighing 300 tons, it has been manufactured in India. Fully manoeuvrable, it automatically tracks Intelsat III, hovering 36,000 kilometres out in space. The design ensures that the antenna remains unerringly pointed towards the satellite in winds up to 112 kilometres per hour.

Sending out powerful radio signals to the satellite is relatively simple compared to receiving the feeble signals, which have to be ampli-



India's gateway for overseas telecommunications through space is Bombay's new skyscraper, the 76-metre high Videsh Sanchar Bhavan.

fied in extraordinarily sensitive equipment kept at a very low temperature—minus 250 degrees C., equal to that of liquefied helium gas. Special systems were developed to keep the amplifiers operating continuously at this temperature.

The Arvi station is linked by a line-of-sight microwave system to Bombay, India's terminal for overseas communications via satellite. Along the 240-kilometre route between the two points, three repeater stations have been located at Giravali, Chikli and Matheran. These are automatic stations. In case some fault develops, standby equipment immediately takes over and ensures uninterrupted service.

In keeping with the magnitude of the project, the Bombay terminal is a 76-metre high skyscraper topped by a 45-metre microwave tower, which rises in the heart of Bombay's commercial centre. Adjacent to the Central Telegraph Office, it facilitates interconnection between the satellite channels and the national network. Called the Videsh Sanchar Bhavan, the new landmark stands on the site of an earlier one—Queen Victoria's statue, which dominated the area for almost 100 years.

The most modern equipment and facilities distinguish the terminal. One floor accommodates the international telegraph operating room with 80 teleprinters. Two other floors provide the support-equipment and maintenance facilities for the telegraph. In addition, there are a television room, booths for overseas telephone calls, the most modern facilities for staff use, and a completely-equipped conference hall.

The Department of Atomic Energy had the turn-key responsibility for the Arvi project, but the Overseas Communications Services (OCS) of the Government of India is in charge of operations and maintenance. Mr. K. M. Balchandani, Director-General of the OCS, has commented on the rapid development of international satellite communications. "Its impact on mankind has been tremendous. Till the satellite came, TV could not be flashed across oceans. Last year, when man stepped on the moon, this was watched by 800 million people of different nations and continents. This ringside seat was possible only by the revolutionary advance in space technology. The latest Intelsat satellite has a capacity of 1,200 voice channels. The

next series, now under manufacture, will have the capacity of 5,000 channels each. Capacity of the order of 100,000 voice circuits is considered possible in future generations of satellites."

In constructing the Arvi Earth Station, the aim was to depend as little as possible on imported materials, to make the greatest use of indigenous talent, and to develop technological self-reliance. (The giant iron wheel that turns the antenna, for example, is the largest in the country.) In completing the project, one million dollars in foreign exchange was saved. "But," according to Project Administrator, Wing Commander K. R. Rao of the Department of Atomic Energy, "the gain that cannot be evaluated in terms of money is the confidence and competence gained by Indians in undertaking and executing such projects... We are now ready to erect such stations in other countries." His team set up the experimental satellite communications earth station at Ahmedabad in 1967.

The Arvi Earth Station will track the Indian Ocean communications satellite, Intelsat III, which rotates around the earth at approximately the same speed as the earth and so appears to be stationary. Its coverage extends from Goonhilly in the United Kingdom to Yamaguchi in Japan, both of which have earth stations and will be linked to Arvi.

The estimated cost of the receiving station and the terminal facilities was eighty million rupees. A Canadian Development Loan of four million dollars met the foreign exchange requirement for the import of Canadian services and equipment. The services included the overall design concept for the antenna and the electronics. Equipment supplied included transmitting and receiving components, antenna subreflector and feed systems, no-break power system, microwave repeaters linking Arvi with Bombay, test equipment, multiplex and switching equipment, and partial supply of the tracking system. The RCA Company of Montreal provided technical collaboration services to the Department of Atomic Energy and provided the overall design concept, along with detailed design drawings and manufacturing rights for the 97 foot antenna and installation supervision of the Canadian supplied subsystems.

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CANADIAN AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE

The 1971 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to a Canadian, Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, 66, of the National Research Council in Ottawa, for his studies of chemical reactions that help produce smog. He will receive \$88,000 with the award.

The man who won the first Nobel Prize in the natural sciences for Canada is a quiet individual with a devotion to the idea that capable scientists must be free to follow their own interests. Dr. Herzberg described this freedom in an interview published last April in *Science Forum* as: "First of all (the scientist), needs freedom to do what he wants to do, assuming that he is a really capable person. Then, of all the people around he surely is the best one to judge whether or not he can do a certain thing... A second kind of freedom is a more prosaic one: the scientist needs the facilities to do what he wants to do, without all sorts of restrictions, bureaucratic rules, and this sort of thing... A scientist does not know what he will be doing specifically two months from today, the forecasting has to be most flexible. There must be goals, yes, but flexible routes to them."

Dr. Herzberg, who was born in Germany on Christmas Day in 1904 and fled to the University of Saskatchewan during the Nazi regime in 1935, is fond of singing and music. He is a vegetarian and neither drinks nor smokes.

Dr. Herzberg was in the Soviet Union to deliver a series of lectures at the headquarters of the Soviet Academy of Sciences when his award was announced by the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences. Discussing the award with reporters, he said: "The award is for me as a physicist. I was brought up as a physicist. But my recent work, for example in free radicals and molecules, has, in a way been more appreciated by chemists."

The Nobel Prize winner is a firm defender of the principle that scientists themselves should largely determine what work they should do and has made frequent appeals against what he sees as the inroads of bureaucracy on science. A few years ago, he told a convocation at York University, where he received an honorary Doctorate of Science degree (one of 18 honorary degrees he has received from institutions in Europe and North America): The greatest enemy of progress in science and technology in Canada is bureaucratic control. The interference of politicians, accountants and committees in the free development of creative processes in the scientific laboratories of the country is becoming more severe every year. If allowed to continue unchecked, this tendency is liable to stop all real progress.

His concern has not only been over the inroads of bureaucratic controls on science but also the trend to try and orient science toward particular ends—what he calls 'mission-oriented research'. "The exclusive or predominant support of mission-oriented work can only lead to mediocrity," he said. "In my opinion, we should not be greatly concerned whether the material benefits match or surpass the funds that we have put into the support of pure science. A high standard of living is not, as such, a goal worth striving for unless a high standard of living includes a high standard of art, literature and science."

The National Research Council has been Dr. Herzberg's home since 1949. Its current president Dr. William Schneider, was a student of his at the University of Saskatchewan. So was Dr. A. E. Douglas, Director of NRC's Division of Pure Physics, which Dr. Herzberg headed for a number of years.

Besides his honorary degrees, Dr. Herzberg has received many scientific honours, including the Faraday Medal of the Chemical Society of London (1970), and the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society (1969). The Canadian Association of Physicists honoured him with its Gold Medal in 1957 and the Royal Society of Canada with the Henry Marshall Tory Medal in 1953. Indian researchers have also been appreciative of Dr. Herzberg's research since Dr. C. V. Raman did early pioneering molecular spectroscopy. In 1957, the Indian Association

The five Nobel Prize winners at the Town Hall, Stockholm, after the Royal presentation of their awards. L-R: Simon Kunzets, Economics; Earl Sutherland, Medicine; Pablo Neruda, Literature; Gerhard Herzberg, Chemistry; and Dennis Gabor, Physics. (Photo Courtesy World Feature Service, New Delhi).

for the Cultivation of Science awarded Dr. Herzberg its Joy Kissen Mukherjee Golden Medal. Jadavpur University, Calcutta and the Indian Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, have made him a Honorary Fellow.

The work for which Dr. Herzberg received the Nobel Prize is concerned with the structure of molecules, which is of fundamental importance in physics and chemistry. Some of his work has enabled astronomers to establish that certain molecules are present in planets, stars and in space between stars.

Dr. Herzberg is regarded as the founder of what is known as molecular spectroscopy: the

science of defining the shape and other physical measurements of molecules by measuring the light absorbed or emitted by them. His three volume work, **Molecular Spectra and Molecular Structure** has made his name known in chemical laboratories throughout the world. He is also the author of about 200 publications in spectroscopy and quantum mechanics.

The only other Canadian Nobel laureates are the late Sir Frederick Banting and the former Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson. Dr. Banting's prize was in medicine for the discovery with Dr. Charles Best of insulin. Mr. Pearson's award came in 1957 for his diplomatic steps to bring peace to West Asia.



Collective Bargaining Under Fire



Strikes : A Reluctant Instrument

Bernard Brody

IN OUR LAST ISSUE OF CANADA, R. P. RIGGIN, AN INDUSTRIALIST ATTACKED THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEM, SAYING IT WAS OVERBALANCED IN FAVOUR OF LABOUR. IN THIS ISSUE, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR BERNARD BRODY, ARGUES AGAINST MR. RIGGIN'S IDEAS AND BELIEVES THAT THE STRIKE IS A WEAPON RELUCTANTLY USED IN OUR ECONOMY. IN A SUBSEQUENT ISSUE, FEDERAL LABOUR MINISTER BRYCE MACKASEY WILL OUTLINE THE MANY CHANGES HE THINKS MUST BE MADE TO RESTORE THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEM TO GOOD HEALTH.

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By way of introduction, let me begin by observing that I think the article's whole approach to collective bargaining is based fundamentally on self-interest, and is therefore devoid of significant objectivity. After reading the article, I could not avoid being left with the impression that unions are too strong, that wages are too high, and that company profits are too low. But these sentiments are not peculiar to business executives or professionals; workers, unionized and non-unionized, feel that living costs are too high and that their wages are too low. But the ethics of the functional distribution of the GNP pie can hardly be discussed as an abstraction apart from the goals a society wants to set for itself—and that matter really lies beyond the scope of this paper.

What is a right?

The article ends with the statement that the strike is neither a right nor Holy writ, but a privilege that the law has granted and that the law can take away. Of course this is true. All rights are, by definition, "privileges." One has only to check with a dictionary: "right" is synonymous with "privilege." The paragraph title, "Strike Privilege, Not a Right," is nothing less than a bit of semantic sleight of hand beclouding the real issues.

We now possess the right to vote, but not many centuries ago, the common man did not have this instrument—and, of course, he can lose it again. If you really think about it, even the right to one's life is only a privilege. Murder a policeman and you lose the holy right to go on living. But let us not get wound up in semantics. Workers have the right to withdraw their labour services when they believe that, by doing so or intending to do so, they can compel an employer to raise their wages. This is just elementary business horse sense, and Mr. Riggan, as a successful businessman is well aware of the principle. He has undoubtedly engaged in this game both for himself personally, and also against the market as a member of the executive body of his firm. The objective is to obtain the highest possible price for one's products simply by attempting to influence either supply or demand.

Most firms possess some range of price discretion based on such restrictive devices as advertising and product differentiation, proximity to markets or supply sources, patents, market con-

centration, and control over inputs. Economic theory predicts that, where an increase in price will result in a less than proportionate decline in quantity demanded (technically: price elasticity of demand less than unity) price manipulation will increase total revenue. Given the demand, if you limit supply, then you will have created some tendency for prices to rise. Surely all inventory specialists are aware of this principle—Noranda is no exception. Manipulate production and inventory levels to ensure that you do not over produce when business is slow or under produce when the market is buoyant. Are these management methods not against the public interest? Doesn't the public suffer when prices are too high because of these tactics? Nobody seems to advocate that the output of business firms be government regulated to ensure that they will always produce at the lowest possible prices. So why should entrepreneurs complain when workers employ the same strategic device?

Some additional comment is called for on the relationship between the "powerful monopolistic unions" that Mr. Riggan complains about and his concern over the "record by far" of man-days lost through strikes. If one thinks for a moment about these two themes, one soon realizes that they harbour a basic contradiction. If the unions are as strong as Mr. Riggan contends, why are they obliged to resort to strike action so frequently? If their bargaining strength were really so great, they could simply bully any employer into agreeing to whatever terms they demanded. The fact that there are so many strikes might cause one to point the finger at the opposite end of the power spectrum. Perhaps companies are so strong that they can, in effect, tell the unions to "go jump in the lake."

It takes two to start a strike

All too often the public is browbeaten into thinking that labour unions are necessarily the agents causing strikes. In reality, it takes one side to ask for something—improvement in working conditions or increases in wages—and it takes another side to refuse. If the differences leading up to an impasse are not resolved, a concerted cessation of work may follow.

Most of those persons who speak or write on the subject of strikes have never had the experi-

ence of being an employee whose union is on strike, so they are inclined to offer glib and unrealistic opinions. The cost of a strike to a worker and his family can be crippling. Try someday to live on beans and bread for a few weeks. Try to imagine your savings—where they exist—dwindling with each passing day. Management's salaries continue throughout the strike period, but the worker's income is cut off. The strike pay offered by the average union is only enough to buy beans and bread. Often there is no strike pay at all. A worker does not decide lightheartedly to engage in a strike. It is a tactic by means of which he pits possible pay-off benefits against a calculated risk. This is the same kind of risk that businessmen are always beating their chests about—the venture that is supposed to be the very heart and core of our free enterprise economy. The entrepreneur risks his capital, gambling for a pay-off in the form of a steady and substantial stream of revenue.

Life and times of a worker

Riggin states in his article: "... some of the younger people don't see any particular virtue in steady work anyhow." Newspapers are replete with stories on the seriousness of today's alienated youth, and the message they are attempting to communicate deserves our wholehearted attention. How many of us realize how seriously the working man has been alienated since the industrial revolution began in the late 1700s? All the creativity and the meaningful satisfaction have been completely sucked out of many jobs, and they have degenerated into routine, repetitive, sterile, meaningless exercises. Work functions generally are over-supervised and unchallenging. It is likely that if firms eased up sharply on such instruments as time and motion study and made some effort to build industrial tasks around personalities instead of around fingers, hands and feet, they would be pleasantly surprised at the eventual reduction in the unit labour costs of output.

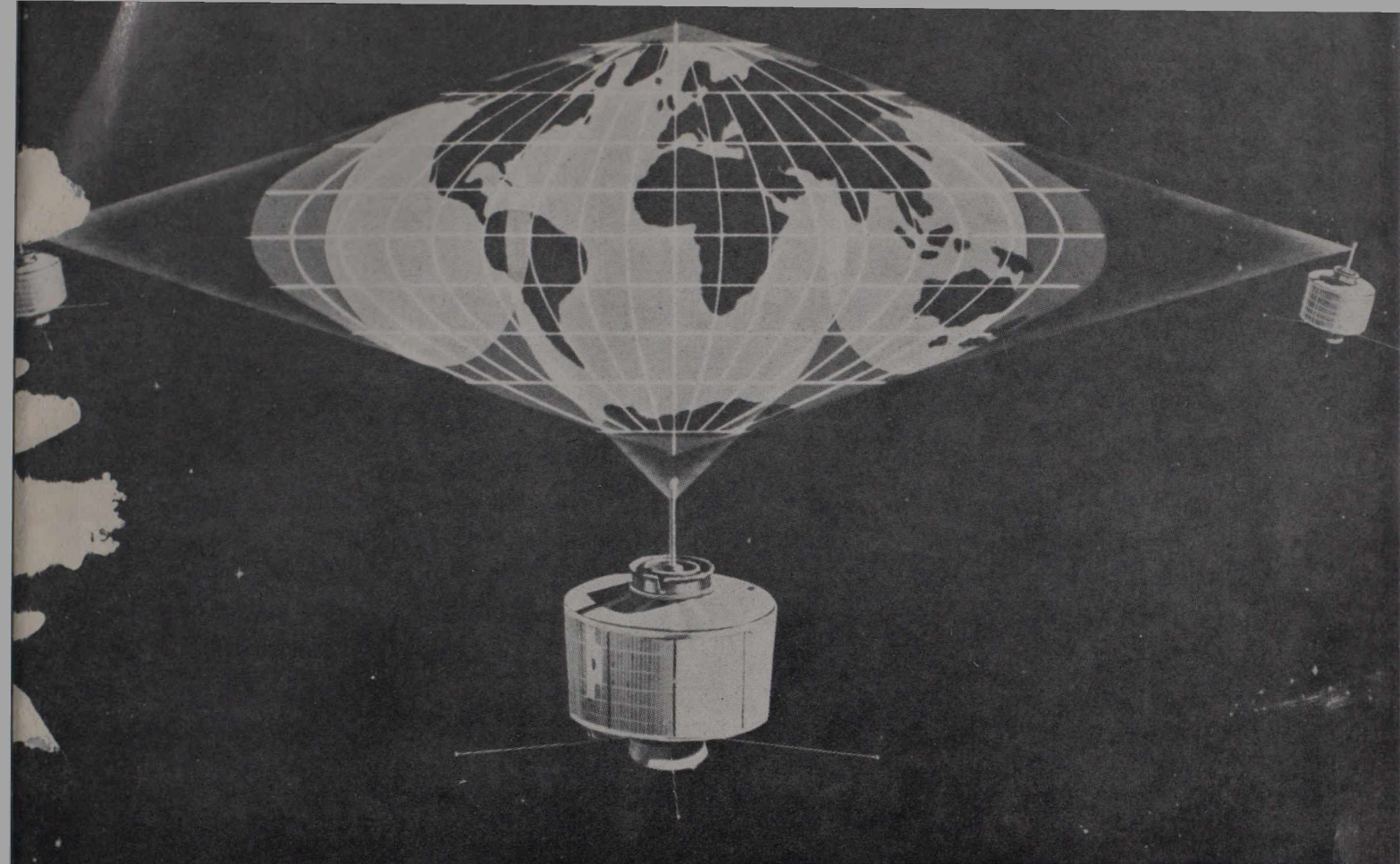
Public Service Strikes

When it comes to pointing out all the gross inefficiencies of government enterprise, businessmen probably form the most vociferous segment of society. There is some truth in the argument. But, has it ever occurred to these businessmen

that one way of improving the quality of government services would be to heighten motivation for its employees, and to program more appeal and challenge into the work in order to attract more qualified candidates? And has it ever occurred to businessmen that one of the ways this could be accomplished would be to raise the salaries offered? But, of course, "We already pay too much in taxes..." You can't have it both ways! Businessmen are against the use of the strike by public service employees. Yet, they will tolerate a system in which postal workers, in order to raise their salaries by about 2 per cent—the original government offer was 5 per cent a year, the final settlement approximately 7 per cent—were forced to engage in a 12-month "bargaining" session that included a summer-long strike. Was the government bargaining in "good faith?"

In most ways, the government is like any other employer. Only a few of its services are really "essential" in any sense of the term. And the wages and salaries of Public Service employees have to compete with the wages and salaries of private sector employees for the goods and services in the supermarkets and department stores. If wages in the private sector rise by 9 or 10 per cent a year, how can we expect to attract high quality, well-motivated individuals when this employer is willing to go only to 5 per cent and is eventually dragged—at a high cost to the employees and to the public—to 7 per cent? Those who complain about government inefficiencies would do well to keep tabs on the differences between wages and fringe benefits in the private and public sectors.

Nobody likes a strike. A strike imposes inconveniences and hardships on everyone connected with it. But the worker needs this instrument—even if only for its potential use—to compel his employer, be he in the private or public sector, to think hard about the relative costs of the union proposals versus the ultimate disagreement. If the employer responds to the worker's threat with a "no," he could provoke a strike. He is, in effect, making a rational, economic decision: It is cheaper for me to risk a strike than to accede to your requests involving higher production costs to my firm. The strike possibility forces both sides to face the consequences of their respective positions.

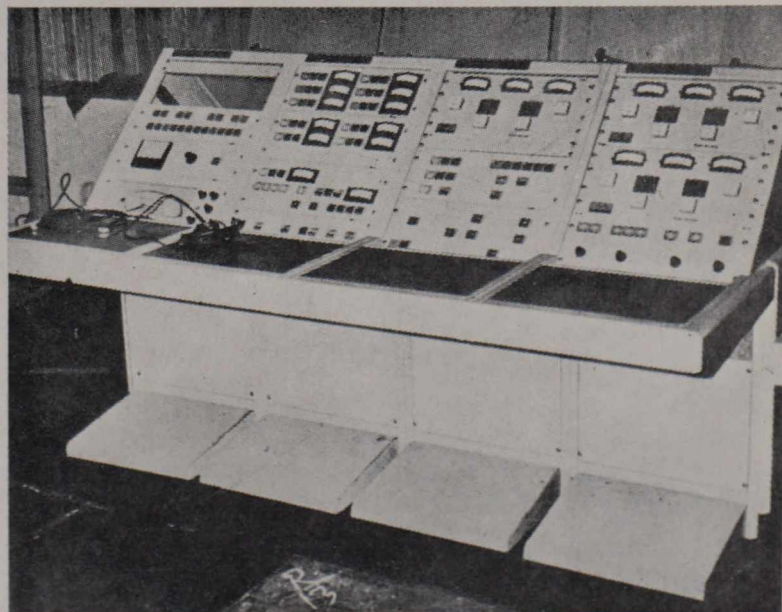


Communications have begun with the U.K., Malaysia, East Africa, Australia, Bahrein, Japan, Kuwait, West Germany and through Europe to Canada and the United States. The second phase will include Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. "The possibilities of international communication are limitless," an engineer at Arvi said. "We are only beginning to scratch the surface."

Mr. Balchandani sums up the value of the new station in India's modernization programme by saying:

"Man's ability to store knowledge, store information, and his ability to communicate this to another of his kind has been considered by far the most fundamental advantage of man over other creatures—in fact, man's advantage over the entire universe. The story of any nation, the growth of any nation, starts with the growth of its communications. Today we have come to identify the progress of a nation with the sophistication of its communication facilities. The Arvi Earth Receiving Station—and another now planned for construction near Delhi—will provide India with good quality reliable communications adequate for its trade and commerce and in keeping with its international standing."

This rendering (above) shows how a system of three satellites, stationed 22,300 miles (35,700 kilometres) above the equator, can provide communications for the entire world except for the north and south polar regions. Supplied with nuclear power, such satellites could relay television and radio transmissions directly to home receivers. Below, some of the equipment supplied by Canada.



CANADIAN ROUNDUP

Rhodesia

External Minister, Mitchell Sharp, told the Commons on November 25 that for the time being Canada will not lift its economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Mr. Sharp was referring to the agreement signed between Britain and Rhodesia. Canada's position was that there should be no independence without majority African rule. Mr. Sharp said when and if Canada lifts its sanctions it would depend to a large extent on the views and actions of the United Nations.

Grey Cup

Calgary Stampeders edged the Toronto Argonauts 14-11 on November 28 to win the Grey Cup. For Calgary, it was the first Grey Cup win in 23 years. Calgary took a well-earned 14-3 lead into the second half, then died offensively. Toronto accommodated them by never coming alive offensively. Defensive half Dick Thornton gave Toronto a great chance with less than two minutes left by intercepting a Jerry Keeling pass and running the ball to the Calgary 11. Leon McQuay then lost it on a fumble. Calgary failed to move the ball and was forced to kick, but Toronto receiver Harry Abofs booted the ball out of bounds and it was awarded to Calgary end Herm Harrison and halfback Jesse Mims scored the Calgary touchdown. Defensive guard Roger Scales counted Toronto's only touchdown off a fumble. Larry Robinson kicked two Calgary converts. Ivan MacMillan kicked a field goal and Zenon Andrusyshyn punted a single for Toronto.

Nfld Election

The riding of St. Barbe South was left vacant and Progressive Conservative strength in the Newfoundland legislature was reduced by one on November 23 when a judicial recount of the October 28 provincial election votes was halted because 105 votes had been burned. The votes were burned after the election night count by someone who did not know they were to be kept for a possible recount. A spokesman for E. D. Maynard, the Conservative candidate who

won the seat by 8 votes, said steps would be taken to force a byelection. A Newfoundland Supreme Court petition will be needed to declare the election in the Northwest Coast District officially void. The lost Conservative seat leaves the standings as Liberals 20, Progressive Conservatives 20, and the New Labrador Party 1.

Successor to Smallwood

A convention to choose a successor to Premier Joseph Smallwood as Leader of the Liberal Party in Newfoundland will be held February 4-5, the Executive of the Party's Provincial Association decided on December 5. Mr. Smallwood, who was 71 Christmas Eve, said on November 11 that he would step down as Party Leader and Premier early in 1972. The only announced candidate for the Leadership is Steve Neary, Social Services Minister. Other likely candidates include Health Minister Edward Roberts and Mayor W. G. Adams of St. Johns.

Separatism

Prime Minister Trudeau was asked on an open-line radio programme on December 12 what he thought about the possible separation of Quebec from Canada. He replied: "To ask me what would happen if there was a separatist government in Quebec is like asking an atheist what would happen if he went to heaven or hell?" Mr. Trudeau told the caller that he does not consider separatism an option and that he will fight it as much as he is able.

Ontario Budget

Ontario Provincial Treasurer Darcy McKeough on December 13 presented the opening session of the Legislature with what he called a mini-budget, designed to stimulate the economy and curb unemployment. He announced a budgetary deficit for 1971-72 of \$553 million, up from the predicted \$415 million deficit in the April budget. He also announced a number of cuts in personal income tax, succession duties and corporation tax.

New Tax Legislation

The Government's massive overhaul of the country's tax law was passed by the Commons on December 17 under a Government-imposed time limit that ended debate after 50 days. The vote was 132 to 83, with the Liberals outvoting the three opposition parties. The Bill, more than 700 pages long and which revises virtually the entire tax system, was immediately sent to the Senate, the last Parliamentary hurdle in a Government drive to have it in force by the start of the new tax year January 1, 1972. The Government says the Bill will lop about a million low-income Canadians off the tax rolls entirely and reduce taxes for millions more.

Heath Visit

British Prime Minister Edward Heath said on December 17 relations between Britain and Canada will continue as close as ever after Britain joins the European Common Market. Mr. Heath and Prime Minister Trudeau discussed the Indo-Pakistan war, the Rhodesian question, and current international trade and monetary problems.

Loan to World Bank

The Bank of Montreal on December 17 signed an agreement to lend the World Bank \$50 million to be used for economic development loans to member countries. The Bank said this was the first time the World Bank has borrowed from a commercial bank in North America.

Dr. Charles Best

Dr. Charles Best, 72-year-old Canadian co-discoverer of insulin, on December 16 received one of Britain's most prized awards, the Companion of Honour, in a private audience with the Queen. The Order is restricted to 65 living persons. Dr. Best is the only Canadian to hold the title. The discovery of insulin by Dr. Best and the late Sir Frederick Banting in 1921, is estimated to have saved many millions of lives.