



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 17 No. 43

October 24, 1962

CONTENTS

The Most Fateful Decision in the World	1
New Engineering Test Reactor	3
U.S.-Canada Lumber Talks	3
New Czech Envoy	3
Chain-Store Sales & Stocks	3
Fifth Winter Works Programme	4
Agricultural Training Meet	4
New RCAF Jet for NATO	4

Iceland-Canada Visa Pact	4
Canada-San Marino Visa Pact	5
Airport Room Facilities	5
Arctic Oil Sands Discovered	5
Mineral Production	5
Ex-Premier TCA Director	5
RCAF Cadets Chosen	6

THE MOST FATEFUL DECISION IN THE WORLD

The following statement was made to the First Committee of the United Nations on October 11 by General E.L.M. Burns, the representative of Canada:

"...In the opinion of the Canadian Delegation there is nothing before this Assembly which is more urgent or fateful than the question of how to put a final stop to the testing of nuclear weapons. This is an object for whose achievement all members of the organization should stand united, for all of us will suffer if these experiments continue. The United Nations General Assembly cannot legislate an end to nuclear tests, but it can and should use the immense moral force of its decisions to press for a speedy solution of the problem.

"...My Government remains unequivocally opposed to all nuclear-weapons tests. That virtually all delegations also oppose them has been made clear by the statements which we have listened to in the general debate in plenary. This can be taken as proof that nuclear testing is opposed by the vast majority of men and women all over the world.

OBJECTIONS TO ATOMIC TESTS

"Canada is opposed to further testing for two good reasons. In his statement in the general debate, the Secretary of State for External Affairs emphasized that, first of all, we are gravely concerned by the dangers to human health which result from nuclear testing. In our view, which we believe is supported by scientific findings, the bodily health of everyone is endangered by exposure to additional radiation. But, what is more disquieting, increased radioactivity resulting from nuclear tests can have incalculable effects on future generations. This generation would, therefore, perpetrate a grave moral wrong on posterity by continuing nuclear testing.

"It may be said that, from the humane and moral standpoint, these arguments are sound, but that, if considerations of defence and national security require them, nuclear-weapons tests must go on, notwithstanding their undesirable effects. But does continued testing improve the security of any nation? In the short term, it may be claimed that nuclear testing is required in order to effect or restore a balance in weapon power. But is there any reason to think that national security can be maintained over the years in this way? In my view, there is not. A protracted competition in this sphere -- between superpowers already armed to a degree hardly imaginable -- can only increase international tensions, and the ultimate danger of nuclear war. The major nuclear powers are themselves in agreement that continued testing increases the pace of the armaments race. In a joint statement released last August 27 by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the U.S.A. we read the following sentences: 'The U.S.A. and the U.K. cannot emphasize too strongly the urgency we attach to the problem of ending all nuclear testing once and for all. For the safety and security of all of us, this deadly competition must be halted and we again urge the Soviet Government to join with us in meaningful action to make this necessity a reality'.

SOVIET UNION AGREES

"The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has been equally firm in spelling out the grave consequences of continued testing. In a letter addressed by him to Prime Minister Macmillan in April of this year, he wrote as follows: 'Throughout the world the peoples are justly expressing their indignation not only because nuclear tests lead to the

fouling of the atmosphere and may in some degree have a harmful effect on peoples' health and their moral and physical condition, but also -- and this is the most important point -- because the race to build up nuclear weapons will be accelerated even more by the new series of experimental nuclear explosions'.

"Clearly, then, dangers of further experimentation in this field are admitted. It may have grave effects both on our own health and on future generations; it is ultimately a threat to the security of mankind; it increases international tensions and reduces the possibility of agreements in other fields. If this is the belief of the leading statesmen of the nuclear powers, why can they not stop the tests? But it is not only the responsibility of the nuclear powers; nuclear testing affects all nations; to deal with it is the responsibility of all of us represented here. Can we not, as rational beings, act in our own interest?"

ADVANTAGES OF BAN AGREEMENT

"The advantages of a test-cessation agreement are many. Such an agreement would not give a special advantage to this or that country or alliance, but would be in the interest of all humanity. Let me summarize the truly impressive gains which a nuclear-test ban agreement would achieve.

"First, as the major powers themselves recognize, it would significantly reduce radiation hazards and improve international security.

"Second, it would inhibit the development of more and more destructive nuclear weapons.

"Third, it would arrest the development of nuclear weapons by an increasing number of nations, a danger whose gravity can be recognized by all and, one may say, especially by the present nuclear powers.

"Fourth, it would be a start on disarmament. My Delegation entirely endorses the view expressed by the Acting Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report, in which he emphasized that the first step toward disarmament is to stop nuclear testing. We share his sincere hope 'that the nuclear powers will realize that the whole world is hoping and praying that an agreed first step may be taken soon'.

"In short, an agreement to end nuclear-weapons tests would be a first clear proof that the many declarations by the great powers that they want to end the arms race and not mere words but will result in real and effective action.

DEVISING PRACTICAL MEANS

"I have reviewed so far the weighty reasons in favour of putting a stop to nuclear tests. In my opinion these factors, taken together, should convince every rational man that the need for a solution is urgent. It remains, however, to devise practical means for achieving this goal. In recent months several suggestions have been made which, my Delegation believes, should be endorsed by this Assembly.

"In the first place, we strongly support the proposal put forward in the 18-Nation Committee for an early cut-off date by which all testing would be ended -- January 1, 1963, or, we would hope, earlier. The acceptance by this Assembly of a target date

should provide added incentive to speedily resolve the remaining differences.

"Second, Canada endorses the proposal for an immediate ban on all testing in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. Such a proposal is common to the draft treaties advanced by both sides, and an agreement would be a substantial step in the direction of a comprehensive ban. It would greatly reduce or even remove the health hazard resulting from nuclear testing. Moreover, differences over inspection do not constitute a barrier to agreement in this field.

"Third, my Delegation wishes to underline the importance we attach to the contribution of the eight unaligned nations represented at the Geneva negotiations in putting forward compromise proposals on a verification system. The Canadian Delegation has taken the stand at the 18-Nation Conference -- and we reaffirm it now -- that the eight-nation proposals provide a sound basis for an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. A system based on existing national networks of observation posts with new posts if necessary, an international scientific commission to process and examine data from these stations, and the obligation of states parties to the agreement to furnish the facts necessary to establish the nature of any suspicious event on their territory -- these are the main elements of the eight-nation proposal which we believe should be incorporated, without further delay, in a draft treaty for ending all nuclear tests.

ONE MAJOR PROBLEM

"Agreement on these points would narrow the differences separating the two sides to one major question: What is to be done if there is a dispute as to the nature of an event which has taken place in the territory of one of the parties to the agreement? It appears from new scientific data submitted last August at Geneva by the U.S.A. and Great Britain that the area of uncertainty, where doubtful events could arise has been considerably reduced. Nevertheless, controversy persists over the question of how to verify that no underground testing takes place. Technical problems which have been raised in the examination of this subject could not usefully be discussed in this Committee. However, there is a fundamental matter of principle which my Delegation is firmly convinced must be borne in mind by the nuclear powers in their negotiations in this field.

"It is agreed, I think, that no foreseeable inspection system will fully meet the preoccupations of all parties to a test-ban agreement. What is needed, then, is a *reasonable assurance* that their interests will be protected. But this criterion cannot be applied exclusively to the risks which may be inherent in the treaty itself; it is equally important not to lose sight of the grave risks which humanity continues to run in the absence of such an agreement.

"It has been alleged, for example, that a verification system involving 'on-site' inspection could mean that espionage data would be collected by the inspectors. In my opinion, the possibility that the international inspectorate could be used in this way is exceedingly remote. I cannot believe that the Soviet Union would seriously contend that this risk compares in any way with the dangers which they themselves agree are inherent in continued testing.

(Continued on P. 6)

NEW ENGINEERING TEST REACTOR

A contract to build an engineering test reactor at the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment in Manitoba has been awarded to the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, according to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Known as Whiteshell Reactor No. 1 (WR-1), it will be the first major nuclear facility to be constructed at the Whiteshell centre, which is now being developed by AECL at a site on the Winnipeg River about 60 miles from Winnipeg. Plans for construction of the reactor were first announced early this year by Mr. Gordon Churchill, Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

The cost of the reactor, formerly known as the Organic Test Reactor (OTR), and the building to house it will be about \$14.5 million. CGE's Civilian Atomic Power Department in Peterborough, Ontario, will act as prime contractor for the project. Apart from the building design, which is being supplied to AECL by Shawinigan Engineering Company Limited, Montreal, CGE is responsible for the design, supply, installation and construction testing of the WR-1 reactor.

Excavation for the reactor building will begin late this year. The reactor and process systems will be installed and tested throughout 1964 and the reactor will go into operation in 1965.

The primary purpose of WR-1 is to provide facilities for large-scale testing of fuel rods, heat-transfer systems and components for organic-cooled, heavy-water-moderated power reactors. In addition, WR-1 is being designed with enough flexibility to allow it to be used for a variety of engineering tests, including those involving other heat-transfer media, such as steam. The reactor will have an initial heat output of up to 40,000 kilowatts, with provision for increases to 60,000 kilowatts. (The NRX engineering test reactor at Chalk River has a heat output of 42,000 kilowatts.)

Like other reactors in the Canadian nuclear research and development programme, WR-1 will use heavy water to maintain the chain reaction in the uranium fuel. To remove the heat given off by the fuel, however, WR-1 will use organic liquids, which consist of carbon and hydrogen atoms linked in unique ways. Organic liquids have not been used as heat-transfer media ("coolants") in Canadian reactors, though they have been tested in the NRX reactor. The NRU, Douglas Point and NPD reactors use heavy water to transfer heat from the fuel. Organic coolants will operate at very much lower pressures than water at the same temperature. Stress problems, and hence capital costs, are thus much reduced.

U.S.-CANADA LUMBER TALKS

The following is a communiqué issued on October 17 at the conclusion of the Canadian-United States meeting on softwood-lumber exports from Canada to the States:

"Officials of the United States and Canadian Governments today concluded two days of discussion

at Ottawa on present and future problems confronting the North American softwood-lumber industries. They developed further the subjects discussed at the first meeting relating to the position of the softwood-lumber industries in Canada and the United States, factors currently affecting the two industries, and the outlook for the future, both short and long term. Industry representatives from the two countries were available for consultation.

"It was recognized that both countries have a mutual interest in a satisfactory resolution of problems facing the North American softwood-lumber industries. It was agreed that an *ad hoc* joint expert working group of government officials would be established to examine co-operatively such matters as the results of the recent storm on the Pacific coast, the longer-term North American supply and demand prospects for timber resources, wood utilization generally, and market development.

"It was agreed that, as need arose, industry representatives of the two countries would be consulted in an appropriate manner."

NEW CZECH ENVOY

On October 16, His Excellency Dr. Jaroslav Tauer presented his letter of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House, where the Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to the Governor-General. Mr. M.H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, were in attendance.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Mr. Jaroslav Chmela, First Secretary; Colonel Josef Sakar, Military and Air Attaché; Mr. Ladislav Soska, Second Secretary; Major Bohumil Socha, Assistant Military & Air Attaché; Mr. Vladimír Dočekal, Third Secretary.

CHAIN-STORE SALES & STOCKS

Chain-store sales in August were valued at an estimated \$316,631,000, an increase of 8.2 per cent from last year's August total of \$292,618,000. With gains in all earlier months of the year, sales in the January-August period were valued 4.9 per cent higher than a year ago at \$2,340,532,000, versus \$2,232,205,000. August 1 stocks (at cost) amounted to \$492,842,000, up by 12.3 per cent from the total of \$438,952,000 a year earlier.

Grocery and combination store chains, the largest group for which separate data are shown, had sales in August estimated at \$142,764,000, higher by 9.3 per cent than last year's August figure of \$130,559,000. Sales were above a year ago in all preceding months of the year except April, and the January-August total advanced 4.0 per cent to \$1,117,330,000 from \$1,074,566,000 in the equivalent span of 1961. August sales of variety-store chains, the next largest group, rose 5.8 per cent to \$26,490,000 from \$25,047,000.

FIFTH WINTER WORKS PROGRAMME

With 1,450 applications from municipalities already approved by opening day, the Federal-Provincial Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme, which runs from October 15 to April 30, 1963, is off to a good start, according to Labour Minister Michael Starr. "The large volume of applications received at this early date would indicate that this winter's campaign will be even more successful than last year's," Mr. Starr said.

All provinces are co-operating, and have already submitted applications for projects from their municipalities. The Programme also covers the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, as well as Indian bands.

The number of projects so far approved is expected to provide "on-site" employment for 30,500 men for an estimated 1,650,000 man-days of work, compared to 27,300 new jobs and 1,500,000 man-days of work at the same time last year.

The estimated cost of this year's applications approved up to October 16 is \$116 million, \$30 million more than last year. The payroll costs of the projects so far approved are estimated at \$25 million compared to \$20,800,000 last year. Under the terms of the Programme, the Federal Government contributes half the direct payroll expenses of a municipality, or its contractors or sub-contractors, on projects approved.

Municipalities are now familiar with the Programme, the Minister said, and keep its possibilities in mind in planning their public-works activities. They have found it a most effective way of providing more winter employment, while at the same time carrying out needed public-works projects.

The Programme, now in its fifth winter, has been broadened and extended in past years and includes nearly every capital undertaking of a municipality.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING MEET

Canada's first national conference on agricultural training was held in Ottawa last week. The two-day meeting, on October 17 and 18, brought together representatives of federal departments, provincial government agencies, farm organizations, educational institutions and other groups interested in training for Canada's rural population.

The conference, convened by the federal Department of Labour, tried to identify the needs and problems existing in technical and vocational education for rural people and considered measures required to meet these problems.

TOPICS DISCUSSED

About 125 delegates discussed and made recommendations on the following topics:

- (1) Education and training needs for young farm people still in school;
- (2) Continuing education and training needs for farm adults;
- (3) Education and training needs for agricultural teachers and farm extension leaders;
- (4) Training for technical vocations in industries allied to and providing services to agriculture.

Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour and Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, welcomed delegates. On the opening day an address was given by Dr. J.R. Weir, Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba. The remainder of the two-day conference was taken up mainly with discussions by working groups. Recommendations and final reports were presented at the conclusion of the conference on October 18.

NEW RCAF JET FOR NATO

The first of 200 Canadian-built CF-104 "Super Starfighters" was transported to Europe by air recently. The sleek supersonic jet left Cartierville Airport outside Montreal on October 11, destined for 3 Fighter Wing, Zweibrucken, Germany, where the first of eight strike-reconnaissance squadrons is forming.

The first CF-104 rolled off the assembly line at Canadair Limited in March 1961. Since then, the aircraft has been thoroughly test flown by the Royal Canadian Air Force and a number are now in service at 6 Strike-Reconnaissance Operational Training Unit, Cold Lake, Alberta.

The "Super Starfighter" will replace the F-86 "Sabre" in eight of the 12 squadrons of Canada's NATO Air Division. The four CF-100 squadrons will be disbanded on January 1, 1963.

For the flight to Europe in an RCAF C-130B "Hercules" of Air Transport Command, the CF-104 was partially dismantled. After a refuelling stop at Gander, Newfoundland, the flight continued non-stop to Germany. The flight time was about 15 hours.

ICELAND-CANADA VISA PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Howard Green, and the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Richard A. Bell, announced on October 17 that negotiations between the Canadian and Icelandic Governments for an agreement abolishing the non-immigrant visa requirement for short-term visits by citizens of either country to the other country had been concluded during the recent visit to Iceland of the Canadian Ambassador to Iceland, Mr. J.L.E. Couillard, who was stationed in Oslo, Norway. The agreement, which is the form of an exchange of notes, was signed on October 17 at Reykjavik, Iceland, by Mr. Couillard on behalf of the Government of Canada, and by Mr. Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, Foreign Minister of Iceland, on behalf of his Government.

Under the terms of the agreement, which comes into effect on November 1, 1962, citizens of Canada and Iceland who are *bona fide* non-immigrants (visitors not seeking employment or permanent residence) and who possess valid national passports may enter the other country without visas for periods not exceeding three consecutive months, provided these citizens meet the normal laws and regulations governing non-immigrant entry into the country concerned.

(Continued on P. 6)

CANADA-SAN MARINO VISA PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the conclusion of a visa-modification agreement between San Marino and Canada. An exchange of notes between Mr. Federico Bigi, Foreign Minister of San Marino, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs was completed on October 16 by Mr. Raymond Lette, Consul-General of San Marino in Montreal, and Mr. D.M. Cornett, Head of the Consular Division of the Department of External Affairs, acting on behalf of their governments. The agreement comes into force on November 15.

Under its terms, Canadian citizens holding valid passports may visit San Marino for periods not exceeding three consecutive months without obtaining visas. Citizens of San Marino intending to visit Canada and holding valid passports will be granted, free of charge, multi-entry visas valid for an unlimited number of entries into Canada within a period of 12 months.

AIRPORT ROOM FACILITIES

Twelve compact but comfortable roomettes, each air conditioned and with its own wash-room and shower facilities, will be available to the travelling public in the new Toronto International Airport (Malton) air-terminal building when it is completed, it was announced recently by the Department of Transport. The roomettes will be for occupancy by air travellers passing through Toronto airport who are delayed in the terminal building between flight connections.

Also available to the public in the building will be five rooms in the same area as the roomettes suitable for business meetings of executives and private organizations.

The DOT plans to offer these services on a 24-hour basis, the actual operation of the facilities being carried out by a commercial concern. Operation of the premises will be by contract let by the Department following the calling of tenders in the Greater Toronto area. The standard of operation will be set by the Department and will be closely supervised.

ARCTIC OIL SANDS DISCOVERED

An extensive area of oil-saturated sands has been discovered in the northwestern section of Melville Island, in Canada's Arctic archipelago, Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale announced recently in the House of Commons.

Although the full extent of the area is not yet known, two exposures examined in detail indicate that the sands extend in an outcrop for at least 60 miles. The top 65 feet of the sands, which reach a depth of about 80 feet, are well saturated and quite similar to the richer portions of the McMurray oil sands in Alberta.

The discovery of the area was made early in August by a geological field party of J.C. Sproule and Associates Limited of Calgary. Exploration work

in the area was being carried out for permit holders, including Canadian Oil Companies, Bankeno Mines Limited and W.R. Sheeky and Ross Tolmie. Samples of the oil-saturated sands have been shipped from Melville Island and will undergo extensive examination to obtain further information on the potential of the area.

If methods proposed for the commercial extraction of oil from the McMurray (Athabasca) sands prove successful, similar methods might one day be used to extract oil from this area on Melville Island.

The find suggests that reserves of oil in conventional form (i.e. liquid) may be found below the surface elsewhere in the Arctic islands. Permit holders will continue their efforts next summer.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The value of Canada's mineral production reached a record \$2,573,783,000 in 1961, an increase of 3.2 per cent over the preceding year's \$2,492,510,000, according to the annual report on mineral production of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among major minerals there were increased values for iron ore, nickel, asbestos, crude petroleum, and cement, and decreases for copper, uranium, zinc, and sand and gravel.

Production in Ontario declined in value to \$948,256,000 from \$983,104,000 in 1960, and accounted for a smaller share of the national total of 36.7 per cent compared to 39.4 per cent in 1960. Alberta displaced Quebec as the second largest mineral-producing province, with a value of \$463,709,000, against \$395,344,000, and accounted for 18.0 per cent of the national total, compared to 15.9 per cent.

The value of production in Quebec rose slightly to \$447,437,000 from \$446,203,000, while the share of the national total was slightly smaller at 17.5 per cent versus 17.9 per cent. Saskatchewan was next, with a value of \$218,201,000, up from \$212,093,000, and represented 8.5 per cent of the Canadian total in both years.

Mineral production in British Columbia in 1961 was valued at \$192,320,000 (\$186,262,000 in 1960); Manitoba, \$99,157,000 (\$58,703,000); Newfoundland, \$92,682,000 (\$86,637,000); Nova Scotia, \$59,545,000 (\$65,453,000); Northwest Territories, \$20,692,000 (\$27,135,000); New Brunswick, \$17,851,000 (\$17,073,000); Yukon Territory, \$12,987,000 (\$13,330,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$947,000 (\$1,173,000).

EX-PREMIER TCA DIRECTOR

Mr. Leslie M. Frost, former Premier of Ontario, has been appointed a director of Trans-Canada Air Lines, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently. Mr. Frost fills the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. C.M. McEwan's on October 1.

Mr. Frost, 67, was Premier of Ontario from 1949 until his resignation on August 2, 1961. He is a member of the Privy Council and lives in Lindsay, Ontario.

THE MOST FATEFUL DECISION IN THE WORLD
(Continued from P. 2)

BALANCING TWO RISKS

"It is also argued that the risk of a state evading its obligations under a nuclear-tests agreement must be reduced to a minimum. My Delegation fully recognizes the importance of this requirement, since a treaty which would not give assurances that states were living up to their commitments would be cause for continuing concern and tension rather than diminishing these factors as an effective agreement is intended to do. But the risk of evasion should also be balanced against the dangers mankind must live with in the absence of an agreement. If it is feared that states sign an agreement and later conduct secret tests, the nuclear powers must not only ask themselves whether this risk is acceptable in principle. They must also assess with equal care whether the military significance of such evasions would be greater or less than the dangers to health and security resulting from continued testing and an accelerated arms race.

"This balance of risks and advantages has to be kept in mind in order that the negotiating parties may assess the real significance of possible espionage or evasions. As long as the negotiators concentrate their attention on the disadvantages to their security which might result from a particular system of inspection, it is doubtful whether any real progress is possible. But, when these disadvantages are seen in their proper perspective against the graver prospects of continued testing, the necessary conditions will exist to bring an effective test ban to reality. If the negotiating parties can readjust their thinking in this way, new compromises, acceptable to both sides, could be achieved without delay.

"In conclusion...let me review briefly the main considerations which will guide my Delegation in dealing with the questions to be decided under the present item: First, we wish to see a halt -- by January 1, 1963 or earlier -- to all nuclear weapons tests: second, as a means of achieving this end, we support the proposal for an immediate test ban in the atmosphere, outer space and under water: third, we desire an effective international agreement which will provide assurances that no further tests are carried out and that all states live up to their obligations under the treaty. We are convinced that these objectives demand urgent attention, and we sincerely hope that this Committee will act quickly and forcefully to assist in their realization. I can assure you that the Canadian Delegation will give its full support and active co-operation in the endeavour."

RCAF CADETS CHOSEN

Under the terms of the Defence Department's Regular Officer Training Plan, 239 students from across Canada have been enrolled this year in the Royal Canadian Air Force as officer cadets. Of those, 24 will study at the Royal Military College, Kingston, 52 at Royal Roads, Victoria, British Columbia, and 66 at College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec, while the remaining 97 will attend Canadian universities.

Under the plan, which is sponsored by all three services, cadets receive their education at government expense to degree level, and, on graduation receive commissions as officers of their chosen services.

The programme is designed to develop leadership and qualities of character while conducting a concentrated course of academic study to prepare future officers for positions of responsibility.

EX-PREMIER TCA DIRECTOR

Mr. Leslie M. Frost, former Premier of Ontario, has been appointed a director of Trans-Canada Air Lines, Transport Minister Jean Baptiste announced today. Mr. Frost fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Mr. C.M. McEwen's on October 1. Mr. Frost, 67, was Premier of Ontario from 1949 until his resignation on August 2, 1957. He is a member of the Privy Council and lives in Lindsay, Ontario.

ARCTIC OIL SANDS DISCOVERED
An extensive area of oil-saturated sands has been discovered in the northwestern portion of Melville Island, in Canada's Arctic archipelago, Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale announced today in the House of Commons.
Although the full extent of the area is not yet known, two exposures examined in detail indicate that the sands extend in an outcrop for at least 60 miles. The top 65 feet of the sands, which reach a depth of about 80 feet, are well saturated and date similar to the richer portions of the western oil sands in Alberta.
The discovery of the area was made early in August by a geological field party of P.C. Spence and Associates Limited of Calgary. Exploration work