

FEDERAL JOBS FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING GRADUATES

The President of the Treasury Board, Mr. Charles Drury, announced to the House of Commons on March 22 that the Government had authorized \$2 million for the recruitment of 276 French-speaking university graduates into the Public Service for the purpose of expanding "certain departmental programs and projects involving positions where French is the language of work".

Part of Mr. Drury's statement follows:

...I outlined in my statement to the Miscellaneous Estimates Committee on March 9 the Government's policy of making the Public Service progressively more representative of the two major linguistic communities of Canada. In accordance with this policy, it is a basic goal of the Government to assure equality of opportunity in the Public Service to both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

I went on to say that this would be achieved through the progressive identification of positions as requiring a proficiency in both languages or a proficiency in French or in English, through increasing and improving the language-training facilities for both *anglophones* and *francophones*, and through "the accelerated recruitment of *francophones* to the Public

Service and development of those already in it".

I noted that, to achieve these goals, Departments would have to adopt carefully elaborated manpower development plans.

This program represents a step in the direction of achieving the objective of a more representative Public Service. Specifically, the Government proposed to allocate \$2 million among ten Departments which have submitted proposals for extending certain programs which, at one and the same time, would contribute to the realization of program objectives and would involve positions in areas of the Public Service where French is normally used. The experimental French-language units to which I made reference in my statement on March 9 will not be involved since none has yet been established. Of the 276 positions, 128 will be administrative trainees, and the balance will be junior positions in the social science, biophysical sciences and applied science fields.

It is proposed that the program extensions involved, and specifically, the increase in the numbers of positions in the Public Service, be financed out of the contingency fund.

NATO DEFENCE COLLEGE GUESTS

Sixty-eight students and members of the staff of the NATO Defence College in Rome made a five-day visit to Canada recently as part of a North American tour.

Headed by Vice-Admiral J.C. O'Brien, the Canadian commandant, the group met senior military and government officials, attended a full-dress rehearsal of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride and toured the National Aeronautical Museum at Canadian Forces Base Rockcliffe while in Ottawa.

The College members then visited military installations in Calgary Alberta.

Officers attending the College represent Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United States and Canada.

The party left Canada for the United States on March 22.

RECORD YEAR FOR INCO

In its annual report issued in March, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited announced that it had delivered a record 518,870,000 pounds of nickel in 1970, compared to 382,170,000 pounds in 1969 and 480,840,000 pounds in 1968.

Deliveries in 1969 had been affected by a 128-day strike at the company's Ontario Division, which had shut down 75 per cent of International Nickel's basic production.

The company delivered 348,100,000 pounds of copper in 1970, compared to 208,220,000 in 1969 and 314,160,000 in 1968. Deliveries of platinum-group metals and gold in 1970 totalled 387,700 troy ounces, compared to 421,500 troy ounces in 1969 and 440,900 troy ounces in 1968.

"In 1970, the company reached a production level of 500 million pounds of nickel a year," the report stated. "It expects to produce about 550 million pounds in 1971. In 1972, the company expects to achieve the goals of its expansion and modernization program and be operating in Canada at a rate of more than 600 million pounds of nickel a year."

International Nickel spent \$31,889,000 on exploration last year, compared to \$19,896,000 in 1969, and employed an average of 1,600 persons on exploration projects in Canada and abroad.

Its exploration program in Canada enabled the company to more than replace the ores mined during the year. On December 31, 1970, International Nickel had proven ore reserves of 383,300,000 dry short tons, containing 12,500,000,000 pounds of nickel and 7,900,000,000 pounds of copper. At the end of 1969, the company had 379,600,000 dry short tons of proven ore reserves, containing 12,400,000,000 pounds of nickel and 7,900,000,000 pounds of copper.