

of balloons. Then they can decide whether to buy their own. Depending on the purpose, the scientists might want to use a smaller balloon or different sensing equipment."

The balloon, 26 by ten feet, is made of very thin polyurethane and filled with helium. Although it can carry up to 50 pounds of equipment, the camera and accessories weigh only 15 pounds. The balloon is tethered to the ground and, for the Ottawa project, will rise 1,000 feet. The cost, including helium, camera equipment, cables, winches, etc. is about \$5,000.

Management of nuclear waste

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited have jointly embarked on a long-term program for the storage of spent reactor fuel and other radioactive wastes for the safe and economical management of radioactive waste from nuclear reactors operating in Canada.

The program will also draw on the expertise and the collaboration of other scientific institutions, public and private, and the public utilities that operate the nuclear reactors.

The geological disposal of waste is the method favoured by all Western nations with studies being carried out in other nations, notably the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Radioactive waste is placed in underground caverns excavated in rock formations or rock bodies that will prevent any of the radioactive material from escaping into the environment for hundreds of thousands of years.

Social insurance number controls

Tighter controls on issuing social insurance numbers, effective July 1, were announced last month by Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras.

Proof of identity and status as a citizen or a landed immigrant will now be required from persons applying for a new social insurance number, a replacement card or a record change. This proof must be furnished in the form of supporting documents such as

birth certificates, citizenship or immigration papers.

In addition, distinctive social insurance numbers (i.e. numbers beginning with a "9" digit) will be issued to applicants who don't have Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status, but require a social insurance number to comply with Canadian legal or institutional requirements.

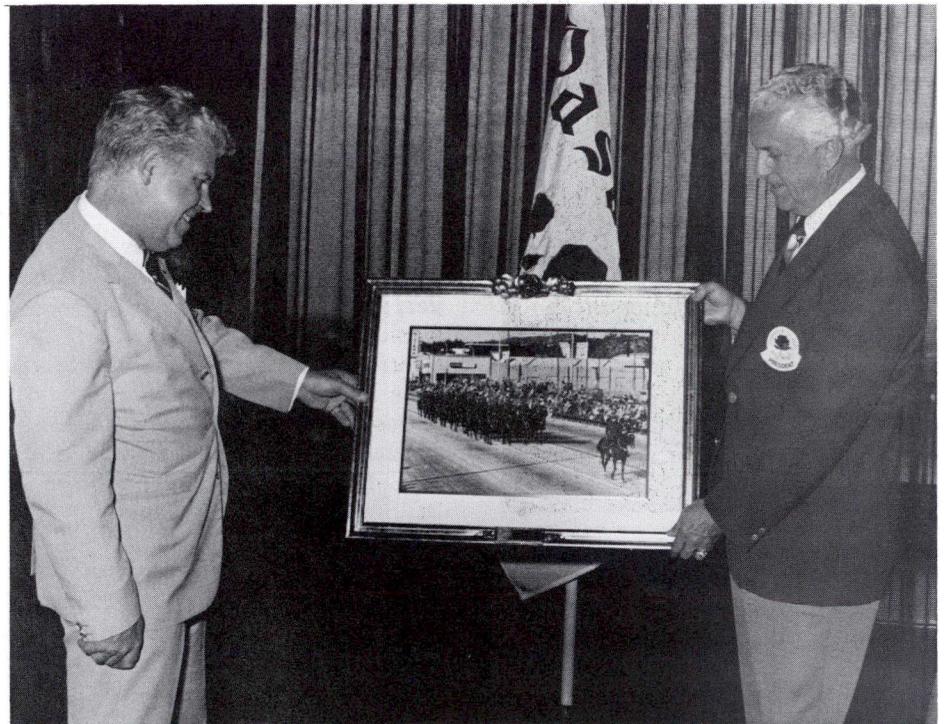
A visitor to Canada who has a distinctive social insurance number can work legally in Canada only if he or she has a valid employment visa. This distinctive number will clearly establish the status of its holder, and alert prospective employers that a valid employment visa is required before employment can be offered.

Reasons for change

Mr. Andras cited three main reasons for tightening controls in this area: The increasing use of the social insurance number for the purpose of identification in the public and private sectors; the growing concern about the present ease with which multiple social insurance numbers can be obtained and fraudulently used; and, the incidence of unlawful employment in Canada.

The social insurance number was introduced in 1964 as an account or file identifier for the Unemployment Insurance, Canada Pension and Quebec pension programs. Subsequent changes, in 1966-67, required that all persons filing income tax returns obtain one.

Presentation marks Canada's participation in Rose Parade



Carl E. Wopschall (right) President of the Tournament of Roses Association, Pasadena, California, presents to Allan B. Roger, Director, Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, on June 19, a set of four framed coloured photographs taken at the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena on New Year's Day, in recognition of Canada's participation. Canadians taking part in the parade, which was the first official event of the United States bicentennial year,

were the RCMP Musical Ride, a 90-man combined regimental band called the Scarlet and Brass, 150 highland pipers, and four floats from various provinces, one of which from Calgary, won a prize. Mr. Roger presented Mr. Wopschall with the third copy of the book *Between Friends/Entre Amis*, Canada's gift on the occasion of the U.S. Bicentennial. The first and second copies had been presented to U.S. President Gerald Ford and to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.