

## MORE SERVICE CUTS (Continued from P. 2)

110 men of all ranks. This brings the total so notified to 875 officers and men, or less than 9 per cent of the planned reduction of approximately 10,000.

## NORMAL ATTRITION

The bulk of the reduction is being achieved by normal attrition, by individuals reaching retirement age or retiring for other normal reasons. However, the consolidation of positions in the integrated forces makes a number of positions redundant and, in order to maintain a balance of age, rank and trade, a small part of the reduction is being achieved by the retirement of officers and men before they reach the normal retirement age.

There will be no further premature releases among officers of the rank of captain or the equivalent or below, or among men. A few officers of the rank of major or the equivalent and above may still be retired under the planned reduction scheme.

## RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Officers and men released under the planned reduction scheme are granted special benefits in accordance with the provisions of an Order-In-Council approved by the Government in May 1964. The size of the special cash benefit increases with length of service up to a maximum of the equivalent of 10 months' pay for those with 15½ years of service or more. This special gratuity is in addition to any normal leave or pension benefits. Personnel medically released during the period the Order-In-Council is effective are also eligible for the special benefits.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL COMMITTEE FORMED

The formation of a National Advisory Committee on Geographical Research was announced recently by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Mr. William M. Benidickson. The Committee, composed of top university, government, and private scientists, is to assist in the co-ordination of geographical research at the national level. Its work will be financed through the Geographical Branch of Mr. Benidickson's Department.

The Committee grew out of the realization by Canadian geographers that, though great strides were being made in geographical research in Canada, it was not always properly related to economic and social realities and requirements. The new group will foster contacts among university, government and private geographers and agencies, and promote graduate and postgraduate research in geography along lines similar to those followed by the National Advisory Committee on Research in the Geological Sciences.

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In Canada today geographers are employed by a large variety of institutions and businesses. They do land-use mapping, survey urban developments, analyze the flow of goods through ports, evaluate the resources of specific regions, determine the best locations for service stations and supermarkets and trace the formation and movements of ice.

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## RELOCATION AID FOR INDIANS

Canadian Indians will be eligible for assistance under the new Manpower Mobility Programme announced recently by the Federal Government. The Programme will be operated in conjunction with the existing Indian Affairs Employment and Relocation Programme, and access to the Manpower Mobility Programme administered by the Department of Labour will give Indians additional opportunity for assistance in relocation.

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Nicholson, pointed out that the provisions of the Indian Affairs Employment and Relocation Programme had for some time offered various services to Indians seeking to improve their employment opportunities. These services included transportation of individuals or families to employment centres, maintenance costs pending first pay, grants for furniture and household effects, and, where alternative accommodation is unavailable, grants to assist with the purchase or construction of housing or the acquisition of lands.

## OTHER SERVICES OFFERED

Provision is also made by the Department for social and job-counselling services, both at the Indian reserve and non-Indian community levels. Such services have been extended through relocation specialists of the Indian Affairs Branch, the Special Services staff of the National Employment Service, and social workers provided through contract with community counselling agencies.

Mr. Nicholson said that, in developing pilot programmes of relocation in several parts of Canada, it had been essential to secure the co-operation of industry and the full range of community services agencies, as well as of the Indians themselves. At Thompson, Manitoba, a programme has been implemented by the Indian Affairs Branch in co-operation with the provincial authorities and the International Nickel Company, which is expected to facilitate the relocation this year of 50 Indian families from depressed reserve communities. Similar plans are being put into effect in other parts of the country. In every case, full use is being made of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or other existing resources in the field of low-cost housing, and housing projects are being planned in co-operation with the communities concerned.