

## LURING THE GRADUATES HOME

An intensified program of encouragement to Canadians studying abroad to return to Canada was announced recently by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan MacEachen. A report on the Manpower Department's 1969-70 "Operation Retrieval" indicates a broadening of the scope of this program, the main purpose of which is to ensure that the 15,000 Canadians studying in United States and European universities have every opportunity to apply for jobs in Canada.

Mr. MacEachen noted that in past years the program had provided Canadian students abroad with only limited labor market information and a listing of Canadian employers. To permit employers in Canada and Canadian scholars abroad to communicate, "Operation Retrieval" now provides more information on their labor market to students, as well as the names and addresses of some 700 potential employers who have indicated their interest in considering newly-graduated students (at all levels) for employment.

### LIST OF EMPLOYERS

In reply to a questionnaire, these employers asked to be listed in the *Directory of Employers* prepared by the Manpower Department. The *Directory*, which lists not only potential employers but information on scholarships, student loans and addresses of Canada manpower centers, is available on request to all Canadians studying at universities abroad.

Students will be asked to complete personal information forms and return them to the Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ottawa. These forms will be mailed to 2,700 employers, including those listed in the *Directory of Employers*, who can then contact students directly.

The services of "Operation Retrieval" to Canadian university students in Europe will be available through the University Liaison Service of the Immigration Division and in the United States by the Department of External Affairs. The Department of Manpower and Immigration will also work closely with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

## NEW COAST GUARD ICEBREAKER

A new icebreaking supply and buoy vessel joined the Canadian Coast Guard fleet recently when Mrs. Donald S. Macdonald, wife of the President of the Privy Council, christened the CCGS *Griffon* at the Davie Shipyard in Lauzon, Quebec.

The *Griffon*, which can accommodate 51 persons, will operate in the lower Great Lakes from its base in Prescott, Ontario. The vessel is named after the first sailing-ship on the Great Lakes, which was constructed under the direction of the explorer La Salle. The keel of the first *Griffon* was laid near the

mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above Niagara Falls, and the ship was launched in 1679. The *Griffon* replaces the old buoy-tender CCGS *Grenville*, which sank in December 1968 after being caught in heavy ice near Beauharnois, Quebec.

The new ship, built at a cost of more than \$6 million, is a twin-screw vessel with motors developing 4,000 shaft-horsepower and has a displacement of 2,828 tons. She is 234 feet long and is fully strengthened for operation on ice. Her propulsion machinery consists of four diesel generating engines driving two electric propulsion motors.

The *Griffon* is equipped with a 15-ton derrick with a special winch for handling buoys and a secondary five-ton derrick for such work. It also has a Flume-type stabilization system to reduce rolling in bad weather. A flight deck aft, fitted with a telescopic hangar designed by the Department of Transport, makes it possible to carry a helicopter when necessary. Provision is also made for research personnel who may be engaged occasionally in studies of the lakes.

The vessel is equipped with a special work-boat-lifeboat, a landing craft and a motor-powered "whaler". It also carries electronic aids to navigation and communications equipment of the most modern type. The wheelhouse has been designed to provide visibility in all directions and is equipped with consoles that house the machinery controls and navigational aids, thus providing for the maximum degree of efficiency.

## FUR SEAL BODY MEET

Canada, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States sent delegations to the thirteenth annual meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission from February 23 to 27.

Established under the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, the Commission seeks to develop the fur-seal stocks and to achieve maximum sustained productivity. Canada and Japan do not participate in the actual seal harvest but, under the terms of the Convention, each shares in the proceeds, receiving 15 per cent of the seal-skins harvested by the Soviet Union and the United States. The taking of seals is restricted to the Pribilof Islands off the Alaska coast, owned by the United States, and the Commander and Robben Islands, controlled by the U.S.S.R.

Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, welcomed the Commission members and their advisers.

Dr. S.G. Federov of the Soviet Union, the Commission Chairman, presided at the plenary session. Other Commissioners were: Dr. W.M. Sprules, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Canada; Mr. Morisawa, Japanese Fisheries Society, Japan; and John I. Hodges, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States.