

SEAFOOD MONTH

Fish and seafood month in Canada will be celebrated in October, but Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud, who recently endorsed this annual promotion, has urged Canadians to enjoy fisheries products all year round.

In this year dedicated to things Canadian, Mr. Robichaud said, the people of Canada owed it to themselves to savour "our justly famed sea and freshwater delicacies". Canada's fishing industry, he said, produced a variety of products to delight every palate. "Indeed, so varied is our production and so advanced are our culinary arts that one could have fish every meal of the year without having the same dish twice," the Minister declared.

The fishing industry, which provides employment to 100,000 Canadians, reaped a record harvest in 1966 of 2.6 billion pounds of fish for processing in 600 plants and sale to 80 countries. Worth \$340 million to the economy in market value, the fisheries earned \$177 million for fishermen.

NEW PUBLIC SERVICE AUDIT

In its programme of management improvement, the Federal Government is introducing techniques into the Public Service that have already proved their value in industry. One example - operational auditing - is being developed in nearly all departments and agencies.

Though internal auditing is not new in the Public Service, the emphasis placed on the operational or managerial approach is an innovation.

On October 1, 1966, the Treasury Board appointed G. Peter Wilson to the position of Operational Audit Adviser, with responsibility for the promotion and development of operational audit within government departments and agencies. Mr. Wilson stated that, with the trend towards decentralization of authority, managerial decisions were being made at the local level, closer to the operations directly affected. Thus the real need was for senior management to be assured that its often widely-dispersed operations were subject to a close-to-the-scene appraisal. Operational audit is one of the most useful devices to meet this need.

ENTIRE OPERATION REVIEW

Operational audit is unlike the traditional financial audit, in that it reviews the entire operations of a department. It is concerned with far more than the reliability of accounting documents and the physical protection of assets. An operational auditor should examine plans, policies and objectives; departmental organization; systems, procedures and controls, and he should report on the accuracy, operating efficiency and the effectiveness of the areas reviewed.

The objective of operational auditing is to assist all members of management in their job by furnishing them with objective analyses, appraisals, recommendations and comment.

The Treasury Board believes there is still a long way to go in this sphere, but is confident that the Government is keeping up with the times, and in some instances ahead of the trend, in effectively utilizing improved management practices.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Canada experienced 104 work stoppages in July, involving 35,489 workers and a time-loss of 310,430 man-days. In the previous month there were 102 stoppages involving 54,035 workers and a time-loss of 693,100 man-days.

Of the total number of stoppages, one was in an industry under federal jurisdiction, and the remainder under provincial jurisdiction - 48 in Ontario, 29 in Quebec, eight in British Columbia, six in Nova Scotia, five in Manitoba, two each in Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick and one in Newfoundland.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in July represented 0.24 per cent of the estimated working-time, compared to 0.50 per cent in June. The corresponding figure for July last year was 0.65 per cent.

Forty-eight of the July work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 23 were terminated by the end of that month.

A breakdown by industry of the July work stoppages shows 63 in manufacturing, 22 in construction, eight in service, six in transportation and utilities, four in trade and one in public administration.