

COLLEGE POST FOR ROBERTSON

Norman A. Robertson, chief negotiator for Canada in the current "Kennedy round" of multilateral trade and tariff negotiations in Geneva and Chairman of the Canadian tariffs and Trade Committee, is relinquishing these positions and resigning from full-time public service to become, on January 1, 1966, the first director of the new graduate School of International Affairs of Carleton University in Ottawa.

Mr. Robertson will continue to serve as special consultant to the Department of External Affairs and as a member of the Tariffs and Trade Committee, which will remain in being for the duration of the trade and tariff negotiations for purposes of liaison with Canadian industry and interests concerned.

Succeeding Mr. Robertson as chief negotiator at Geneva will be Sydney David Pierce, the present Canadian Ambassador to Belgium and to the European Communities.

TRIBUTE BY PM

In announcing these changes, Prime Minister Pearson said: "It is with very great regret, personal and official, that I have accepted Mr. Robertson's decision to give up his full-time responsibilities as Canada's Chief Trade Negotiator in Geneva, although I appreciate the unique contribution which he will make to Canadian life and thought through his work at the university.

"I have long been associated with Norman Robertson and, like everyone else who has known him, I have marvelled at the quality and range of his mind. He is one of Canada's most able, most experienced, and most respected public servants. The Government is indeed fortunate that, although he is retiring from the Civil Service, his wise counsel will continue to be available through the Department of External Affairs and the Tariffs and Trade Committee in his new capacity as a special consultant."

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Robertson, born in Vancouver in March, 1904, joined the public service in 1929, after studying at the University of British Columbia, Oxford (as a Rhodes Scholar), and the Brookings Graduate School, Washington, D.C. He was Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1941 to 1946, High Commissioner to Britain from 1946 to 1949, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet from 1949 to 1952, High Commissioner to Britain from 1952 to 1958 and again Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1958 until 1963, when he was appointed Chief Negotiator in the "Kennedy round".

INCO TEACHING GRANTS

The International Nickel Company of Canada has made grants totalling \$55,400 to ten Canadian universities and the Canadian Mathematical Congress to help finance advanced and supplementary courses for high-school teachers specializing in science and mathematics. These awards are part of a successful programme of aid initiated by INCO in 1956 to help

meet the need in Canada for secondary-school teachers with higher qualifications.

Though part of each grant may be used to meet administrative and instructional costs, the greater portion is awarded to the teachers themselves to help pay their expenses while they are attending university summer courses or, in some cases, special seminars and course work at other times during the year. Some 3,600 of the bursaries have now been awarded to teachers from grants totalling \$421,900.

UNIVERSITIES PARTICIPATING

The universities that took part in the 1965 programme included Queen's, Toronto, Waterloo, Western, Windsor and the Lakehead in Ontario, New Brunswick and Acadia in the Maritimes, and the Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Western Canada. The Canadian Mathematical Congress conducted its programme for mathematics teachers at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The awards are part of INCO's broad programme of aid to education in Canada. Since 1956, when an enlarged programme was initiated, the Company's educational grants have totalled well over \$8 million.

JULY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

According to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released recently by the Department of Labour, there were fewer work stoppages in July than in the previous month and fewer workers involved, though the time lost was somewhat greater.

There were 99 work stoppages in July, involving 33,691 workers, and a time-loss of 326,070 man-days. In June, there were 109 work stoppages, involving 43,310 workers, and a time-loss of 275,530 man-days.

ANALYSIS OF STOPPAGES

Five of the stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction. Of the others, 64 occurred in Ontario, 15 in Quebec, 12 in British Columbia, two in Manitoba and one in New Brunswick.

Thirty-five of the July work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 22 were terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's work stoppage shows 53 in manufacturing, 31 in construction, six in transportation and utilities, four in trade, two in mines, two in public administration and one in service.

Reckoned on the basis of the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost represented 0.26 per cent of the estimated working-time, compared to 0.22 in June. The corresponding figure for July 1964 was 0.12 per cent.

MILITARY AID TO TANZANIA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that Canada would make a substantial contribution to a five-year programme for the establishment of a Tanzanian military