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1962 ARCTIC SUPPLY OPERATION

This summer, more than 85,000 tons of supplies are being carried north during the annual Arctic supply operations of the Department of Transport by a fleet of more than 30 vessels, including seven of the Canadian Coast Guard's powerful icebreakers and an equal number of its small northern-supply vessels. Some 18 chartered freighters and tankers complete the fleet. The largest vessel taking part is the 17,000-ton chartered tanker "Arctic", but the 6,000-ton icebreaker CCGS "John A. Macdonald" is the most powerful.

The vessels, sailing in convoys, are carrying 18,000 tons of cargo to Foxe Basin and Baffin Island, 10,000 to Resolute, 15,000 to Gap Pine and 11,000 to Mid-Canada Line sites. The "John A. Macdonald" and the "d'Iberville" will leave the convoys at Resolute and steam north to Eureka, 750 miles from the North Pole, with a full year's supplies for the eight-man population of that remote weather station.

The supply operations got under way with the July 4 departure of the CCGS "Puffin". She was followed on July 5 by the "Howe", carrying the Eastern Arctic Patrol to administer the law and care for the health and well-being of Eskimos and other residents of the Far North.

The CCGS "Wolfe", based at Halifax, sailed on July 16 and the "Labrador" left on July 21. All other Coast Guard vessels left from Montreal. The last to leave was the "d'Iberville", on July 30.

The icebreakers, in addition to conveying supply ships, are taking scientists north to carry out research and surveys of northern waters. On board the "d'Iberville" and the "MacLean" are magnetic specialists, who are to undertake geophysical observations of the earth's magnetic field. They will study the North Magnetic Pole in order to establish its 1962 position.

The "Howe", "Macdonald" and "Labrador" in the Eastern Arctic and the "Camsell" in the Western Arctic are carrying hydrographers to chart the depths of the waters and improve their knowledge of large areas of uncharted waters.

The "Labrador" is engaged in hydrographic studies of Smith Sound, a narrow channel separating Greenland and Ellesmere Island. Later in the fall she will carry out an extensive oceanographic survey of Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and the Labrador Sea.

MOST VARIED MISSION

It will be left to the "John A. Macdonald" to engage in the most varied aspects of this year's Arctic scientific programme. This ship will try to penetrate the archipelago as far as Tanquary Fiord, Ellesmere Island, where supplies for a research station will be cached for next year's use. Hydrologists from the Water Resources Branch of Northern Affairs and National Resources will fly over the fiord in helicopters to pick the spots where fresh water flowing into the fiord can be measured.

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Their contribution will be part of a comprehensive study of the oceanography of this important area and of the glaciology of surrounding terrain.

Moving south, the "Macdonald" will land meteorological specialists at the new joint U.S.-Canada nuclear-powered weather station at Sherwood Head on Axel Heiberg Island. They will examine and refit the stations's equipment.

When the icebreaker stops to take oceanographic observations, careful studies will be made of neighboring ice floes to investigate the possible relation of ice thickness to surface features. Later in the season, the "Macdonald" will try to range widely over Viscount Melville Sound and M'Clure Strait to establish their depths more accurately. The scientists hope that, with favorable ice conditions, the vessel might probe McClintock Channel to take the first soundings of this usually impenetrable channel.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index rose 0.4 per cent from 130.5 to 131.0 between the beginning of June and July 1962, largely as a result of an increase of 1.1 per cent in the food index. The housing, transportation, health and personal-care, and recreation-and-reading indexes were also at higher levels. The clothing index declined, and the tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged.

FOOD

The food index rose 1.1 per cent from 125.6 to 127.0, reflecting price increases for most fresh and cured meats, particularly pork and chicken. Beef prices continued to rise. Higher prices were also reported for eggs, flour, coffee, grapefruit, apples, canned fruits and most fresh vegetables, notably tomatoes and potatoes. Lower prices occurred for margarine, powdered skim milk, oranges, bananas, grapes, cabbage and lettuce.

The housing index edged up 0.1 per cent from 134.9 to 135.1, with both the shelter and household-operation components at slightly higher levels. In shelter, the rent and home-ownership indexes were both up. In household operation, increases occurred in fuel and lighting, floor coverings, textiles, utensils and equipment and household supplies. Furniture prices were unchanged and appliance prices somewhat lower.

OTHER INDEXES

The clothing index declined 0.2 per cent from 113.1 to 112.9 as a result of sale prices for men's, women's and children's wear and piece goods. The transportation index rose 0.2 per cent from 140.4 to 140.7 as higher prices were reported for domestic and imported passenger cars. Gasoline prices declined slightly. The health and personal-care index was up 0.1 per cent from 158.2 to 158.4,

owing to price increases for toilet soap in personal-care supplies and men's haircuts in services. The recreation-and-reading index increased 0.5 per cent from 147.0 to 147.8 as the recreation component was unchanged, but the reading component was up as a result of price increases for newspapers and imported magazines. The tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged at 117.9.

THALIDOMIDE MEETING CALLED

August 17 has been announced as the date of a federal-provincial conference to discuss joint measures for dealing with the problem of deformities suspected to have been caused by the thalidomide. The meeting, called by the Federal Government, will bring together representatives of the Department of National Health and Welfare and of all provincial health and welfare departments.

PULP AND PAPER MILLS, 1960

Canadian pulp and paper mills had factory shipments valued at a record \$1,578,727,000 in 1960, an increase of 4.9 per cent over the preceding year's \$1,504,796,000, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There were 128 mills in operation during the year, two fewer than in the preceding year. They employed 65,642 persons compared to 65,073 in 1959, and their salaries and wages totalled \$344,410,000, against \$322,480,000. Materials and supplies cost \$656,877,000 compared to \$633,179,000, while fuel and electricity cost \$111,159,000 against \$108,860,000.

The year's output of newsprint paper reached 6,689,000 tons, up 5.3 per cent from the 1959 figure of 6,351,000, while the value rose 7.2 per cent to \$783,364,000 from \$730,455,000. The output of book and writing paper amounted to 403,000 tons valued at \$106,574,000, compared to 382,000 tons worth, \$101,928,000, and the production of pulpwood amounted to 16,612,000 cords valued at \$356,916,000, compared to 14,357,000 valued at \$320,245,000. The year's output of paper boards totalled 1,277,000 tons valued at \$165,800,000, while the production of wood pulp totalled 11,461,000 tons valued at \$772,626,000. Figures on the same basis are not available for 1959.

Quebec was the industry's leading producing province in 1960, with factory shipments valued at \$601,216,000 (\$590,444,000 in 1959), followed by Ontario with \$478,256,000 (\$452,432,000); British Columbia, \$256,731,000 (\$240,679,000); New Brunswick, \$107,615,000 (\$96,446,000); Newfoundland, \$67,986,000 (\$62,508,000); Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$45,721,000 (\$40,780,000); and Nova Scotia, \$21,202,000 (\$21,507,000).

FINAL CENSUS COUNTS

Summary totals of final 1961 Census counts by citizenship, birthplace and period of immigration were released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CITIZENSHIP

The number of persons reporting Canadian citizenship increased by 26.6 per cent in the 1951-61 period and represented 94.2 per cent of the population in 1961 (96.8 per cent in 1951). On the other hand, the relatively high level of immigration between 1951 and 1961 resulted in an increase of 139.1 per cent in the number of residents in 1961 who were not citizens of Canada. These persons represented 5.8 per cent of the total population in 1961, compared with 3.2 per cent a decade earlier.

BIRTHPLACE

The number of persons born in Canada increased by 28.8 per cent in the 1951-61 period and represented 84.4 per cent of the population in 1961 (85.3 per cent in 1951). The foreign-born population living in Canada on June 1, 1961, had increased by 38.1 per cent since 1951, and formed 15.6 per cent of the total population. Approximately 27 per cent of these persons had immigrated to Canada before 1921, 20 per cent between 1921 and 1945 and 53 per cent since 1945.

BY PROVINCES

Among the provinces, Newfoundland had the largest proportion reporting Canadian citizenship and birthplace in 1961 with 99.4 per cent and 98.6 per cent, respectively. Ontario, with 91.0 per cent, had the lowest percentage of persons of Canadian citizenship, while British Columbia had the lowest proportion of Canadian-born, with 74.0 per cent.

LITERARY AWARDS COMMITTEE

At the request of the retiring chairman, Guy Sylvestre, the Canada Council has announced the names of members of the Committee for the Governor General's Literary Awards for 1962-63. Principal Northrop Frye of Victoria College, Toronto, succeeds Mr. Sylvestre as general chairman, Miss Mary Winspear, of Weston School, Westmount, replaces Dr. Alfred Bailey, and Professor Léopold Lamontagne of Laval University, Quebec, is replacing Dr. J.-C. Bonenfant. Other members are Dr. Roy Daniells, University of British Columbia, chairman of the English sub-committee, Dr. F.W. Watt, University of Toronto, Dr. Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, chairman of the French sub-committee, and Rev. Clément Lockquell of Laval University.

Governor General's Awards are made annually for the best Canadian fiction, poetry and non-fiction in both English and French. A Canada Council cash prize of \$1,000 accompanies each award.

MORE CANADIAN JOBS

The number of job placements made by the National Employment Service during the first six months of 1962 surpassed all corresponding periods since 1945, according to a statement recently issued by Mr. Laval Fortier, Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Placements made by the NES during the first half of the year totalled 592,218, an increase of 24.1 per cent over the 477,279 jobs filled in the corresponding six months of 1961. The number of male placements was 408,245, compared to 323,079 in the first six months of 1961, an increase of 26.3 per cent. Females placed numbered 183,973, an increase of 19.3 per cent over the 154,200 placed in the same period last year.

INCREASED MOBILITY

The fact that the NES made 31,760 placements by transfer of workers from one local office area to another is indicative of the greater mobility of Canadian labour. This was an increase of 59 per cent over the number of transfer placements made in the same period of 1961.

Also noteworthy is the increase in the number of physically-handicapped persons placed in employment. Placement of handicapped workers totalled 9,684 in the first six months of this year, an increase of 22.9 per cent over the 7,881 placed in the first six months of 1961.

JAPAN-CANADA WHALING VENTURE

Japanese nationals are participating in Canadian whaling for the first time. Two of the whale catchers in the Pacific whaling fleet are former Japanese vessels with engines and electronic equipment unfamiliar to Canadians. While these ships will be manned by Canadian crews, each will have three Japanese officers: a captain gunner, a mate-electronic technician and a supervisory chief-engineer, all of whom speak English.

It is, of course, normal for the Canadian whaling industry to import its captain-gunners from countries where Antarctic whaling is a tradition. In the past they have come chiefly from Norway. In the case of the Japanese vessels, it was necessary to bring not only the captains but also the mates and engineers to train Canadians in the operation of unfamiliar engines and equipment.

The revival of whaling on Canada's west coast comes about through the linking of Canadian and Japanese capital and techniques in the Western Canada Whaling Company Limited. The new company represents a partnership between British Columbia Packers Limited of Canada and Taiyo Gyogyo of Japan. The latter is reputed to be the world's largest fishing company.

Western Canada Whaling Company will operate out of the Coal Harbour whaling station on the west

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Their contribution will be part of a comprehensive coast of Vancouver Island. The station was used by British Columbia Packers in previous whaling ventures but had been closed down since 1959.

PRODUCTION OF WHALE MEAT

Unlike the earlier Canadian whaling operation, which was based on oil, meal and mink food, the industry now produces high-quality whale meat for human consumption. Despite the fact that North American markets have not given widespread acceptance of whale meat (sometimes known as arctic steak), it is regarded as an important and highly desirable food in Japan, as in many other parts of the world. This year, the entire fresh-meat production of the Coal Harbour plant will be exported to Japan.

FITNESS RESEARCH GRANTS

Two national fitness-research grants totalling \$28,723 — the first to be awarded under the Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport — were announced on July 31 by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, the Minister of National Health and Welfare. Also announced were two scholarship and fellowship awards totalling \$4,750.

The University of Montreal receives a grant of \$16,000 for research into the type of physical development caused by specific types of vigorous activities. Research will include test-training programmes on boys in the 10-14 age group and will investigate the effect of growth on their performance over the three-year period. The principal investigator in this research is Eugene Doroschuck of Montreal, research specialist with the Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Assistant Professor in the School of Physical Education, University of Montreal.

The University of Ottawa receives a grant of \$12,732 for research into the changes in physical fitness occurring in groups that participate regularly in vigorous physical activities such as ice hockey, curling, alley bowling, skiing and figure skating. The purpose of this research is to discover how much recreational exercise is good for the general public. The principal investigator is Guy Metivier.

FIRST ROCKET-FUEL PLANT

Construction is under way on Canada's first commercial rocket-propellant manufacturing plant, on a 2,000-acre site about 6 miles from Stonewall, Manitoba. When it opens in mid-1963, the operation will provide employment for 50 to 60 engineers, technicians and other workers.

The \$2-million venture, which will be known as Canada Bristol Aerojet Limited, is a joint undertaking of Winnipeg-based Bristol Aero-Industries Limited of Canada and Aerojet General Corporation of the United States. W.S. Haggett, president, and W.M. Auld, vice-president and general manager of Bristol Aero-Industries Limited, will become president and executive vice-president and general

manager respectively of the new company, while D.A. Kimball, president of Aerojet General Corporation, becomes chairman of the board of directors.

At the outset, the plant will produce solid-propellant fuel for the "Black Brant" series of rockets now being produced in Winnipeg by Bristol Aero-Industries Limited and test-fired at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Until now, Bristol has had to ship the completed "Black Brant" motor casings to Valcartier, Quebec, where they have been filled with propellant by the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment and then shipped back to Manitoba. The new Manitoba plant will enable the whole process to be completed at one site with a minimum of delays.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Both exports and imports reached record levels in May 1962. Exports totalled \$614 million, up 33.4 per cent from \$460,100,000 in the same month of 1961 and 9.8 per cent above the previous record of \$559,100,000 set in October 1961. Imports totalled \$644,900,000, up 17.5 per cent from \$548,700,000 in May 1961, and 13.5 per cent above the previous record of \$568,300,000 set in November 1961. The import balance on the month's trade was reduced to \$30,900,000 from \$88,600,000 a year earlier. Among the factors influencing these record totals were the lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar and the concentration in May statistics of most opening shipments through the St. Lawrence Seaway. The import totals also included at least \$20 million of imports financed under mutual defence arrangements with the United States.

January-May exports were valued at \$2,470,700,000 an increase of 13.7 per cent over the corresponding 1961 total of \$2,173,200,000, and imports at \$2,611,500,000 were higher by 15.2 per cent than in the 1961 period. For the five-month period, the import balance reached \$140,800,000 in 1962, compared with \$94,200,000 in 1961.

TRADE BALANCE WITH U.S.

Commodity exports to the United States totalled \$346,300,000 in May, up 32.1 per cent from the \$262,200,000 recorded in May 1961, and imports in the month totalled \$450,400,000, up 28.5 per cent from the corresponding 1961 total of \$350,600,000. The import balance on the month increased to \$104,100,000 from \$88,300,000 in May 1961. Exports, imports and the import balance on trade with the United States were also higher in January-May 1962 than in the same period of 1961.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Exports to Britain in May totalled \$99,400,000, an exceptional figure for a single month, while imports reached only \$57,900,000. The export surplus on this trade at \$41,500,000 was, therefore, larger than in recent months, and contrasted with the small import balance that occurred in May 1961, when the month's exports were relatively small and imports unusually large. For the January-May period,

exports to Britain reached \$353 million, about the same level as in 1961, while imports at \$237,100,000 were 7.1 per cent lower than the comparative 1961 total of \$255,100,000.

Exports to other Commonwealth and "preferential" countries were higher in May and lower in the January-May period than in 1961, while imports were slightly lower in the month and higher in the five-month period. Exports to and imports from all other countries were higher both in the month and the five-month period, with a specially strong May export total of \$139,700,000 offsetting the relatively low total recorded for these countries in April.

CANADIAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Nearly 14 million books were provided to Canadian readers during 1960 by Canada's public libraries, according to the *Survey of Libraries, Part I; Public Libraries, 1960*, recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These books circulated during the year more than 56 million times, or an average of more than four times for each book. The *Survey* contains information on the organization, stock, use, staff, financing and special services of 209 of the larger urban, regional, cooperative and provincial public-library systems, and more limited data on 627 smaller institutions.

FORESTRY AID TO NOVA SCOTIA

Mr. Hugh John Fleming, the Minister of Forestry, has announced completion of arrangements with the Province of Nova Scotia for the extension of a forestry agreement under which about \$280,000 will be provided toward the employment of miners on forestry projects in the Cape Breton area. "From the federal department's standpoint," the Minister said, "we are most pleased to see this agreement extended for another year, as the stand-improvement work involved will contribute much to the general up-grading of the forest stands in that particular area. Also, it is felt that the training received by the miners in this work will serve them well in the matter of employment in the woods in the future".

The programme now under way is employing over 100 miners, under the direction of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, and it is expected that this number will be increased substantially in the next few weeks.

The projects involved have to do with the removal and disposal of dead and damaged trees from forest stands to improve tree growth and stand quality; the clearing and disposal of brush, slash and debris from roadsides to reduce the fire hazard; the cleaning of the stands by disposing of undesirable and non-merchantable species; thinning and pruning operations to increase the annual growth of the remaining stands; and any operations necessary to control forest insects and diseases.

MID-1962 POPULATION

Canada's population had reached 18,570,000 by June 1, according to the annual population estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of 332,000 or 1.8 per cent over the 1961 Census count. This increase, the smallest since 1950, reflects the decrease in immigration, which fell below 100,000 for the first time since 1950 (71,689 in 1961, 73,912 in 1950). The decrease in immigration is also shown in the smaller increase in population in Ontario, which receives about half of the immigrants each year.

There has also been a small decrease in births and a slight increase in deaths, which combined to drop the natural increase during the 1961-62 Census year to about 335,000. During the 1960-61 Census year, natural increase was 339,000.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Increases in population in the provinces ranged from 0.5 per cent in Saskatchewan to 2.9 per cent in Alberta. Quebec had the largest numerical increase, at 107,000, just passing Ontario's 106,000 increase. The estimated populations of the provinces for June 1, 1962, with 1961 Census figures in brackets, were as follows: Newfoundland 470,000 (458,000); Prince Edward Island 106,000 (105,000); Nova Scotia 746,000 (737,000); New Brunswick 607,000 (598,000); Quebec 5,366,000 (5,259,000); Ontario 6,342,000 (6,236,000); Manitoba 935,000 (922,000); Saskatchewan 930,000 (925,000); Alberta 1,370,000 (1,322,000); British Columbia 1,659,000 (1,629,000); Yukon 15,000 (14,000); and Northwest Territories 24,000 (23,000).

In addition to the 1962 estimated population and the historical record by provinces from 1931 to date, the revised population estimates for Census quarterly and semi-annual periods for Canada and the provinces are given for June 1, 1956, to June 1, 1961.

HISTORIC PLANE FOR MUSEUM

A De Havilland DH60 "Cirrus Moth," forerunner of the "Tiger Moth" so familiar to many airmen who trained with the Royal Canadian Air Force early in the Second World War, has been presented to the National Aviation Museum by Mr. C.F. Burke, Managing Director of Maritime Central Airways, Charlottetown. "The National Aviation Museum has long been hopeful of acquiring this type of 'Moth' aircraft, so representative of the light planes used in Canada during the late twenties", said Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale. "We are grateful to Mr. Burke for donating it to the national collection".

OTHER ACQUISITIONS

Another recent museum acquisition is a Fairchild, FC2-W2, pioneer plane of Canada's North. The aircraft at present in the collection also include a "Tiger Moth", a Harvard trainer, JN-4 "Jenny", and a replica of the "Silver Dart".

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The "Cirrus Moth", designed by Geoffrey De Havilland, was first flown in February 1925 and was an immediate success. It met the demand for a light plane that was economical to operate, suitable for private owners and flying clubs. The first "Cirrus Moth" arrived in Canada in the summer of 1927 and was placed in service with the Ontario Provincial Air Service. Others followed and the DH60 became the mainstay of the Canadian flying-club movement, which was founded in 1927. Later it was adopted as an elementary-training plane by the RCAF, to replace its First World War Avro 504K's.

PLANT OPENED

The successful marketing of the DH60 in Canada led to formation of the De Havilland Aircraft Company of Canada and opening of a small plant in Toronto. A later development of the "Cirrus Moth" - DHOG - was known as the "Gipsy Moth". The soundness of the original design was further proved by the addition of a more powerful engine and other modifications which resulted in the creation of the "Tiger Moth", the standard trainer for the RCAF early in the Second World War.

The "Cirrus Moth" was used on several long-distance flights. Lady Bailey, well-known English aviatrix, made an 18,000-mile solo flight from Croyden, England, to South Africa and back in 1928.

Powered by an 85 h.p. A.D.C. "Cirrus II" engine, the DH60 "Cirrus Moth" biplane has a top speed of 95 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 85 m.p.h. Its wing span is 30 feet, its length 23 feet, 8 1/2 inches, its gross weight 1,550 pounds. It has a ceiling of 17,300 feet and a range of 430 miles.

NEW ENVOYS INSTALLED

On August 2, Mr. Chandra Shekhar Jha presented his credentials to the Deputy Governor General, Chief Justice Patrick Kerwin, as High Commissioner for India in Canada. On August 6, the newly-appointed High Commissioner for Jamaica, Mr. Earle A. Maynier, presented his credentials to Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker. Mr. Maynier thus became the first Jamaican High Commissioner in Canada on the day his country attained its independence.

DOT CABLE-REPAIR SHIP

The Department of Transport is going ahead with construction of an icebreaking cable-repair ship. Transport Minister Léon Balcer has announced that the project is to proceed without delay. The contract with Canadian Vickers Ltd. of Montreal calls for completion of the 313-foot vessel by the spring of 1965.

The twin-screw, diesel-electric vessel, to be operated by the Canadian Coast Guard, will lay and repair cable for the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the Atlantic seaboard and the Eastern Arctic.

INNOVATIONS

A bow water jet reaction manoeuvring system will help steer the ship at low speeds while it is engaged in grappling, repairing or replacing submarine cable.

She will be equipped with two systems of water tanks, one to stop rolling, the other to cause it if desired. The former system, called a flume stabilizer, is a set of interconnected tanks which, by the flow of water from one side of the ship to the other, reduces roll to provide a stable working platform for cable operations. This system is a patent designed by J.J. McMullen Associates Inc. of New York and was specially model-tested by the Netherlands Ship Laboratories at Wageningen, Holland. The new ship will be the first in Canada to be so equipped. Trimming and heeling tanks, making water flow quickly from one side of the ship to the other, will do exactly the opposite and cause a rolling action to help free the ship should she become fast in ice.

The vessel will have a helicopter deck with a telescopic hangar, a device specially evolved by the Department of Transport for shipboard helicopter operations.

Propulsion machinery will consist of four generators, each developing 3,000 brake horsepower, driving two propulsion motors, each developing 4,500 shaft horsepower, operated from a common control-room and remotely controlled from the wheelhouse and bridge, port and starboard, and from the fore-castle head.

The ship's complement will be about 100, including the crew, flight officers and engineers, cable engineers, doctor and other officials.

...the programme now under way is employing 100 men, under the direction of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, and it is expected that this number will be increased substantially in the next few weeks. ...the projects involved have to do with the removal and disposal of dead and damaged trees from forest stands to improve tree growth and stand quality; the clearing and disposal of brush, slash and debris from roadways to reduce the fire hazard; the cleaning of the stands by disposing of undesirable and non-commercial species; thinning and pruning operations to increase the annual growth of the remaining stands; and any operations necessary to control forest insects and diseases.