



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 22 No. 35

August 30, 1967

## CONTENTS

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Canada Scraps Launching Project ..... | 1 |
| Silver Coinage .....                  | 2 |
| DRB Reorganized .....                 | 2 |
| Christmas Stamps .....                | 2 |
| UN Delegation .....                   | 3 |
| New Emblem for Forces .....           | 3 |
| Indian Affairs Budget .....           | 3 |
| Coast Guard Centennial Project .....  | 3 |
| NRC President .....                   | 4 |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Labour Department Grants ..... | 4 |
| Tribute to Cree .....          | 4 |
| Overseas Teaching Aid .....    | 5 |
| Visitors to the North .....    | 5 |
| Diplomatic Appointments .....  | 5 |
| Expo Most Popular Fair .....   | 5 |
| Seafood Month .....            | 6 |
| New Public Service Audit ..... | 6 |
| Strikes and Lockouts .....     | 6 |

## CANADA SCRAPS LAUNCHING PROJECT

Mr. C.M. Drury, the Minister of Industry, recently issued the following statement regarding the Government's position on the McGill High Altitude Programme (HARP):

...Unfortunately, all the scientifically interesting proposals which the Government receives cannot be accorded support within the limitations of available resources. Realistic judgments as to spending priorities must be made primarily on the basis of Canadian needs and interests.

In the case of HARP it has not proved possible to justify a continuing expenditure for duplicating our existing probe-launching systems in preference to support for other aspects of space research or the competing demands of other equally important scientific fields of more direct economic or social significance to Canada.

### OUTLAY UNWARRANTED

The essential facts relating to the support provided under the Defence Export Development Programme to the HARP project have already been given to the House of Commons in various statements over the past year. In brief, the Department of Defence Production provided some \$4,300,000 from 1964 to 1967 in the expectation of developing equipment and services for export sale. However, after an exhaustive review early in 1966, it was concluded that these expectations would not be realized sufficiently to warrant the outlay involved, and the Space Research Institute was advised in April 1966 of the Government's decision to terminate support.

As transitional assistance, a sum of \$1.2 million has been provided over the past year to enable the McGill Space Research Institute to reorient its programme and to become self-sustaining on contract income (which the Institute Director stated could be accomplished within one year). The HARP-McGill project was an adjunct to the much larger High Altitude Research Programme carried out by the U.S. Army. The Space Research Institute was unable to attract any other major sponsor and thus the unexpected withdrawal of U.S. Army support in June of this year apparently precipitated a financial crisis for the Institute.

HARP provided an alternative to already developed rocket-launch systems for certain purposes, but the scientific tasks at present being undertaken have little relevance to Canadian national interests or environment.

### OTHER FEDERAL PROJECTS

The Federal Government is already supporting a substantial space research programme currently costing in the neighbourhood of \$15 million a year, a significant portion of our total science expenditures. Although modest in scale relative to the efforts of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency in the U.S., the Canadian programme has already achieved some notable successes. The *Alouette I* and *Alouette II* satellites developed by the Defence Research Board, which were launched in 1962 and 1965 respectively, are among the most successful

(C.W.B. August 30, 1967)

scientific satellites to date, and have made outstanding contributions to our knowledge of the ionosphere.

#### SUCCESS OF BLACK BRANT ROCKET

At the Churchill Research Range, operation of which was taken over by the National Research Council in January 1966, research rockets instrumented by NRC, DRB and several Canadian universities are being launched regularly for exploration of the auroral zone. The vehicles employed for this purpose are the DRB *Black Brant* series. These rockets are being launched at an average rate of about one a month and are satisfactorily performing every task required of them. As a result, a number of foreign governments are now proposing to use *Black Brant* rockets in their own space research programmes.

Thus, the vehicle requirements for the Canadian Space Research Programme are at present being adequately met by the *Black Brant* rocket, and none of the scientific agencies concerned have yet expressed any future need which could not be satisfied by these rockets. Since the HARP technique does not offer any significant advantage over *Black Brant*, and imposes certain limitations on instrumentation due to high-launch acceleration, the cost of developing HARP as an alternative launching system cannot be justified on the basis of any known Canadian requirement.

\*\*\*\*

#### SILVER COINAGE

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, has announced that the Government has authorized a special issue of ten-cent and 25-cent coins to be put in circulation over a short period until it is feasible to issue the new nickel coins.

On December 23 last it was announced that pure nickel had been selected as the best material for future Canadian coins. The selectors currently used in coin-vending machines cannot accept both the outstanding silver coins and the new nickel coins. New selectors are being developed which will accept both, and these are now expected to be available within a few months. When they are installed in vending machines, the new nickel coins, as well as the existing silver coins, can be used in the machines without inconvenience to the public. It is believed that enough of these new selectors will be installed early in 1968 to make it possible to circulate the new nickel coins at that time.

#### ECONOMY MEASURE

Meanwhile the shortage of silver that has rapidly intensified in recent months, and its high cost, makes it advisable to economize by producing ten- and 25-cent coins containing less silver than existing coins, but still suitable for use in the selectors currently used in coin-vending machines. The Royal Canadian Mint has developed and tested new ten-cent and 25-cent coins made of an alloy containing 50 per cent silver and 50 per cent copper. These will not be as durable or attractive as the new nickel coins, nor as economical to produce, but will serve ade-

quately in the interim. They will be indistinguishable from the present coins but will not keep their attractive appearance indefinitely.

The silver coins contained in the centennial numismatic coin sets currently being sold by the Mint will not be affected by the proposed change in the coins issued for circulation.

\*\*\*\*

#### DRB REORGANIZED

The reorganization of the headquarters of the Defence Research Board in Ottawa, completed early this month, aims at centralizing defence research policy and planning and decentralizing many of the scientific activities carried out at headquarters since the Board's inception in 1947.

The reorganization, which is designed to meet the need for closer collaboration between DRB scientists and Canada's Armed Forces, will strengthen the scientific and technological association that exists between the establishments and Canadian universities and industry. It will provide better career opportunities for defence scientists, and enable headquarters personnel to concentrate on policy and planning in co-operation with the Armed Forces.

Among the functions that are to be transferred to the research laboratories are the responsibility for co-operative technical programmes with Canada's allies, the research-grants programme at Canadian universities and industrial-research assistance activities.

\*\*\*\*

#### CHRISTMAS STAMPS

The Canada Post Office will issue Christmas stamps for the fourth consecutive year, in denominations of 5 cents and 3 cents.

The 5-cent stamp, printed in green, and the 3-cent, printed in red, are identical in design except for their denominative values. They will be small and horizontal in shape. In the lower right corner, is a group of three children dressed in winter clothing, singing carols. On the left is a snow-laden evergreen reminiscent of the traditional Yule tree and, in the background, symbolic of "peace on earth", is a reproduction of the Parliament Buildings Peace Tower in Ottawa. The inscription "Noel" and "Christmas" appears over the heads of the children; "Canada" is shown under the book from which they sing, and the design is completed by the denomination appearing in the upper left.

The new stamps, which are based on a submission by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, are produced by the steel-plate engraving process. The full issue - 255 million of the 3-cent value and 90 million of the 5-cent denomination - will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

The stamps will be released in October to allow sufficient time for overseas Christmas mailing.

## UN DELEGATION

The Prime Minister has announced that the Canadian Delegation to the twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, opening in New York on September 19, will be under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and will consist of the following additional members: Mr. George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation; Mr. Gerard Pelletier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Hugh Faulkner, M.P.; Mrs. Sally Merchant; Mr. Lloyd Francis; Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament; Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Mr. Bruce Rankin, Ambassador of Canada to Venezuela; Mr. Allan Gotlieb, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs and Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

\*\*\*\*

## NEW EMBLEM FOR FORCES

The Department of National Defence has announced that a new emblem has been approved for the Canadian Armed Forces. The emblem, which embraces the symbols of the Navy, Army and Air Force, will come into use gradually, and existing insignia will continue to be used until the Armed Forces unification bill has been proclaimed law.

The new emblem is composed of the Crown over a blue oval background, surrounded by a wreath of ten red maple leaves. Superimposed on the oval, in gold, is the Navy anchor, the crossed swords of the Army and the traditional Air Force eagle. It will be seen first on administrative vehicles, manuals and certificates, publications, and displays.

\*\*\*\*

## INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET

During 1967-68, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will spend about \$57 million on social and industrial development in Indian communities. Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing said recently that the budget for these programmes was \$11 million larger than last year's, and accounted for about a quarter of the total expenditure on such programmes.

## EDUCATION

In addition, \$55 million has been earmarked for Indian children, 95 per cent of whom are attending school this year. Enrolment in high schools has risen and 240 students are attending universities. More than 7,000 adults are attending "upgrading" and training programmes.

Schools in the Northwest Territories are operated by the Federal Government for pupils of all races. About \$13 million is devoted to the programme which

includes the transportation and maintenance of pupils from remote settlements to centres where schools and vocational training facilities exist.

## DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

About \$25 million is being spent in the North on industrial and resource development, housing, roads and airstrips. Continuing area surveys are made to pin-point resources of Arctic char, seal and white whale. Financial support is given to new artistic endeavours, such as the Eskimo ceramic sculpture from Rankin Inlet. Under the Eskimo housing programme, every family will have suitable housing by 1971.

## LOUISBOURG RESTORATION

Conservation programmes in the national parks and national historic sites, and by the Canadian Wildlife Service, amount to about \$37 million for the current year. Maintenance costs account for half this sum, the balance being used for new construction and the acquisition of more land. A major item is the restoration programme at Louisbourg Fortress. Funds for work on that massive programme during 1967 amount to \$1.5 million.

The main estimates for 1967-68 for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development total \$228.6 million, an increase of \$33.1 million over the previous year.

\*\*\*\*

## COAST GUARD CENTENNIAL PROJECT

A centennial project in the tradition of Arctic exploration is being carried out this summer by cadets from the Canadian Coast Guard College at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The project, originated by the cadets' centennial committee and endorsed by officials of the Department of Transport, calls for the erection of twin cairns - one on the college's campus and the other on an unnamed point of land in the Arctic where 16 second-year navigating cadets are at present on Arctic patrol-training aboard the Coast Guard vessel *Labrador*.

In each of the cairns, the cadets plan to bury an airtight box containing a letter explaining the purpose of the cairn, a Canadian flag, a Coast Guard jack, a centennial flag, signatures of all officers and cadets at the college to date, photographs and pamphlets of the college, and a letter of dedication from Governor-General Roland Michener.

## GG's MESSAGE

The Governor General's message reads:

"Greetings to those of the future who open this cairn erected by the cadets of the Canadian Coast Guard College.

"On behalf of all Canadians of today (1967), I offer good wishes and a few thoughts which fill our minds at this important moment in our history.

"We rejoice that Canada is at present, and will long remain, a country of challenging opportunity where people may live and labour in freedom, and

dream and plan for the future with hopefulness and trust in our institutions and our Creator.

"We are proud, too, of the many origins, cultures, traditions and religious faiths which we share with each other. This diversity gives us a sense of the brotherhood of all men. It presses us all to seek that mutual respect and comprehension which lead to harmony and unity. In so doing, we are led to think not only of the welfare of our fellow Canadians, but of the well-being of all peoples, so that we may act within the family of nations with generosity and compassion, and with an appreciation of the interdependence of all mankind.

"You of the future will be our judges as you will also be charged with carrying on our task. All good wishes to you."

The cadets building the Arctic cairn will dedicate it, then give its location an appropriate name.

The cairn on the college's campus will give the particulars of its Arctic twin with instructions to open the "time capsule" at the beginning of Canada's third century.

\*\*\*\*

### NRC PRESIDENT

The Prime Minister recently announced the appointment of Dr. W.G. Schneider as President of the National Research Council, effective September 1, 1967. Dr. Schneider, who is Vice-President (Scientific) of the NRC, will succeed Dr. B.G. Ballard who has stepped down on reaching normal retirement age.

The Prime Minister expressed the Government's appreciation to Dr. Ballard for his important service to Canada and particularly to the Canadian scientific community over many years. "The country is greatly in his debt," Mr. Pearson said, "I wish him many happy years in the easier life of retirement which he has so well earned."

\*\*\*\*

### LABOUR DEPARTMENT GRANTS

Mr. John R. Nicholson, the Minister of Labour, announced recently that 23 research grants worth over \$70,800, had been awarded under the 1967-68 Department Labour-University Research Programme.

These grants are awarded each year by the Department on the recommendation of the Labour Department-University Research Advisory Committee, composed of senior representatives from universities and federal government departments.

The main purpose of the grants is to facilitate research on the social, industrial relations and economic aspects of labour, including research on wages, income, productivity, collective bargaining, labour law and labour history.

### ELIGIBILITY

Each year, applications are accepted from post-graduate students, university faculty members, and others possessing research qualifications (providing they are Canadian citizens), have a degree from a Canadian university, or can show that they will be residing in Canada on a continuing basis. Applicants' post-graduate training must be in the sphere of social sciences.

Since the Department of Labour-University Research Programme was initiated 17 years ago, 167 grants have been made with a total value of \$329,398, including the latest awards.

\*\*\*\*

### TRIBUTE TO CREE

Poundmaker, the Cree chief who led his people through the Riel rebellion, has been commemorated by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Following a recommendation by the Board that Chief Poundmaker be declared an eminent Canadian, Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing ordered that a plaque be placed on the Cut Knife battlefield, Saskatchewan, and a memorial ceremony was held at the Cut Knife Reserve on August 13. Earlier this year, Poundmaker's remains were moved from the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta, where he died in 1886, to his home reserve at Cut Knife.

### TREATY-MAKER

Poundmaker, who was adopted as a foster-son of Crowfoot, the principal chief of the Blackfeet, used his influence to bring peace to both the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. Of impressive appearance, Poundmaker was noted for his ability in negotiations and oratory. At a time when the Prairie Indians were making the transition from the old way of life and reluctantly accepting reserve lands, Poundmaker exerted a powerful influence on his people and was one of the principal spokesmen in negotiating the treaties that formed the basis for eventual settlement.

During the Indian uprisings following the severe winter of 1884-85, Poundmaker succeeded in keeping his young men in check until a column of troops under Colonel Otter was sent to disperse the bands gathered on the Cut Knife Reserve. After six hours of fighting, Otter's men withdrew with six dead and 16 wounded. Poundmaker refused his braves permission to attack the retreating column. The young men thereupon took matters into their own hands and moved east to join Riel.

### VERDICT OF HISTORY

For his part in the rebellion, Poundmaker was sent to prison - unjustly, many historians believe. After a short time in captivity, he visited his foster-father, Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot people at Gleichen, where he died.

## OVERSEAS TEACHING AID

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that 201 Canadian school teachers and 28 university professors would be sent overseas this autumn under Canada's external aid programme. This contingent will bring to 592 the number of Canadian teachers and professors serving in developing countries during the 1966-67 academic year.

The teachers, who were recruited from all provinces through co-operation between federal and provincial authorities, will attend intensive briefing sessions in Ottawa before their departure. Foreign specialists, and teachers who have previously been posted abroad, will give instruction on such topics as teaching techniques suited to developing countries, economic problems and cultural anthropology.

\* \* \* \*

## VISITORS TO THE NORTH

Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing left recently on the fourth of a series of annual trips through Canada's North aimed at increasing interest in the area. The group, which will be accompanied by 38 guests from Canadian and United States financial, business and academic circles, members of government departments and the press, will remain in the North for eight days.

Members of the tour will have an opportunity to visit some of the long-established northern communities and the new resource developments. "Our North is costing the Canadian taxpayer more than \$50 million a year," Mr. Laing said. "I think Canadians generally are entitled to know more about the area and it is my hope that the magnificent group of journalists on this trip will obtain the background information necessary to do this job more effectively. At the same time, it is my hope that members of the business community along on the trip will see the sort of opportunities in the North upon which they can report favourably to their colleagues in the south, because it is going to take proper development, and a lot of it, to make up the deficit we are at present running there."

## U.S. FINANCE POSSIBLE

"For the first time," said Mr. Laing, "I have asked along a few members of the U.S. business community. Most of the resource projects that are now being developed in the North require enormous sums of money, much of it long-term bonds and similar financing, and some of this is going to have to come from the United States. I want that money to be available to Canadian entrepreneurs when they need it and the only way to do that is to ensure that the U.S. money markets have some familiarity with the area. We have in the North the most embracing "Canadian content" investment rules of any part of Canada - for instance, to qualify for an oil and gas lease the company must be listed on a Canadian

stock exchange or be at least 50 per cent owned by Canadians - but at the same time, we recognize the need of financing to get these projects going and we, therefore, have asked along representatives of Canadian and U.S. investment and banking companies."

Members of the party include: the High Commissioner of New Zealand, Sir Leon Götz, the chairman designate of the Economic Council, Mr. Arthur Smith, the acting president of the Canadian Labour Congress, Mr. D. MacDonald, President of the University of Saskatchewan, Mr. J.W.T. Spinks, other members of the academic community and representatives of the Science Council of Canada.

\* \* \* \*

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that Mr. James George, at present Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, will become Canadian High Commissioner in New Delhi. Mr. Yvon Beaulne, at present Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, will become Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, replacing Mr. Paul Beaulieu, who was recently appointed Deputy Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the United Nations in New York.

Mr. Martin also announced that Mr. Bruce Williams, whose appointment as Ambassador to Yugoslavia was published on July 27, will also be accredited as Ambassador to Bulgaria and Romania. Diplomatic relations with Bulgaria were established on July 4, 1966, and with Romania, on April 4, 1967. Mr. Williams is the first Canadian ambassador accredited to those countries. He will be resident in Belgrade.

Mr. John G. Hadwen has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia, replacing Mr. B.C. Butler, who is returning to Canada. Mr. Hadwen, who previously served in Oslo, at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York, and in Karachi, has been Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs since February 1964.

\* \* \* \*

## EXPO MOST POPULAR FAIR

Attendance figures during the first 100 days at Expo '67 exceeded the final figures for any previous world fair except the Brussels World Exhibition of 1958. On August 3, the fair's ninety-eighth day, attendance reached 27,176,870; the total attendance at the New York World's Fair in 1964, for the first six months, was 27,144,280.

Expo '67 has some way to go to equal the Brussels attendance figure of 42,073,561, but during the first three months Montreal attendance was 36.9 percent higher than at Brussels during the same period.

The estimate for final attendance at Expo '67 was recently raised to 43 million.

### 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.