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DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR INDIANS

Mr. René Tremblay, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, recently made the following announcement:

Indian communities will be assisted in raising their living standards by means of an intensified community-development programme which will supplement present government assistance.

An investment of some \$3,500,000 over the next three years is proposed for this aspect of Indian development, which will be conducted by the Indian Affairs Branch on its own and in association with various provincial and other agencies.

AIM IS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

While this latest self-help programme of the Department will not solve every Indian problem, its success is expected to bring reserves closer to being self-sufficient communities and thus reduce the need for reliance on relief and other welfare assistance. This will depend in large measure on the participation of the Indians themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative. The programme makes provision for technical and other services which will help them to establish self-sufficiency.

There is a requirement for a large number of persons skilled in the field of community development to work on reserves and, as the programme develops, members of the Indian communities concerned will be engaged in developing local programmes.

In a number of cases, community-development workers will be engaged and directed by the Department. In other cases, with the approval of the Indian bands concerned, such workers will be supplied by arrangement with provincial governments.

Canada has a shortage of qualified workers in the field of community development, and it is hoped that university courses in this field soon will be established. Special courses now are being arranged for departmental staff engaged in this work to study the essential philosophy and techniques involved.

IMPROVEMENT OF RESERVES

It is recognized that reserves will continue to be the permanent homes of many Indians, even though an increasing number may choose to live in other communities. It will be necessary to pursue the community-development programme until more of the reserves are brought to a social and economic level comparable with neighbouring non-Indian communities.

Eventually, it is hoped, these reserves will be provided with the same provincial services as are available to other Canadians. The Department already has contractual agreements and informal arrangements with various provinces concerning a number of such services. The matter was discussed with the provincial premiers at a federal-provincial conference last fall and a ministerial conference on Indian affairs is planned for later this year.

IMPROVING HUDSON BAY NAVIGATION

The second phase of a three-year programme to improve existing aids to marine navigation, and establish a number of new radio beacons for shipping on the Labrador Coast, in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, will get under way shortly, it was announced recently by Transport Minister J.W. Pickersgill.

This year's programme will include the construction and equipping of two light towers, one radar reflector and four "transponder" radio beacons. The last is a device set in action by ships entering the area within the beacon's range. A special radio signal from a ship triggers the beacon's automatic transmitting device, which remains in action for five minutes, giving the station's call signal. A ship fitted only with radio-telephony can obtain the beacon signal by requesting the nearest coastal radio station responsible for monitoring the beacon to set the transponder beacon in action. Ships use the signal as a means of establishing their own position for purposes of navigation.

Apart from the new projects, technical crews from the Marine Works and Telecommunications and Electronics Branches of the Department of Transport will carry out servicing and maintenance of the 14 marine lights and two transponder radio beacons already in the area.

The crews will be based aboard the Canadian Coast Guard ice-breaking lighthouse and buoy tender "Simon Fraser", which will carry a helicopter to assist ship-to-shore operations.

LAST YEAR'S PROGRAMME

This year's new projects will be carried out at a cost of about \$80,000. Last year, the programme was confined largely to the establishment of lighted aids to navigation, including the erection of three light towers. One of these, on Resolution Island, is among the most powerful non-electric automatic lights in the world. It is operated by acetylene and, once in operation, serves throughout the season without further attention. If one of the light-producing mantles burns out, an automatic mantle-changer comes into operation.

At Wales Island and at Cape Pembroke on Coats Island, concrete helicopter landing pads will be constructed this season, to facilitate landings because of the extremely rough terrain. Use of helicopters has speeded up the servicing of the aids to navigation in the area. At some points, the crews formerly required an entire day to land compressed gas flasks and related equipment and transport them up cliffs hundreds of feet high. Such items can now be delivered and lights put in service by helicopter-borne crews without the tending ship having to make a stop.

ELECTRIC POWER

The net generation of electric energy by firms that produce a minimum of 10 million kilowatt hours a year amounted in May to 10,731,775,000 kilowatt hours, a rise of 5.5 per cent from last year's May total of 10,177,012,000 kwh. Electric energy imported

rose in the month to 244,896,000 kwh from 206,200,000, and the amount exported to 336,816,000 kwh from 324,101,000. The amount used in electric boilers in May decreased 37.5 per cent, to 278,867,000 kwh from 446,338,000 a year earlier, while the amount made available for primary uses increased 7.8 per cent, to 10,360,983,000 kwh from 9,612,773,000.

From January to May 1, the generation of electric energy climbed 9.4 per cent, to 55,467,754,000 kwh from 50,724,028,000 in the corresponding period last year. Imports were down to 1,023,430,000 kwh from 1,157,263,000 a year earlier, while exports were up to 1,763,492,000 kwh from 1,619,133,000. The electric energy used in electric boilers declined 45.5 per cent in the five months, to 1,107,852,000 kwh from 2,031,246,000, while the energy made available for primary purposes advanced 11.2 per cent, to 53,619,840,000 kwh from 48,230,912,000.

MILITARY ATTACHES ON TOUR

Twelve attachés from countries represented in Canada's capital participated in a tri-service tour of Canadian armed forces establishments from July 10 to 16. Their itinerary included visits to the Citadel in Quebec City and Camp Valcartier, Quebec, and to Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, where they watched troops training in the field, and a tour of training facilities at the Royal Canadian Air Force station at Greenwood, Nova Scotia.

The officers and the countries they represent are: Major R. Simmons, Britain; Colonel J.C. Fernandez, Colombia; Lieutenant Colonel V. Michelle, Dominican Republic; Major L.A. Koho, Finland; Colonel E. Rathmann, Germany; Colonel Soebambang, Indonesia; Lieutenant Colonel F.J.A. Lutz, The Netherlands; Colonel J.N. Elatt, South Africa; Captain E.J. Driscoll, United States; Colonel E.A. Linares and Major J.B. Fontiveros, Venezuela, and Colonel J.L. Szigelj, of Yugoslavia.

development, which will be conducted by the Indian Affairs Branch on its own and in association with various provincial and other agencies.

FIVE-MONTH FOREST-FIRE FIGURES

Estimates of forest areas burned in Canada to the end of May this year totalled 139,000 acres, compared to 99,000 for the same period last year.

In its monthly release of national forest-fire statistics, the federal Department of Forestry reports that the acreage burned this year resulted from 2,439 fires. A total of 2,115 fires had been recorded at the end of May last year.

The breakdown for the current forest-fire season is as follows:

To the end of April - 547 fires, 20,000 acres. Two very small fires in the Yukon caused no appreciable damage.

May - 1,892 fires, 119,000 acres, including 10 minor fires in the Yukon and Northwest Territories that burned only a few acres.

NEW FISHERIES VESSEL

A 130-foot fisheries-research vessel incorporating a number of unique features is to be added to the Atlantic coast fleet of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud announced recently. This will aid the Department of Fisheries in the national development programme and in fulfilling Canada's international commitments in fisheries conservation.

The Department of Transport, on behalf of the Research Board, has called for tenders for a pelagic-fisheries research vessel to be equipped for stern trawling and scallop dragging, with a range of 3,000 miles at a cruising speed of 11 knots. She will have a 27-foot beam, a draft of ten feet nine inches, and a complement of 21 scientific officials and crew.

STABILIZATION EQUIPMENT

The vessel will be equipped with a passive anti-rolling "flume-stabilization" system to provide a steady platform while in operation at sea, and a bow-thruster will be installed well below the low-water line for slow-speed manoeuvring. The design is the first of its kind to have a flume-stabilization system, a bow water jet thrust system, and the absence of bilge keels.

The specifications call for all-welded construction with a steel hull strengthened for navigation in ice, and an aluminum deckhouse and wheelhouse amidships. An extended foc's'le, raked stem and reverse transom will present a very pleasing appearance. Provision is allowed for fish pounds and fishing equipment and gear to be located on the upper deck aft, which will be wood-sheathed. One of the unique features will be the installation of hinged gallows of special design for lowering and retrieving trawls. The propulsion machinery will be amidships.

The steering gear will be of the electro-hydraulic rotary-vane type with emergency hand-hydraulic operation. An electro-hydraulic anchor windlass capable of a half-ton pull at 110 feet a minute will be fitted on the forward deck.

WELLAND TRAFFIC SURVEYED

With traffic levels rising to new heights on the Welland Canal as ship movement increases along the entire Seaway system, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority has undertaken an energetic project of surveys, experiments and modifications of operations to speed the transit of ships through the Welland. The Authority has engaged a leading firm of traffic and operations-research consultants to initiate this project in co-operation with the Authority's own staff.

The first report of the consultant firm is now being issued by the Authority to shipping companies and others concerned with the use of the Welland Canal. It indicates that shipmasters and Authority personnel share about equally in the "lockage" time of ships.

"For current traffic rates, this season, if each lockage had required about five minutes or about 10 per cent less time, most of the waiting lines and corresponding time losses to ships would have been eliminated," the report says. The minutes saved, it points out, can accumulate to savings of days.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, stating that it is proceeding with a programme designed to decrease delays and increase transits, is calling on the shipping companies to co-operate with its staff to this end. It asks that companies inform masters of the findings of the report and request them to proceed as promptly in the canal as safety will permit. Ships' officers are also asked to co-operate with the project group in surveys and experiments designed to speed operations.

SHORT-SLEEVE WEATHER ALL YEAR

An office building where the temperature remains a comfortable 70 degrees the year round and the relative humidity never wavers from 50 per cent — fantastic? Shangri-La? Neither — just one of the unique features of the underground headquarters of the Northern NORAD Region near North Bay, Ontario, where computers receive and display data on aircraft in flight, keep Canadian and American personnel informed on the air situation, and direct interceptors and missiles to their targets.

Because of its highly critical operating temperature, the FSQ-7 computer must be maintained within one degree of 61 degrees Fahrenheit. To do this, each of its 58,000 tubes must be individually air-conditioned. Add to this the need to air-condition each electronic display console and room in the building, and the result is an air-conditioning system, comparable in size to the one installed in Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel, that produces an ideal working climate 365 days of the year.

Air is drawn underground by huge fans at the rate of 50,000 cubic feet a minute. It is filtered, pre-heated, cooled, washed, humidified or de-humidified as required, and sent into the air-conditioning system.

To cool the air, 3,000,000 gallons of water are used a day. This is more water than North Bay's 23,000 inhabitants use in the same time. Three water chillers, capable of producing 1,200 tons of ice a day, are driven by motors 500 times more powerful than the one horsepower motor-driven conditioners most people have at home.

The relative humidity of the air entering the underground SAGE air-conditioning system is maintained at 50 per cent by a unique method. Should the humidity of the incoming air be below 50 per cent, a water spray is used to raise it to the required level. Hygrol, a type of anti-freeze, is sprayed on the recirculating air to maintain the correct humidity level.

So, Northern NORAD Region's underground air-conditioning system enables the FSQ-7 computer to do its job and, as a by-product, provides climatic comforts to personnel who watch 24 hours a day for signs of hostile aircraft.

BIG RUN ON CANADIAN COINS

A tremendous upswing in the demand for coins over the past four years is taxing the production facilities of the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, according to Mr. Norval A. Parker, Master of the Mint.

In an article entitled "Why Lights Burn Late at The Royal Canadian Mint", Mr. Parker says that automatic vending machines, parking meters and other coin-operated machines are among the factors that have created "an almost insatiable national appetite for coins". He also cites the introduction of the sales tax, the growing popularity of coin collecting and the natural increase in the population as reasons why Canadian coin production has almost quadrupled since 1959.

In 1963, the Royal Canadian Mint issued 398,000,000 coins, 45,000,000 more than the previous year and 156,000,000 more than in 1961. Normal production, before 1959, was considered to be about 114,000,000 pieces.

"To achieve the new production records set in each of the past four years, the Mint has operated on schedules ranging from 13 hours a day to around the clock," Mr. Parker writes. "We have put just about every bit of floor space to productive use. And we have installed modern, high-speed blanking and machining presses to help us to keep pace with increased demands."

Times have changed from Canada's early days, when there was very little demand for coins. At one time, what was accepted as a medium of exchange included everything from Indian wampum to playing

cards, and from Spanish "pieces of eight" to French sols (copper pennies).

Canadian coinage in 1963, according to Mr. Parker, consumed 367 tons of silver, 1,068 tons of copper, 220 tons of nickel and 20 tons of zinc and tin.

CANADIAN TO ILO EXECUTIVE

Mr. George V. Haythorne, Deputy-Minister of Labour, who has been Canadian government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization since 1956, has been unanimously elected chairman of the ILO Governing Body for one year. Dr. Haythorne was head of the Canadian delegation at the International Labour Conference that ended recently in Geneva.

Canada has participated actively in the work of the ILO since its founding in 1919. This is the third time that a Canadian has been honoured by election to the chairmanship.

Dr. Haythorne, who came to the Department of Labour in 1943, served from 1948 to 1953 as director of the Economic and Research Branch. He was appointed Assistant Deputy-Minister of Labour in 1953 and Deputy-Minister in 1961. Since the war he has taken part in many ILO conferences and meetings and has been chairman of several ILO committees, including the Committee of Experts on Productivity in 1952 and a committee on the amendment of the ILO constitution at the recent conference.

There are a number of Canadians among the more than 700 ILO experts engaged on technical-assistance projects in the developing countries of the world.

Provision is allowed for fish ponds and fishing equipment and gear to be located on the deck aft, which will be wood-sheathed. One of the unique features will be the installation of hinged bellows of special design for lowering and retrieving. The propulsion machinery will be amphibious. The steering gear will be of the electric-hydraulic type with emergency hand-hydraulic operation. An electro-hydraulic anchor winch capable of a half-ton pull at 110 feet a minute will be fitted on the forward deck.

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