



CANADA

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OCEANIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The Canadian Government has set up a committee to co-ordinate and direct its work in oceanography and to represent it internationally in the field of oceanographic research.

In a move to ensure that Canadian research in oceanography is carried out on an integrated basis and, at the same time, to maintain the necessary international liaison with other countries doing similar research, the Canadian Government has reorganized its Joint Committee on Oceanography and renamed it the Canadian Committee on Oceanography, the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys reports.

Federal government agencies interested in oceanography are the Royal Canadian Navy, the Fisheries Research Board, the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Defence Research Board, the National Research Council, and the Meteorological Branch and the Marine Services of the Department of Transport.

The new Canadian Committee on Oceanography will comprise representatives from these agencies as well as from universities interested in this field of work.

Dr. W.E. van Steenburgh, Director General of Scientific Services of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, has been selected as chairman of the new committee and Dr. H.B. Hachey of the Fisheries Research Board as secretary.

Growing world consciousness of the vital importance of oceanographic research in the scheme of things today has focussed attention

on the necessity for such research in countries like Canada, which possess long coastlines and extensive continental shelves. More recently, it has emphasized the need for a national committee in Canada empowered to represent it on international committees. In particular, the new committee will represent Canada on the Special Conference on Oceanographic Research (SCOR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and on the NATO Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research.

The reorganization of the Canadian Committee on Oceanography, by providing better co-ordination of federal government oceanographic activities in co-operation with the universities, will add impetus to Canada's expanding programme in this work. A major feature of this programme is the establishment, on the east coast, under the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, of a \$3 million oceanographic institute to be known as the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. The new institute, which will have the facilities to allow studies in any phase of the science, is being built in Bedford Basin near Halifax. It will take five years to complete and, when in operation, will have a staff of some 300 oceanographers, hydrographers, submarine geologists, geophysicists, and other scientific personnel, plus supporting staff, and an operating fleet of 10 oceanographic and hydrographic vessels.

The Fisheries Research Board and the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will completely co-ordinate their oceanographic activities on the east coast, the physical oceanographers of the Fisheries Research Board being housed in the Institute, while the biological research aspect of the Board's activities will remain at St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

A multi-million dollar ship-building programme will provide the fleet of vessels. The first of these, the \$7 million C.G.S. HUDSON, is expected to be commissioned in 1961.

On the west coast, Canadian oceanographic investigations are carried out by the Pacific Oceanographic Group of the Fisheries Research Board which will maintain close liaison with the Committee.

In the Arctic, Canada has already started on a broad programme of research on the hundreds of miles of continental shelf comprising the rim of the Basin. One phase of the study deals with the oceanography of the Arctic Ocean and the main channels between the islands. The project, known as the Polar Continental Shelf Project, is also being handled by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

The original Joint Committee on Oceanography came into formal existence in April 1946 to continue the co-operative work on the oceans carried out within the federal government during the war years. Its reorganization to national status as the Canadian Committee on Oceanography is indicative of the marked broadening of Canadian interests in oceanography both at home and abroad.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Three officers of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will represent Canada at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in New Delhi, India, Jan. 22 to Feb. 11, 1960, CBC President Alphonse Ouimet has announced.

The delegates, who will leave Montreal by air Jan. 16, are Charles Jennings, Ottawa, general manager, regional broadcasting; R.G. Knowles, Toronto, national supervisor, farm and fisheries broadcasts; Roy D. Cahoon, Winnipeg, regional engineer for the CBC's Prairie region.

All-India Radio is the host organization of the Conference.

Delegates to the Conference will discuss problems of broadcasting operation, programme exchange, copyright and technical work, and will formulate joint projects.

Mr. Jennings, who heads the Canadian Delegation, also attended the Commonwealth Broadcast Conference in London in 1952 and in Sydney, Australia, in 1956. The conferences of the national broadcasting systems of the Commonwealth countries are held every four years.

This year, for the first time, Malaya and Ghana will be represented at the conference.

UNIVERSITY GROUPS

In the files of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges in Ottawa there is a typewritten document headed 'First Conference of Canadian Universities', which begins: "This Conference was held in McGill University, Montreal, on June 6, 1911, to discuss the questions suggested for consideration by the Congress of Universities to be held in London in 1912 as well as for the consideration of any other questions of general interest. There were present representatives from seventeen Canadian Universities."

Dr. R.D. Roberts, the Secretary of the Congress, was present by invitation and in his report of the discussion he wrote: "The raising of these subjects was interesting, as showing that the Conference was found to be immediately useful quite apart from the Congress of next year. It seems likely that one general result of that Congress--whatever effects its deliberations may have--will be that local conferences of representatives of Universities in different parts of the Empire will become a permanent institution."

Dr. Roberts ranks high as a prophet, for the National Conference of Canadian Universities, which was born in that meeting, still shows signs, under a slightly different name, of permanence and growth.

EARLY YEARS

Until the Second World War the Conference was a valuable and pleasant annual gathering of senior university men who discussed their common problems and got to know one another. Beyond this the Conference had almost no responsibilities and any decisions it might reach were not in any way binding upon member institutions. This is not to say, however, that its opinions had no influence.

The *Proceedings* show that from the start the Conference strove to represent the Canadian universities as a whole and not only the executive heads. The *Proceedings* of 1915, the second meeting, for example, says; "It was agreed that each University be represented by the President, or his nominee, and not more than two of the Staff," and in the constitution of 1945 and all subsequent constitutions, the section on 'Representation' contains the phrase "preferable members of the teaching staff" no less than four times.

During the Second World War it was essential to integrate the universities into the country's war effort and the Government needed some central body with which it might discuss problems and reach decisions that would apply to all universities. This body was clearly the Conference, which thus, somewhat against its own inclinations, was forced to assume new responsibilities.

After the war the Conference played an important part in persuading the Massey Commission to recommend to the Government the

federal grants which are now offered to approved universities and colleges throughout Canada. Originally these grants were distributed by the Department of Finance, but in 1956 the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, said that the Government of Canada proposed to double the grants and to ask the Conference to distribute them. The Conference was also to hold in trust any money that a university did not accept. The grants at that time amounted to some sixteen million dollars a year and a body handling this sum of money annually must have a legal existence. Consequently, on January 18, 1957 the NCCU became a chartered corporation.

Another development was the appointment of the Conference's first full-time executive secretary and the setting-up of a permanent office in Ottawa in September 1957. The staff, which was originally two, has grown to seven, including three who run a research and information service. This is at the present time financed largely by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

CHARTER SHORTCOMINGS

The charter of 1957 had to be obtained in a hurry to enable the federal grants to be made during the 1956-57 session, and subsequently, as one might expect, it was found to be in some ways unsuitable and cumbersome. Alternative plans were studied and, at the annual meeting held at the University of Alberta in June 1958, the future organization of the Conference was debated at length and major changes made. The former NCCU was expanded into the present National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, with the intention of opening its membership to approved colleges not eligible under the former constitution, and at the same time a new body, the Canadian Universities Foundation, was set up to act as the executive and administrative agency of the Conference. The Foundation is made up of twenty-one heads of NCCUC universities and colleges, elected by and from the heads of all the member institutions.

It was anticipated that the new CUF would take over from the NCCU the job of distributing federal grants, but when this was written the Minister of Finance had not yet signed the necessary agreement and the former agreement is still in force. This means that the original NCCU is still alive and the Canadian universities as the moment have three organizations: the original NCCU, now existing only to distribute federal grants; the new NCCUC, an unincorporated body consisting of university administrators and teachers who meet annually "to promote higher education in Canada," and the CUF, a more purely administrative body.

Mr. J. Percy Page, B.A., B.C.S., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, succeeding the late Hon. J.F. Bowlen, who died December 16, 1959.

RETURN VISIT

Prime Minister and Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker have accepted the invitation to visit Mexico extended by the President and Mrs. Lopez Mateos during their visit to Ottawa in October.

Taking advantage of the Easter recess of Parliament, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker will fly to Mexico City to spend April 20 and 21 as Presidential guests. They look forward to visiting Mexico again and thereby contributing to the strengthening of the friendly relations between Mexico and Canada. Details of the programme will be announced when final arrangements have been made during April.

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COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES

The Minister of Transport has announced a further extension of policy designed to provide for a more liberal granting of licences, and a more extensive degree of competition in the field of non-scheduled commercial air services.

Mr. Hees pointed out that he had announced to the House of Commons in July 1958, a more liberal policy in dealing with applications for licences for non-scheduled commercial air services involving small, light aircraft and small helicopters. It had, at that time, been decided that, except in very unusual circumstances, applications for air services in these categories would not be refused on grounds of protection of existing operators or restriction of competition but rather, would be made available on a liberal basis in accordance with the spirit of free enterprise.

Since that time the Air Transport Board, in exercising its licensing function under the Aeronautics Act, had operated in accordance with this policy. The results had been beneficial to the public as a whole in that it had removed any elements of unnecessary protection for services using small aircraft. Mr. Hees stated that he was satisfied that there had been a resultant increase in the amount of service available to the public in general by aircraft of this type.

Continuing review of this situation had led to the conclusion that the same policy should now be extended to apply to any non-scheduled charter services performed by helicopters, and also to any non-scheduled charter services performed by medium-sized aircraft (of the type defined by the Air Transport Board as Group B which, generally speaking, includes aircraft up to but not including the DC-3 size).

Mr. Hees stated he believed that it was in the public interest that, subject only to exceptions in unusual circumstances and providing the applicant qualified on other counts such as ownership, financial stability, technical competence, etc., licences in this

(over)

general area should also be made available on a liberal basis without attempting to maintain restrictive measures against competition. This policy would be put into effect immediately.

Mr. Hees pointed out, however, that this extension of policy applied to commercial air services in the non-scheduled charter and specialty fields and did not apply to licences to operate unit-toll or regular or scheduled routes. The whole concept of regular routes was a different one and required a different approach at this stage, and while the principle of competition where economic conditions warranted had been accepted in this field as well, the maintenance of a policy of regulated competition was essential in the field of regular route operations.

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Gross current revenue of municipalities in Canada's 10 provinces was placed at \$1,403,272,000 in 1957 compared to \$1,244,823,000 in 1956 and gross current expenditure at \$1,394,892,000 versus \$1,244,964,000, according to the Bureau's annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments - Revenue and Expenditure - Assets and Debt - Actual". Included for the first time are available data of municipalities in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; together with reconciliation tables to show adjustments made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to revenue, expenditure and liabilities as reported by the Department of Municipal Affairs in most provinces.

Outstanding debenture debt in the 10 provinces has increased from \$2,644,718,000 in 1956 to \$2,992,065,000 at the end of 1957. Debentures which can be identified as payable in Canada only amounted to \$1,513,624,000 in 1957, and in New York only \$231,115,000 compared to \$1,354,921,000 and \$162,127,000, respectively, in 1956.

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TO REDUCE BISON HERD

The bison ("buffalo") herd at Elk Island National Park, Alberta, is to be reduced by 500 animals, Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton announced recently.

The reduction is in keeping with modern wildlife management practice whereby wildlife populations in the National Parks are kept at a level the range can support.

The carcasses are dressed at the Park's modern abattoir under the supervision of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Fresh bison meat reaches the market through Burns and Company Limited, successful bidders following a public call for tenders.

The slaughter leaves about 800 bison in the Park, which also supports, elk, moose and deer.

NEW CANADIAN ICAO APPOINTMENT

Mr. J.R.K. Main, Director of Civil Aviation of the Department of Transport and one of the most widely-known officials in Canadian aviation, has been appointed Senior Canadian Representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) at Montreal. The appointment is effective January 1, 1960, and Mr. Main succeeds J.R. Belcher, formerly of the Air Transport Board.

Mr. Main's connection with ICAO dates back to its inception in 1944 when he attended the Chicago meeting which saw the formation of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization. At this meeting he was chairman of one of the important sub-committees. During the formative years of ICAO in Montreal, Mr. Main was seconded from the Department of Transport to organize the important ICAO Standing Committee on Airports and Ground Aids. As a senior official of the Air Services of the Department of Transport, Mr. Main has attended many of the meetings of ICAO Council.

In 1947 Mr. Main was appointed Executive Assistant to the Director of Air Services and played an important part in setting up the organization which led to the centralization of Air Services functions under regional officials at six centres throughout the country. He was among the first selected under the new regional system, being placed in charge of the Alberta and Northwest Territories region with headquarters at Edmonton. In 1950 he was brought back to Ottawa headquarters as Assistant Controller of Civil Aviation and, when that division was elevated to the status of a branch, was appointed Assistant Director and in 1958 Director. Mr. Main is an Associate Fellow of the Canadian Aeronautical Institute, a life member of the Ottawa Flying Club and an honorary member of the Calgary Flying Club.

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COLUMBIA RIVER PROBLEM

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker has announced that the Canadian Government looks forward to studying the report of the International Joint Commission's final draft of principles to be applied in co-operative development of the Columbia River when they are received by the Government.

"We hope it will soon be possible to move forward in negotiations with the United States towards a solution of the Columbia River problem," Mr. Diefenbaker said.

"I would not wish to discuss the particular principles which have been agreed in the International Joint Commission. These principles in their final form have not been received in Ottawa and any comment should be reserved until the Government has had an opportunity of studying the Commission's report."

ORCHESTRA SURVEY

In an effort to keep itself informed of the needs of Canada's fast-growing symphony orchestras, the Canada Council announced that it will conduct a survey of the artistic and financial requirements of these organizations early in 1960. The Council has invited the eminent Australian conductor and Director of the Conservatorium of New South Wales, Sir Bernard Heinze, to act as artistic consultant. During a three month visit to this country, Sir Bernard will conduct as many Canadian orchestras as possible and hold consultations with the permanent conductors. It is hoped that from these discussions will emerge a policy which can guide the Council in its activities in the field of orchestral music.

Continuing its policy of bringing outstanding lecturers to this country, the Council announced that the noted French novelist and Director of Archives in France, André Chamson, would visit Canada, for the month of April next year. Under the auspices of the Canada Council, M. Chamson will lecture to interested groups on French Literature and the contemporary scene in that country.

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FRENCH ATLAS OF CANADA

The announcement by Mines Minister Comtois of the publication of the new French Atlas of Canada marks the completion of a cartographic feat, considered to be the largest of its kind ever carried out in Canada.

Starting with the publication of the English edition of the Atlas, over a million map sheets had to be printed to make up the 8,000 copies required in the first run of the French and English editions of the new Atlas.

This outstanding printing project was produced entirely by the Map Compilation and Reproduction Division of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The preparation of the hard cover of the Atlas and the binding of the copies were the responsibility of the Queen's Printer.

The new Atlas is a story, in maps, of Canada's growth and development from pioneer to modern times, in all its aspects: economic, political, social, physical, human, etc. The preparation of the material for the Atlas was done by the Department's Geographical Branch, assisted by various federal, provincial, and municipal agencies, private corporations, and numerous individuals across Canada. These data are presented to the reader in 450 maps on 112 double sheets.

The resultant large-scale compiling and printing operation had to be handled by the Map Compilation Division in addition to keeping abreast of its normal annual production of over five million copies of urgently needed topographic maps and nautical charts.

From February 1954, when the production of the Atlas began, until November 1959 when the last sheet of the French edition rolled off the presses, specially selected draftsmen, map editors, camera operators, plate makers, provers, compositors, and printers worked together with the co-ordinated teamwork of long experience.

The special problems posed by the requirements of the new Atlas brought into play a high degree of inventiveness on the part of the staff, individually and collectively, and resulted in the development of a number of new techniques in cartography--techniques which will be of great value to the Division in future work. Probably the most useful of these enabled the adaption of the English base plate for use in the preparation of the French edition. It won a Government Suggestion Award of \$340 and is believed to have advanced the production of the edition by as much as two years. It has not only effected a considerable saving in time but the use of the same negative bases for both editions has assured strict similarity in topography and detail and the avoidance of errors. It has also allowed the use of the same color plates for both French and English atlases.

The transliteration of place names constituted another major part of the task. Where translation produced longer words than had been used previously care had to be taken that important map details were not obscured.

The finished French Atlas is similar to the English edition. It has hard covers measuring 20 by 16 inches, and is contained in a loose-leaf post binder. The cost of the Atlas, French or English, is \$25 in Canada, and \$30 in Canadian funds outside of Canada. The complete Atlas is obtainable from the Queen's Printer, and individual sheets which are fifty cents each, may be obtained from the Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

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UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE LIBRARIES

University and college libraries reported an average expenditure of \$48.80 per full-time student during the academic year 1958-59 as compared with \$46.77 in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures from a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The survey covers 32 libraries in universities and colleges with full-time enrolments of 500 and over, representing 89.5 per cent of the estimated total enrolment of all universities and colleges in Canada.

During the year under survey more than 274,000 volumes were added by these libraries and the total bookstocks at the end of the year amounted to more than 6,046,000 volumes, or approximately 73 volumes per full-time student.

(Over)

Median salaries paid to librarians in various positions in university and college libraries in 1958-59 increased substantially over the previous year. The median salary for chief librarians rose from \$6,000 to \$8,214, for assistant chief librarians from \$5,333 to \$5,833, for division, department and branch heads from \$4,573 to \$4,804 and for general librarians from \$3,595 to \$3,943.

The report of the survey from which this information is drawn is now in preparation and will be released in the spring of 1960.

FISH FOR EMERGENCY MEALS

Fish was the main dish at a recent mass emergency feeding exercise conducted at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ontario. The demonstration, carried out under simulated field conditions as part of a training course for volunteer civil defence workers, proved to be an unqualified success, with the meal being prepared and 250 appetites fed in short order.

Prepared in "Soyer" boilers, which can be easily improvised from 40-gallon oil drums and which date from the Crimean War, the main fish course proved to be succulent and nutritious, as was demonstrated when the 250 paper plates were gathered up. Noodles, baked apples, milk and coffee formed the remainder of the menu.

Civil defense officials cited canned fish as being an ideal basis for a mass emergency meal, in that it is readily available, easily prepared and, by reason of its containers, free from contamination. The recipe for the fish dish was supplied by the Home Economists of Canada's Department of Fisheries.

CANADIAN SCHOOL TELECASTS

A series of television programmes for use in classrooms across the country, planned by the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting and produced by the School Broadcasts Department of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, are broadcast by a national network consisting of both CBC and privately-owned stations.

The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting was organized in 1943 to advise the CBC on all programmes planned for use in the classroom. The Council consists of representatives of the ten provincial departments of education and of other national groups interested in education, such as the Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian School Trustees Association, and the Conference of Canadian Universities.

NEW HOMES

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over in October declined to 10,724 units from 12,678 a year earlier, dropping the January-October total 13.8 per cent to 87,281 units from 101,257 a year ago, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's completions fell to 11,564 units from 13,057, but the 10-month total edged up 0.9 per cent to 85,675 units from 84,900. Units in various stages of construction at the end of October this year numbered 63,585, a decline of 3.8 per cent from last year's like total of 66,085.

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