

# Bulletin

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## NEW CANADIAN AWARDS

The Prime Minister recently announced modifications and additions to the Canadian system of honours. His statement to the House of Commons follows:

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It is my pleasure to announce that her Majesty the Queen, on the advice of the Government, has approved the issue of letters patent revising the Order of Canada, establishing a Canadian Order of Military Merit and creating three Canadian decorations for bravery.

In the five years since the Order of Canada was created to recognize outstanding achievement and service, it has done more than fulfil our expectations of it. It has been accepted and is respected throughout the country.

The new letters patent will increase the levels of membership to three - Companions of the Order, Officers of the Order (and this level will take in



Order of Canada

those who now hold the Medal of Service) and Members of the Order. As might be expected, existing Companions of the Order and holders of the Medal of Service are generally persons who have achieved prominence on the national scene. The new level, Member of the Order, has been designed to offer deserved recognition to those persons who have chosen to contribute their time and their talents to their own communities, professions or other groups. The importance of these contributions is often no less than those whose efforts have been directed on

CONTENTS	
New Canadian Awards .....	1
Thirty-Five Canadians Honoured .....	2
Aviation Conventions Signed .....	3
Loans to Tunisia .....	3
Canada in IDB .....	3
Pacific Economic Advisory Body .....	4
Oscar Peterson at NAC .....	4
International Fisheries Meet .....	4
Submersible Reveals Ocean Secrets .....	5
Consumer Price Movements .....	6
Geography Teachers Back to School .....	6
Lightweight Telephone Headset .....	7
Exploration Spending .....	8
Medical Genetics .....	8
April Strikes .....	8



## THIRTY-FIVE CANADIANS HONOURED

In a list published by the Governor-General's office on June 24, ten outstanding Canadians were appointed Companions of the Order of Canada, and 25 others were awarded the Medal of Service. Three of the recipients already holding the Medal of Service were elevated to Companionships. They will all be invested at a later date.

### COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF CANADA

Mario Bernardi, conductor of the National Arts Centre Orchestra;

Marie-Clare Blais, author, Guggenheim fellowship winner and Governor-General's award winner;

Rev. Clement Cormier, former president of the Canadian Association of French-Language Education (formerly Medal of Service-holder);

Dr. Balfour Currie, physicist and vice-president of research, University of Saskatchewan;

Dr. Northrop Frye, professor, University of Toronto, who has published extensively on literary criticism, literature and scholarship;

Dr. Gustave Gingras, executive director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal (formerly Medal of Service-holder);

John C. Parkin, architect and winner of numerous awards for his work;

Adrien Pouliot, a scientist who has been recognized for cultural and scientific contributions to Canadian life;

John Robarts, former premier of Ontario;

Chester Ronning, former diplomat, expert on China, who served as special representative to Hanoi (formerly Medal of Service-holder).

### MEDAL OF SERVICE RECIPIENTS

Madeleine Bergeron, for work with the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children;

Lillian E. Butters, for voluntary service with mentally retarded children, accepting only those who have been rejected by other institutions;

Dr. Thomas W.M. Cameron, for research work in parasitology;

Dr. François Cleyn, textile industrialist, who has represented Canadian industry abroad;

Lieut. Robert Cote, Montreal Police Department, a bomb disposal expert;

Peter M. Dwyer, arts consultant with the

National Arts Centre, for his contribution to Canadian culture in 13 years with the Canada Council;

Frank Ellis, the first Canadian to parachute over Canada, for his writings on the history of aviation;

George Frecker, chancellor of Memorial University of Newfoundland, for his contribution to education;

Arthur Gelber, for cultural and service endeavours;

Roland Giroux, president of Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission and director of the James Bay Development Corporation;

Foster Hewitt, veteran sports broadcaster since 1931, who took part in the first Canadian live radio program in 1922;

Dr. Herbert Jasper, for his research in neurophysiology;

Gertrude Laing, vice-president of Canada-World Youth, for her contribution to community work;

Robert Lapalme, caricaturist, for his contribution to art;

Dr. Isabel MacArthur, for voluntary community work;

Maxwell Mackenzie, former member of the Economic Council of Canada and, in 1966, chairman of the royal commission on security;

Rev. Edmund McCorkell, for his contribution to education and theology;

Dr. Katharine McLennan, honorary curator of the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, for her work on its restoration;

Oscar Peterson, internationally-acclaimed jazz pianist;

Jack Shadbolt, painter and teacher;

Dr. Chester Stewart, vice-president of Dalhousie University, for work in aviation medicine;

Teresa Stratas, international opera singer;

Sister Catherine Wallace, president of Mount St. Vincent College, New Brunswick, for her work in education;

Daniel (Abe) Yanofsky, lawyer, city councillor, eight-time Canadian chess champion and international Grandmaster;

Ayala Zacks, patron of the arts and board member of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

a broader scale and it is only appropriate that it be officially recognized.

The *Order of Military Merit* is established to honour professional excellence and exceptional devotion to duty on the part of members of the Canadian Armed Forces. To the honour our armed forces

have won in war in Canada's defence we must now add the universal esteem in which our soldiers, sailors and airmen are held as the most experienced and best trained forces in the new, exacting and dangerous trade of peacekeeping and truce observation. To the military ideal of gallantry in the face of



## AVIATION CONVENTIONS SIGNED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that Canada had ratified the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at the Hague, and the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Instruments of ratification of the two conventions, which were adopted by conferences convened under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), were deposited in the three depository capitals of London, Moscow and Washington.

The Hague Convention provides for effective legal measures to deter acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft, i.e. hijacking. Under the Convention a contracting state is obliged either to extradite hijackers located in its territory to a state wishing to prosecute, or itself to prosecute the offenders. Recent revisions to the Canadian Criminal Code, adopted by Parliament, render hijacking a crime in Canada. The Hague Convention, which entered into force on October 14, 1971, has already been ratified or acceded to by 33 countries.

The Montreal Convention, which is not yet in force as an international agreement, provides for effective legal measures to deter acts of sabotage, armed attacks and other forms of violence, other than hijacking, directed against civil aviation and air-navigation facilities. Like the Hague Convention, the Montreal Convention imposes an obligation on contracting states either to extradite or prosecute persons charged with offences described in the Convention. Canada is among the first states to become a party to the Montreal Convention.

Canada played an active role in the negotiation of these two Conventions, whose purpose is to ensure that as among subscribing states no person who hijacks an aircraft or commits other acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation goes unpunished because of jurisdictional technicalities.

## LOANS TO TUNISIA

Canada has agreed to provide Tunisia with more than \$14 million in the form of three long-term development loans, the Canadian International Development Agency announced recently.

A loan of \$9.3 million will enable the country to purchase 22 diesel-electric locomotives assembled by the Montreal firm of MLW-Worthington, with spare parts, tools and related equipment. This agreement was signed recently by Canada's Ambassador to Tunisia, D'Iberville Fortier and Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Masmoudi.

A second, for \$2 million, will enable Tunisia to modernize its radio-communications network in the

regions of Kairouan, Sbeitla, Kasserine and Sousse. This project is an extension of Canadian activities in the central area, where a broad study is under way to develop agriculture and hydro-electric potential. Jacques Gérin, vice-president of CIDA's bilateral programs, signed this agreement on Canada's behalf. The project is similar to ones being developed in the north and south of the country, with the aid of France and Britain.

The third loan, for \$3 million, is to enable Tunisia to buy raw materials from Canada.

## CANADA IN IDB

Stronger ties with Latin America — one of the main goals set in the recent federal review *Foreign Policy for Canadians* — have developed through a series of events in 1971 and 1972.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced in May that Canada had become a full member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and would in the next three years subscribe \$40 million (U.S.) to the Bank's capital stock and \$60 million to its Fund for Special Operations. With bilateral assistance, this will raise Canada's Latin America program to about four times its former level.

Canada's representative on the IDB Board of Governors is the Minister of Finance, John Turner; Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of CIDA, is alternate governor for Canada.

David B. Laughton, Canadian Consul General in Seattle, has been appointed Canada's first IDB executive director. The eight-member Board of Directors manages day-to-day activities of the Bank. Mr. Laughton, a native of Nelson, British Columbia, was director of the Agriculture and Fisheries branch of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce from 1964 to 1970.

H. Dennis Madden, director of CIDA's Latin America Division, becomes alternate director for Canada. Born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Mr. Madden has worked in Venezuela and was previously director of CIDA's Financial Institutions Division.

## OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- (1) Early in 1971 Canada began a bilateral technical assistance program with Central and South American countries.
- (2) In September 1971 Canada joined the Pan-American Health Organization, making its first contribution (\$982,992) in December.
- (3) On February 2, 1972 Canada was granted permanent observer status by the Organization of American States.
- (4) The appointment of Alfred John Pick, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands, as Ambassador and Permanent Observer to the OAS was announced late in April.



## PACIFIC ECONOMIC ADVISORY BODY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that the Canadian Committee of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) had been designated to perform the functions of the Pacific Economic Advisory Committee as envisaged in the review *Foreign Policy for Canadians*.

In its survey of Canadian foreign policy in the Seventies, the Government indicated that a committee to advise the Government on trade and investment trends and prospects in the Pacific basin area would be desirable. The Canadian committee of PBEC, a private organization whose members come from business, investment and banking sectors, was chosen because of its existing interest in all aspects of Canada's economic relations in the Pacific area. The new body will consider the views of a broad spectrum of Canadian groups interested in the Pacific region, including the academic community and provincial authorities.

The importance of the Pacific region to Canadian interests has increased strongly over the last two decades; trade and investment prospects have grown markedly, and the Canadian Government and the business and investment community realize that the Pacific area offers wider prospects for trade, economic growth and mutual co-operation.

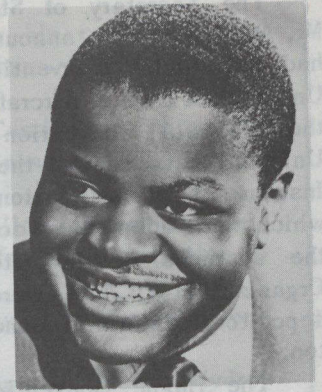
The Canadian Committee of PBEC is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Over 100 Canadian companies belong to the Canadian Committee of PBEC, its membership including representatives from the resource industries, transportation and communications, manufacturing, financial institutions, consulting engineering firms and various other professional groups. Similar national committees exist in Japan, New Zealand, Australia and the United States, making up the current membership of the international Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC).

The international PBEC body met in Wellington, New Zealand, in May, at which time a Canadian, Mr. K.H.J. Clarke, president, International Sales, International Nickel Company of Canada, was elected International President, Mr. W.D.H. Gardiner, vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada was also recently elected as the new chairman of the Canadian Committee, succeeding Mr. L.P. Kent, executive partner, Riddell, Stead and Company.

Members of the Canadian Committee of PBEC met on June 23 with Mr. Sharp who, on that date, formally designated the Canadian Committee of PBEC as the body to carry out the proposed advisory functions of the Pacific Economic Advisory Committee. Mr. Sharp handed over a cheque for \$25,000 to Mr. Gardiner to assist the efforts of the Canadian Committee of PBEC over the next few years.

## OSCAR PETERSON AT NAC

Canada's No. 1 jazz pianist Oscar Peterson gave a concert in the National Arts Centre Opera on July 2. Born in Montreal in 1925, Peterson was one of five children of a Canadian Pacific railway porter. One of his sisters, an excellent classical pianist, helped him to launch his career; one of his brothers became a trumpet-player. At 14 he entered an amateur contest, won the semi-finals in Montreal and later on, in Toronto, walked off with the finals and a \$250 prize. Peterson won his first award as Canada's top jazz pianist in a 1950 pool. Since then, he has acquired many other trophies and become one of the most recorded and most widely-travelled artists in the history of jazz.



Oscar Peterson

Peterson's touring engagements take him on regular trips abroad; he spent three weeks this year in Australia and three weeks in Japan, and will be travelling in Europe during the summer and autumn. Although he spends much of his time in the United States, his home is still in Toronto.

Mr. Peterson was recently awarded the Canadian Medal of Service (see P. 2).

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MEET

Canada will be host of an international technical conference on fisheries management and development next February in Vancouver.

The conference, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will provide a platform for the experts of nations to exchange ideas on management of fish and other marine resources before the Law of the Sea Conference in 1973. "There is an urgent need to update principles and techniques for fisheries management," stated Fisheries Minister, Jack Davis, "and it is of equal importance at this stage to set out the scientific rationale upon which positions are based."

The last such meeting was the International Technical Conference on the Living Resources of the Sea, held in Rome in 1955. Since that time, important advances have been made in fisheries science and management and a rapid increase has occurred in the size and intensity of the world's fisheries.

The conference agenda will include the state of resources, levels of exploitation, management requirements and mechanisms and future prospects for fishery development, including aquaculture. Sessions will continue for about two weeks.

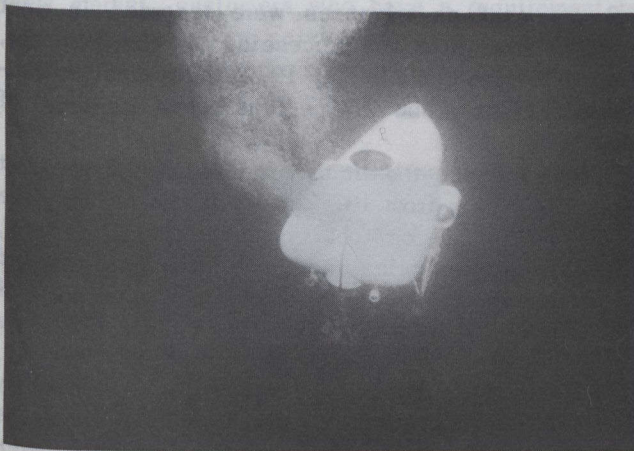


## SUBMERSIBLE REVEALS OCEAN SECRETS

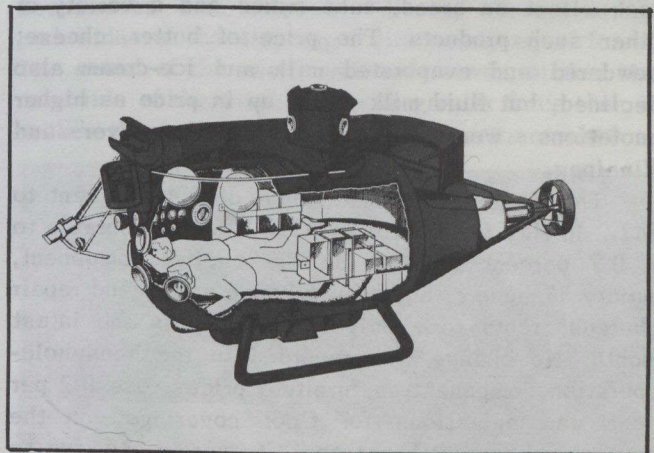
During the Second World War, small underwater craft known as "midget submarines" were used to steal into enemy harbours to sink ships. The tiny submarines have since developed from weapons into increasingly sophisticated instruments of research, exploration and prospecting. To point up the distinction between vessels of war and craft intended for strictly scientific and commercial purposes, the older term has now been replaced by the designation "submersibles". The Vancouver-built *Pisces* and *Sea Otter* series belong to this "generation" of manned submersibles, which perform the same tasks as frogmen but at much greater depths and with increased power and versatility. The most recent models have a lock-out compartment for divers, which they can also use as a work platform. The small craft come from the shops of such Canadian firms as International Hydrodynamics Company Limited of Vancouver (HYCO) and Arctic Marine Limited, pioneers in this field for the last eight years. The *Pisces* and *Sea Otter* developed

by their engineers resemble large mechanical fish, one-fifth the size of the smallest whale but capable of manoeuvring and performing complex tasks as much as 6,200 feet below the surface. The smallest model measures slightly over 13 feet in length and weighs three and a half tons. It is propelled by an electric motor that permits dives of five to 12 hours duration. In addition to its ballast, this model can carry a three-man crew and a 200-pound payload.

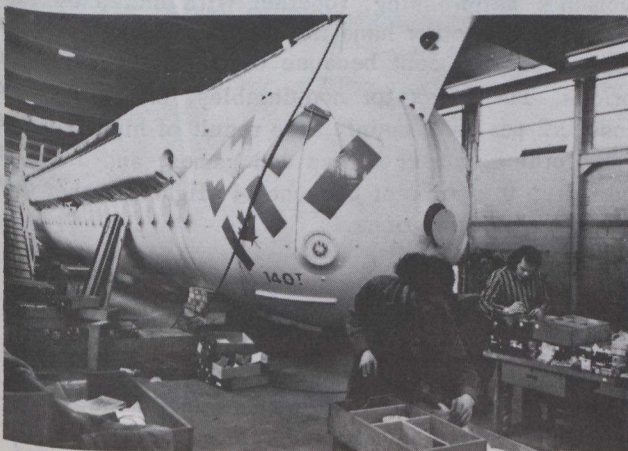
Since 1968, *Pisces* submersibles transported by icebreakers have been used for exploration and study of the sea-bed under the Arctic ice. They have been used for tasks as varied as the laying and inspection of submarine cables, the study of problems caused by pollution of the oceans, salvage operations, and mineral and oil prospecting. Their work is done with the aid of manipulators, corers and other detachable equipment mounted on the hull. The submersible's interior reminds one more of a space capsule than of a conventional submarine.



*Pisces III*, made by HYCO in Vancouver.



Graphic of a *Sea Otter*.



The *Picard* is a small submersible used in oceanographic research and exploration.



SDL-1 is used by the Armed Forces.



## CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS

The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1961=100) rose 0.1 per cent, to 138.3 in May from 138.2 in April. The food component fell 0.7 per cent but all other components increased. The housing index rose 0.4 per cent, while the indexes for health and personal care and for recreation and reading each advanced 0.7 per cent. Both the clothing and the tobacco-and-alcohol components moved up 0.3 per cent and a 0.2 percent rise was recorded in the transportation index. Between May 1971 and May 1972, the all-items index advanced 4.2 per cent.

The *food index* fell 0.7 per cent to 137.4 in May from 138.3 in April, mainly because of price declines in Montreal and Toronto. The price level of food consumed at home decreased by 0.8 per cent; food eaten outside the home rose by 0.7 per cent. Dairy, bakery and cereal products, as well as some other food-stuffs, were the main contributors to the decline in the average price of food at home. The bakery and cereal index moved down 1.0 per cent during April and May as special prices in Montreal and Toronto took effect on bread, cake mixes and a variety of other such products. The price of butter, cheese, powdered and evaporated milk and ice-cream also declined, but fluid milk edged up in price as higher quotations were registered in Vancouver and Winnipeg.

The *housing index* advance of 0.4 per cent to 142.2 in May from 141.6 in April, was attributable to a 0.7 percent increase in the shelter component, mainly because of higher new-house prices and repair charges; rents rose only fractionally in the latest month. No change was recorded in the household-operation component as furniture prices rose 0.2 per cent and quotations for floor coverings, on the average, dipped 0.4 per cent. Lower prices due to sales were also recorded for a number of household supplies, including light bulbs, toilet paper, floor-wax and detergents. Amongst household-services items, telephone rates increased in St. John's. In May 1972, the housing index stood 4.5 percent above its level of May 1971.

The *clothing index* rose 0.3 per cent to 131.5 in May from 131.1 in April because of increases in the men's wear (0.5 per cent), footwear (0.6 per cent) and children's wear (0.2 per cent) components. Among men's wear items, higher prices were recorded for suits, topcoats, trousers and sweaters, partly owing to the removal of earlier sale prices.

The *transportation index* rose 0.2 per cent, to 133.2 in May from 133.0 in April. A 0.2 percent increase in the automobile-operations component was the result of slightly higher new-car and gasoline prices, while the price level for local public transportation moved up by 0.8 per cent because of advances in Montreal and Toronto taxi fares. Between

May 1971 and May 1972, the transportation index rose 2.5 per cent.

The *health-and-personal-care index* advanced 0.7 per cent to 149.0 in May from 148.0 in April mainly because of a 1.1 percent increase in the personal-care component; in contrast, health care edged up only 0.1 per cent as a result of higher prices for some pharmaceuticals. The chief contributors to an advance of 1.8 per cent in personal-care services were higher men's haircut and women's hairdressing charges in a number of cities across the country. Toiletry items, on average, rose in price by 0.2 per cent as prices increased for toothpaste, face cream and cleansing tissues. In the 12 months since May 1971, the health-and-personal-care index moved up by 4.9 per cent.

The *recreation-and-reading index* advanced 0.7 per cent to 139.2 in May from 138.3 in April because of a 0.8 percent increase in the recreation element. Motion-picture admission charges rose 3.3 per cent as a result of higher prices in a number of cities including Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and prices of toys and games rose, on average, 1.2 per cent as advances were recorded in most cities. Camera film and processing charges, however, dipped 0.9 per cent. In May 1972, the recreation-and-reading index stood 2.7 percent above its level of May 1971.

The *tobacco-and-alcohol index* rose 0.3 per cent to 132.5 in May from 132.1 in April, mainly because of tax increases on tobacco products in Manitoba, though scattered price increases for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco were also recorded in other parts of the country. In the 12 months to May 1972, the tobacco-and-alcohol index increased 3.3 per cent.

Consumer price index items, when classified by commodities and services, offer another view of the incidence of the change in prices. The services index advanced 0.7 per cent in April and May, with higher prices for movie admission, men's haircuts and women's hairdressing, together with increased taxi fares. On the other hand the total commodities index dipped 0.2 per cent because of the decline in food prices. The index for non-durables, excluding food rose 0.2 per cent, mainly as a result of higher prices for clothing, tobacco, toys and games, and durables edged up 0.1 per cent because of slightly higher new car and furniture prices.

## GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS BACK TO SCHOOL

Forty geography teachers from high schools across Canada were in Ottawa in June for a special week-long course in mapping offered by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department conducted lectures and practical training



exercises in the modern techniques of map-making. The course was designed to give the teachers a better understanding of air photos and general and thematic maps.

The teacher-students reviewed instruction in the various phases of map-construction, starting with field exercises in the operation of modern survey

equipment. Classes were held in map-engraving and the uses of aerial photography and the teachers visited the National Air Photo Library, Public Archives, and the Department's map-printing plant.

The course, which began on June 26, brought together geography teachers from Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

## LIGHTWEIGHT TELEPHONE HEADSET

Introduction of the lightweight *Venture I* telephone headset by Bell Canada should please even those people who *hate* headsets!

Weighing less than an ounce and costing \$3.50 a month to rent, the new instrument is pleasant to look at and comfortable to wear. And it will out-perform the half-pound 52- and 53-type sets that it is designed to replace.

The company's Western Region supervisor of marketing-product development, Harry Dean, says that the new lightweight instrument will "appeal not only to existing users of conventional headsets but to a new market...customers who have a requirement for hands-free telephone service but have resisted headsets because of the discomfort of the headband. The *Venture I* is really aimed at anyone who uses the phone a lot".

The unit can be worn on either ear, and six sizes of eartips are provided. No headband is required, and the headset cord is supported loosely from the neck by an adjustable lanyard. A tiny stabilizer can be tucked under the ear cartilage, if desired. Also included in the kit are special eye-glass clips.

A ball-joint at the end of the plastic-covered stainless-steel transmitter arm makes it easy to position the transmitter at the corner of the mouth.

Transmission of background noise is minimized by the electret transmitter which is designed so that soundwaves from relatively distant sources strike both sides of the diaphragm with nearly equal force. The sound of the user's voice, however, strikes the near side of the diaphragm with greater force than it strikes the far side, resulting in clear transmission.



*Venture I headset weighs less than an ounce, needs no headband, and cancels transmission of most background noise.*



*Old headset weighs about half a pound and requires a headband. Background noise can create problems.*



## EXPLORATION SPENDING

Northern Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien announced recently that preliminary figures for 1971 indicated that more money was spent on oil and gas exploration north of the 60th Parallel last year than anywhere else in Canada.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, exploration expenditures for 1971 totalled \$148,300,000, which covered geological surveys, geophysical surveys and drilling.

The amount spent exceeded by \$400,000 the exploration expenditures in Alberta, the second highest spender, where the 1971 bill for oil and gas exploration came to \$147,900,000.

"In the final analysis," Mr. Chrétien said, "the one reliable indicator of the degree of confidence felt by companies with oil and gas interests in the North is the amount of risk capital they are prepared to put into exploration ventures there. The fact that close to \$150 million was spent there last year, and that this figure is the highest in Canada for the period, is the best evidence to date that confidence in the North's potential is high."

## MEDICAL GENETICS

Quebec is the only province in Canada that has an integrated network for genetic diseases. Several drops of blood are taken from each newborn baby's heel. The sample is analyzed at the Laval University Medical Centre to determine in time whether or not the baby has any genetic disease, caused by the slow alteration of the relative frequencies of the genes.

The provincial network for genetic diseases is headed by the team of Dr. Claude Laberge from the Laval University Medical Centre. The other universities in the network are Montreal, Sherbrooke and McGill.

## APRIL STRIKES

Work stoppages during April 1972 resulted in a loss of 1,812,570 man-days, according to the Canada Department of Labour. This large time-loss is mainly attributable to an 11-day general strike by some 210,000 employees of the Quebec government, comprising hospital workers, teachers, civil servants, hydro and liquor board employees. The strike, from April 11 to 22, accounted for 1,637,000 man-days loss, or about 90 per cent of the national total for the month.

The April figure represents 130 man-days lost for every 10,000 worked by non-agricultural paid workers. In March 1972, the loss was 351,870 man-days, representing 23 in 10,000 worked.

The total of 94 work stoppages in April 1972 involved 232,706 workers, compared to 84 stoppages and 230,702 workers in the previous month. Last year, April had 99 stoppages involving 24,641 workers.

About 96 per cent of the man-days lost and 97 per cent of the workers idle during April 1972 resulted from nine work stoppages, each of which involved 500 or more workers.

An analysis by industry of all work stoppages in April shows one in forestry; one in mining; 46 in manufacturing; 13 in construction; ten in transportation and utilities; eight in trade; one in finance; six in service and eight in public administration.

The analysis by jurisdiction was: Newfoundland, five; Nova Scotia, three; New Brunswick, three; Quebec, 23; Ontario, 35; Manitoba, one; Saskatchewan, three; Alberta, two; British Columbia, 16; federal jurisdiction, three.

## NEW CANADIAN AWARDS

(Continued from P. 2)

the foe must now be added patience and steadfastness in keeping the peace between factions in conflict, stamina and effectiveness in exercising Canadian sovereignty in distant parts of our country, courage and skill in support of the civil power, whether it be in rescue operations, disaster relief or, for that matter, fighting forest-fires.

The Order of Military Merit has three levels - Commander, Officer and Member. Every serviceman, irrespective of rank, may aspire to appointment to the Order at any of its three levels.

The *Order of Canada*, as originally constituted, provided for a Medal of Courage to be awarded in recognition of acts of conspicuous bravery. Although many Canadians have qualified for such a medal, and indeed been nominated for it, it has never been awarded, in part because of the problems faced in trying to make one decoration cover a whole range of acts of courage. The Government has concluded that what is required is a series of three decorations: the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery. These awards will be granted to both civilian and military personnel. Members will remember the tragic events that took place on the destroyer *Kootenay* some years ago, when a number of our servicemen distinguished themselves by acts of bravery. They will now be recommended for Canadian bravery decorations, as will many other Canadians who have put their lives at risk for the safety of others. Preliminary work has been under way for some years, and I am confident that announcements of awards will be made in the near future.

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