



# Bulletin

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### INDIAN ACT TALKS BEGIN

Prospective changes in Canada's Indian Act were considered on July 25 at Yellowknife, capital of the North West Territories, when the first of 19 consultation meetings began between representatives of the Federal Government and the Indian people.

Following is the opening statement by the Director of Policy and Planning, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. C.I. Fairholm:

We are here to find out what you believe should be in a new law to replace the present Indian Act. Such an Act must provide for those things found only in Indian communities which no other law can cover. You may want it to include some other things where you think conditions require special provisions.

Only a special Act can cover such matters as lands set aside for Indians, membership in Indian bands — how it is gained and how it may be given up — it must deal with how your band councils are chosen and how they work at the business of your people.

You are here to speak on behalf of your people. We are here to listen. We are not here to defend what has gone before or to argue with you about what you want. Our job is to explain what the present Act says and how it works, to suggest possibilities when you are not happy about the present Act, but are not certain of what would take its place and be better for your people.

Our basic job is to help you make the talks productive and to answer your questions. Over the years since 1951, many Indian people have been consulted about the shortcomings of the present Act. There have been many talks about what should take its place. The Government has reviewed the matter and has asked us to consult with you before they

make any further decisions.

We have been told that the Government wants a law which will allow the various bands to choose for themselves how much of their own business they want to do. You will want to make sure that the law allows the Indian people to choose their chiefs and councilors in the best way and that the powers of the people, the council and the government are properly set out.

Things are not the same everywhere for the Indian people any more than they are for other Canadians. There may be things which will work in your own community which will not work in other places. For this reason, we will be asking you to suggest what you want, but not to try to stop other, different communities from getting what they believe they must have. The law must allow for all.

### DIFFICULTY OF LEGAL LANGUAGE

When Parliament has passed a law it is written in legal language. It cannot be written in plain and simple words because the courts have interpreted many words and phrases, when used in law-making, many times. These words and phrases then have come to have special meaning in a courtroom. That is how courts work.

It is not easy to understand exactly what is meant by the legal language used. But if a law is to work at all, it must be exact. It must mean the same to everyone who reads it. That is what courts are for.



You may find the finished Act a little hard to understand. You may look for some of your suggestions and not recognize them because of these things. We will try to keep you informed about all this. You can be sure that your views will be heard, that they will be reported to the Canadian people by the newspaper, television and radio people here. You can be sure that we will report them to the Government. Members of Parliament will know what has been said when they come to review the new legislation.

#### PREPARATORY WORK

This is an important step in consultation, but it is only one of many steps. We have sent a handbook out to as many Indian homes as we could reach. All of you have the background papers before you today. When these meetings are all finished we will have heard from over 600 Indians representing their people. Before these meetings there were discussions with many Indian people. Together with them we have examined the main features of the present Act which appeared to require amendment. They have considered what changes in the underlying principles were necessary in order to reflect the needs, objectives and desires of the Indian people. From these talks the discussion handbook *Choosing a Path* was prepared. I hope there is no one here who believes that these questions are worded to impose a viewpoint, for that is NOT the case.

We recognize that many Indian people would have liked more time to consider the questions raised and to think about their suggestions. Every day that passes delays the revision of the Act and I am sure that most of you agree that there is a need for revision and the sooner the changes are made, the better it will be for the Indian people.

We do not want to hurry you, but we cannot delay too long. The Government decided to go ahead with the consultations now to speed things up as much as possible. If any of you have second thoughts about any of the questions after other Indians in other parts of Canada have spoken, you can write to the Department and tell us. You are, of course, able to write to your Member of Parliament at any time and you will be able to send your views to the Parliamentary Committee which the Government has said will review the Bill before it is passed into law.

So you can see there are many opportunities for you to speak, but this is the main one. Here you will have time to consider the questions, to discuss the different things which affect your band and to record your views. All of us hope that these meetings will provide a new outlook in Indian Affairs, a new relation between us.

#### MORE MOTOR VEHICLES

Preliminary figures on Canadian motor-vehicle registrations for 1967 indicate that registrations have increased by 5.22 per cent over the 1966 figures. The largest increases over 1966 provincial figures were in the Yukon and Northwest Territories - 13.69 per cent; Newfoundland - 10.74 per cent; Quebec -

7.54 per cent; Saskatchewan - 6.60 per cent; Alberta - 5.86 per cent; and British Columbia - 5.81 per cent. All these were larger than the national percentage increase. All provinces and territories showed an increase over the 1966 motor-vehicle registrations, but the number of vehicle registrations is subject, however, to subsequent revisions.

Preliminary figures for 1967 showed that motorcycle registrations had increased by 16.08 per cent since 1966. Bus registrations also increased by 9.81 per cent over 1966 figures.

Preliminary Canadian figures on the issue of trailer licences in 1967 showed an increase of 11.76 per cent over 1966 figures. All provinces recorded increases in the issue of trailer licences.

#### RAINMAKING RESEARCH

The Department of Transport reports that, while cloud-seeding cannot yet change the weather significantly except under certain circumstances, international research is continuing in the field of weather modification. Although the science of weather modification is in its infancy, some types of weather have been changed slightly with enough success to warrant a continuing and expanding research programme.

Research in weather and climate modification is continuing in all parts of the world and the Department of Transport takes part in this research through its Meteorological Branch. It also monitors the results obtained elsewhere to assess how they can be applied to Canadian weather conditions and requirements.

Research into modern weather modifications began in 1946 with the discovery that dry ice dropped into a water-droplet cloud with a temperature below freezing would cause the droplets to change to ice crystals, grow, and fall out of the cloud. Silver iodide had a similar effect if the cloud temperature was a few degrees lower. Since then, many various experiments in cloud-seeding have been conducted throughout the world. Some have been successful, but the conditions under which weather can be modified are not yet understood.

The seeding of clouds has been used successfully to dissipate super-cooled fog and low clouds over limited areas by seeding with dry ice, silver iodide or liquid propane. Success has also been reported recently in dissipating warm fogs through the use of unspecified chemicals in a patented process, but so far this technique is still in the experimental stage.

Some promising results in the suppression of lightning through cloud-seeding with silver iodide have been reported from the United States, but confirming evidence is still required.

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The Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture inspected 788 whales slaughtered and processed in 1967.



## AID TO NIGERIA

On July 31, in accordance with the July 12 statement by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, that the Canadian Government was ready to contribute food aid to those areas of Nigeria affected by the current fighting (see Canadian Weekly Bulletin, No. 31, P.3), Prime Minister Trudeau announced that \$500,000 had been provided for the purchase of food, drugs and medical supplies. Canada would help pay the cost of transportation to Nigeria, the Prime Minister added.

His announcement continued as follows:

...Because of the urgency with which these relief supplies are needed in Nigeria, the Government has agreed to make available a Hercules aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces to transport an initial shipment of these supplies from Canada to Nigeria. This aircraft will be taking off for Nigeria as soon as flight arrangements can be completed. Subsequent use of this aircraft and of a second Canadian Armed Forces Hercules on standby in Canada will be determined in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This aid is in addition to the cash grant of \$60,000 which the Canadian Government gave the

International Committee of the Red Cross in May for use in those areas of Nigeria where the need was greatest.

The introduction of relief supplies to the areas of serious need in Nigeria continues to be delayed through the failure of the parties to the dispute to agree on distribution arrangements.

The Canadian Government urgently appeals to the disputants to reach the earliest possible agreement on a land corridor which will alone provide the practical means of distributing food and other relief supplies at the required level to the affected areas.

Discussions were held with the Canadian Red Cross to determine what items were most needed and could be provided by Canada. The Canadian relief supplies not carried on the initial airlift by aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces will be transported by commercial means to points agreed on with the International Committee of the Red Cross, which, it is generally agreed, is the most appropriate agency to co-ordinate international relief operations in areas of need in Nigeria. The ICRC will be responsible for the distribution of this Canadian relief contribution within the affected areas of Nigeria.

## MILITARY BANDS REVAMPED

The full-time professional bands of Canada's regular armed forces are to be reorganized. The 17 bands, totalling 792 musicians, will be consolidated into nine bands of 555 musicians. Under the former tri-service organization, the full-time bands were unevenly distributed throughout Canada, some areas having the services of more than one. The new plan provides for the relocation of some bands.

In addition, bands now maintained on a voluntary basis by about 40 units will be retained, and greater help will be given them by the assignment of permanent music instructors. Among the volunteer bands are the bugle band of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the pipes and drums of the Black Watch.

The reorganization will begin this summer, strength reductions taking place gradually as normal retirements occur.

The National Band of the Canadian Armed Forces in Ottawa will be the largest, with 92 musicians. Other bands will vary in size from 55 to 66. The policy of having a full-time band with the brigade in Germany on a two-year tour of duty will be discontinued when the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Band returns to Canada this summer. Overseas units, like those in Canada, will keep their voluntary bands, and one of the full-time bands will be sent over for special occasions.

### BANDS AFFECTED

Canadian Armed Forces bands under the new reorganization are:

- Canadian Forces Stadacona Band, Halifax
- Musique du Royal 22e Régiment, Quebec City

National Band of the Canadian Armed Forces, Ottawa

Royal Canadian Regiment Band, London (Ontario)

Training Command Band, Winnipeg

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Band, Calgary

Canadian Forces Naden Band, Esquimalt (British Columbia).

There will also be a band in Montreal replacing the Black Watch Military Band and one in Kingston replacing the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band. The names of these two reorganized bands will be announced later.

The following are being disbanded:

HMCS Cornwallis Band, CFB Cornwallis (Nova Scotia)

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Band, Europe

Canadian Guards Band, CFB Petawawa (Ontario)

Royal Canadian Dragoons Band, CFB Galetown (New Brunswick)

Royal Canadian Artillery Band, Halifax

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Band, Winnipeg

Lord Strathcona's Horse Band, Calgary

Royal Canadian Engineers Band, CFB Chilliwack (B.C.)

The RCAF Central Band Ottawa has been reorganized under the name "The National Band of the Canadian Armed Forces".

The value of Canada's exports in May rose to \$1,175,625,000 from \$1,039,222,000 in May 1967 and \$909,967,000 in the 1966 month. Exports for the cumulative period also rose to \$5,260,003,000 from \$4,469,817,000 in 1967 and \$3,842,283,000 in 1966.



## OLD TRADING POST PRESERVED

Last month, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Jean Chrétien, accepted the deeds of York Factory, "one of Western Canada's Oldest ports of entry", from the Hudson's Bay Company. At the ceremony, which took place at Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba, Mr. Chrétien said in part:

...York Factory was once the thriving export point for Western Canadian goods. Today it is inaccessible - so inaccessible that we cannot at this time develop it for the general public. But the day will come when it will no longer be locked in isolation, when Canadians can once again renew their understanding of bygone days by visiting the fort which will then be restored and interpreted in a fitting way.

The history of York Factory is bound to that of the fur trade, the first staple to open the Canadian West. Its rise and decline are a measure of the change in the means of doing business. Such change is part of history. But life goes on, Western Canada has become more productive than the pioneers could ever have believed possible. The old order changeth and giveth way to new. York Factory has been displaced by modern ports, modern transportation. The interplay of the forces of change, with the constants of man and his will to overcome obstacles has made Western Canada, indeed has shaped all Canada, and today we continue to grope with the forces of change. It is fitting indeed that we should take care to protect an element of the past which reminds us that change has been with man always and he has succeeded in managing it well enough to improve his lot in the past.

We invest in the past and in doing so we will save a monument for the future. We cannot develop this site now. We do not know when it will be developed. But if we do not take steps to preserve it now, there will be nothing worth preserving when the day comes, as come it will, when York Factory is once again on the paths of the traveller. The isolation of today is not permanent, just as the busy port of yesterday was not permanent....

### CENTRE OF RIVALRY

The early history of York Factory was quite exciting. They say that in the first century of its existence the fort changed hands ten times and was the centre of rivalry between the two countries then engaged in the fur trade. I am told that, although it changed hands many times, it ended up in the hands of the English. Is there some hidden significance in today's ceremony? Not really, for today we are all Canadians and we own these things jointly and together. A more constructive arrangement I think.

There is significance that we are attending this ceremony at Lower Fort Garry. For this, too, has a deep connection with Canada's past. It was from York Factory to Lower Fort Garry that Hudson's Bay Company headquarters for Canada moved in 1878. These two sites are tied to each other and to the fabric of the past.

## CELEBRATIONS IN 1970

This park will be taking an important part in the celebration of two significant events in 1970 - the centenary of the Province of Manitoba and the tri-centenary of the Hudson's Bay Company. When the development is complete this will be a magnificent portrayal of the fur trade, the role of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the entire Red River region - a sort of tri-period restoration and reconstruction to form one of our top-ranking historic parks.

Such parks will play a role in enhancing Canadian pride in our heritage. They have great significance for future generations. There are now 30 major sites developed to remind Canadians of the road along which our country has progressed. These major sites span a wide spectrum. They include the restoration of the fortress at Louisbourg in Nova Scotia and the replica of Jacques Cartier's ship, *La Grande Hermine*. They span Canada from Signal Hill in Newfoundland to Fort Rodd in Victoria, from Fort Malden near Windsor to Dawson City....

## SLEEP-SOUND STUDY

If you let yourself be lulled to sleep by a quietly-playing radio you may be harming yourself without knowing it. This is a preliminary finding of National Research Council of Canada scientists using a new high-speed method of analyzing the effects of noise, such as from traffic, on sleeping subjects. Using the NRC method, eight hours of recorded brain wave patterns can be scanned in five minutes.

While the number of subjects studied is still small, it is clear that levels of noise as low as 50 decibels (the rating of a quiet radio) can disturb a sleeper without actually waking him. The nature of the disturbance involves a change from a deep to a shallow sleep, which is known to be deleterious to a person's well-being.

In the NRC studies, sleeping subjects are exposed to pre-recorded sounds in the "nuisance" noise region below the 85-decibel level - the point above which hearing loss can be sustained and measured.

### METHOD

An electroencephalograph is used to record the sleeper's brain waves, this instrument being an excellent indicator of a subject's depth of sleep and hence of the degree to which a noise can disturb this condition.

The EEG signals are recorded on magnetic tape rather than on the standard electroencephalograph chart. The tape is slowed down during the recording period. During the playback, the tape is run through at 50 to 100 times the recording speed and the EEG signals can be analyzed and recorded by a sound-level recorder which retains the gross features indicating the depth of sleep.

This procedure permits an investigator to take an eight-hour EEG recording and scan it for meaningful data in less than ten minutes.



Dr. G.J. Thiessen, Head of the Acoustics Section of NRC'S Division of Applied Physics, said that the NRC method eliminated the vast volume of paper work that would have resulted if conventional EEG recordings had been taken of several subjects eight hours a day for months on end. Initial work indicates it shows promise of injecting an element of objectivity into a field where decisions (or laws) have been based on subjective judgments, he said.

In scanning the tape recording, the investigator tries to determine when EEG signals change in ways that are characteristic of alterations in the sleep pattern. When the signals are fed to a loudspeaker, the major changes in sleeping conditions are readily audible.

The knowledge gathered about sleep during the last ten years makes it possible to investigate the effects of sounds on sleepers in a scientific way that would not have been possible a few years ago.

### TRI-NATION TEST BLAST

Hundreds of scientific measurements will be made automatically and recorded in a split second this month at the Defence Research Board laboratory near Medicine Hat, Alberta, when Canadian, British and American scientists detonate 500 tons of TNT. So much information will be recorded in the few seconds following detonation, that many months of effort by scores of scientists and technicians will be required to relate the new data to existing theories and design practices. If previous experience is repeated in this trial, the scientists expect that some modifications of both theory and practice will result.

The explosion will be one of a series carried out jointly by the three countries in support of their armed forces and various research agencies. DRB scientists and Canada's Emergency Measures Organization will position and assist in the operation of experimental equipment provided by the countries concerned. The data obtained will be relayed to the associated agencies.

The experimental area surrounding the charge will house 19 scientific programmes - eight Canadian ten American and one British. Individual programmes will average from six to seven experiments each involving several hundred data points.

#### PURPOSE OF TESTS

Major objectives of the multi-nation project, called Operation Prairie Flat, and the second 500-ton detonation to be conducted at the same site, will be to investigate:

- (1) Fundamental aspects of air-blast and ground-shock, with special emphasis on sub-surface phenomenology.
- (2) The mechanism of formation of large craters.
- (3) The response of structures and items of military equipment to air-blast and ground-shock.
- (4) The behaviour of air-blast within structures.
- (5) The propagation of sound waves.

Secondary investigations will include blast

effects on man-like dummies in the open and in shelters.

The craters produced on the same range by the 500-ton charge fired in 1964 and the 100-ton charge detonated last year proved to be of exceptional interest to geophysicists and lunar experts, as well as to civilian and military defence experts.

Canadian organizations involved in the trial, in addition to DRB, the Canadian Armed Forces and EMO, will be the Universities of Calgary, Saskatchewan and McGill, the Meteorological Service and several oil companies. Canadian and U.S. teams will also conduct seismic measurements at other locales.

The results of the experiment will provide valuable data for use in the design and development of protective equipment and techniques against the shock and blast effects of large-scale detonations.

### CANADA'S ARCTIC OIL RUSH

Officials of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development attribute a rush for permits to exploit oil and gas lands in Canada's North to the announcement of very large oil discoveries on the north slope of Alaska at Prudhoe Bay, 200 miles west of the international boundary. Bitumen-bearing sands of similar type and geologic age to the Alaskan oil-sands are exposed in northwest Melville Island on Canada's Arctic and it is probable that a prospective belt for oil reservoirs occurs between the U.S. and Canadian deposits.

The land applied for is largely in this prospective area. At least two wells will be drilled this winter in the Mackenzie Delta region, and the drilling of several more is expected to be announced shortly.

In announcing that his Department had received more than 40 applications during the previous two weeks for exploration permits, the new Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Jean Chrétien, noted that over 230 million acres were held under oil and gas permits and leases in the sedimentary regions of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Mr. Chrétien stated he was optimistic that oil accumulations as rich as those found in Alaska would be discovered in Canada's North.

### GIANT CRYSTAL ON DISPLAY

A corundum crystal, one of the largest ever found, is on display at the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa.

The crystal, which weighs about 230 pounds, is shaped like a pyramid with a hexagonal cross section. Corundum, which is a crystalline oxide of aluminum, is not a gemstone, but does, however, show patches of sapphire blue.

The crystal was found in the Republic of Malawi in Africa and was presented to the museum by the American Abrasive Company of Westfield, Massachusetts.

The diamond is the only naturally-occurring substance harder than corundum, finely-crushed



pieces of which are used in the final grinding of most eyeglasses and other lenses.

Early in this century, most of the world's supply of corundum was produced from deposits in Hastings and Renfrew Counties of Ontario, but these were later supplanted by sources in Africa. The gemstones ruby and sapphire are red and blue varieties of corundum.

In addition to the large crystal, several other forms of corundum are on display in the mineral gallery of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, a branch of the National Museums of Canada.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose by 0.3 per cent to 154.7 at the beginning of June, from 154.2 at the beginning of May. The index was 4.0 percent above its level of 148.8 recorded 12 months earlier. Five of the seven main component indexes increased from the preceding month. Among them, the food and housing indexes both recorded increases of 0.3 per cent, whereas clothing and transportation prices rose 0.4 and 0.5 per cent respectively. A marginal increase was recorded in the health-and-personal care component, while the indexes for recreation and reading and for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged from the previous month.

#### FOOD

The food index increased by 0.3 per cent to 149.4 in June from 148.9 in May, reflecting generally higher meat prices. After declining for seven consecutive months, the price of beef rose by 2.5 per cent, with higher quotations also recorded for bacon, ham, chicken and fish. Fruit and vegetable price movements were mixed. Milk and bread prices increased in several cities, whereas, butter and eggs declined. The food index in June 1968 was 3.2 percent higher than its level of 12 months earlier.

#### HOUSING

The housing index rose by 0.3 per cent to 157.6 in June from 157.1 in May. Rents advanced by 0.9 per cent, reflecting the many contract changes at this time of year. Among the major cities, the largest rent increases were registered for Montreal, Ottawa,

Calgary and Halifax. Home-ownership costs, by contrast, edged up by 0.1 per cent. Among household operation items, utensils, furniture, floor coverings, and textiles were slightly higher in price. The June 1968 housing index was 4.2 percent above its level of June 1967.

#### CLOTHING

The clothing index increased by 0.4 per cent to 136.4 in June from 135.8 in the preceding month. Men's and children's wear recorded upward price movements as many sale items returned to regular or higher prices. Footwear, piece goods and clothing services also were higher in price. However, lower quotations for spring coats and sweaters contributed to a 0.2 percent decline for women's wear. The clothing index stood 2.9 percent above its level of June 1967.

#### OTHER ITEMS

The transportation index rose 0.5 per cent to 161.8 in June from 161.0 a month earlier. Higher inter-city train and bus fares accounted for much of the rise. Automobile operation costs remained unchanged as higher gasoline prices and service charges offset a fractional decline in the price of new automobiles. The transportation index was 2.3 percent above the level recorded a year ago. The health-and-personal care component edged up by 0.1 per cent to 197.9 in June from 197.8 in May. Higher prices were recorded for some toiletries and for men's haircuts in Winnipeg. The health-and-personal care index was 3.8 percent above its level of June 1967. The recreation-and-reading index remained unchanged from the preceding month at a level of 174.2. This index was 4.2 percent higher than last year's figure. The tobacco-and-alcohol index also remained unchanged. At its June 1968 level of 141.1, this index was 10.1 percent higher than at June 1967.

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From 1946 to 1967 inclusive, the petroleum industry spent \$14.8 billion in Canada searching for, developing and operating oil and gas fields, and building gathering systems, pipe-lines, refineries, petrochemical plants and distributing and marketing facilities.