



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 10

March 4, 1964

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THE MARINE SCIENCES IN CANADA

The following passages are from an address by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Mr. William M. Benedickson, at the commissioning of the C.S.S. "Hudson" at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, on February 14:

...For years Canada has had a good but small programme in oceanography, but we now realize that this area has been neglected, and the Federal Government is making every effort to raise oceanographic research in this country to a level commensurate with the size of the seas surrounding us and with our economic potential.

I don't need to go into the importance of oceanography and the reason for this decision. You all know that a knowledge of marine environment and of oceanographic conditions is a vital necessity for defence and economic purposes, particularly so in a maritime nation like Canada which possesses one of the longest coastlines in the world and which fronts on three oceans.

With this realization, we have, during the past few years, established the Marine Sciences Branch in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, responsible not only for the maintenance and expansion of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, but for the collection of oceanographic data on our surrounding seas; we have constructed and set into operation this research facility, the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, responsible for the study of Atlantic and sub-Arctic waters; we have obtained, authority for the construction of a similar centre for the

West Coast; and we have constructed, launched, and are now commissioning this powerful tool of the Bedford Institute, this floating laboratory, the Canadian Scientific Ship "Hudson"....

Here at this Institute, we have one of the finest marine complexes of its size in the world, a complex that, coupled with the Institute of Oceanography at Dalhousie University and other marine agencies in the area, is rapidly transforming Halifax into a world centre of oceanography.

STAFF PROBLEMS

But however fine such a scientific complex is, it must be productive, and to be productive it must be staffed. In the early stages of our development of this research organization, we concentrated on attracting outstanding scientists to its staff. We are very proud that these young men are with us today, eager and anxious to uncover the mysteries of the seas. But scientists are not enough - they must be backed up by a large staff of supporting personnel: engineers, technicians, machinists, clerical and stenographic staff, and computer programmers and operators. It is my great regret that, for the past year or so, even this developing Institute has had to share in the pause in expansion enforced by economic stringencies. But this pause has been only for the moment, and we can now resume our growth and expansion. I am proud to be able to assert today that we are ready to move forward again and to reassure our scientists that soon this overdue help will be at hand. They will then be able to take full part in building this marine complex into the most effective

and the most efficient research centre of its size in the world today, bar none.

NEW RESEARCH SHIPS

Turning from staff to ships, the "Hudson" is the first of a number of new ships we require to carry out our hydrographic-oceanographic programme on the East and West Coasts. During the next seven years, we plan the construction of 12 survey and research vessels at a cost of \$50 million.

On the East Coast, this year, we hope to let the contract for the first of these, a \$2.5-million tidal-current vessel. Shortly thereafter, we hope to get construction started on a \$4-million vessel primarily designed for hydrographic duty in North Atlantic and sub-Arctic waters. With the eventual completion of our shipbuilding programme, the fleet at this Institute will consist of nine modern vessels, as compared with the present three.

There is a full programme of work ahead. The major assignments of the "Hudson" this year is a three-month geophysical investigation of Hudson Bay, the largest inland sea in the world. This project is expected to throw light on the age and the structure of the Bay. A practical outcome will be further information on the oil potentialities of this region, about which there has been so much speculation.

OIL EXPLORATION

Indeed, the study of the composition and the structure of the continental shelf in the Atlantic and the Arctic will no doubt yield interesting information on the oil and other mineral potential of the whole region, about which we know so little. Already the oil industry is much interested in the shelf areas east of Halifax. If this region should prove favorable for oil production, and this could happen, it would mean the economic breakthrough that the Maritimes have waited for so long.

The study of the sea floor is only part of the job ahead. There is the immense job of studying oceanographic conditions in the Atlantic and sub-Arctic. There is also the matter of participation in international programmes of oceanography in which Canada, as a maritime nation, must assume its share of the responsibility....

MARQUET SHOW AT NATIONAL GALLERY

An exhibition of works by the Bordeaux-born painter Albert Marquet was opened at the National Gallery of Canada on February 13 by the French Cultural Counsellor, M. François Weymuller, in the presence of the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, M. Charles de Pampelonne.

Specially organized for a Canadian tour by Mlle Gilberte Martin-Méry, curator of the Bordeaux Museum, in return for the loans made by Canadian museums to the exhibition "L'Art au Canada" at Bordeaux in 1962, it includes paintings, water colours, drawings, woodcuts, and book illustrations. These works were selected chiefly from the Museum's large and outstanding collection of Marquet's work.

CO-OP TRAINING FOR N.W.T

A programme of education in the organization and management of co-operatives will begin on April 1 in the Great Slave Lake region of the Northwest Territories. The programme, announced recently by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and the Co-operative Union of Canada, will be assisted by a \$17,500 grant from the Northwest Territories Council for the first year, with the prospect of annual grants thereafter. It will be undertaken as a project of "Co-operatives Everywhere", a programme of aid to co-operatives in developing regions sponsored by the CUC.

The Great Slave Lake project, which is expected to start with the organization of a pilot producers' co-operative at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., is the result of CUC study of potential co-operative development in the area made last summer.

CUC REPORT ON STUDY

Reporting to the Northwest Territories Council on this study, the CUC said producers' co-operatives would help develop the region's fish, fur, lumber and handicraft industries. It pointed out, however, that both technical assistance in organization and management and capital resources in the form of loans or grants would be needed.

The report said the people of the region, many of whom depended on welfare payments could become self-sufficient if human and natural resources were mobilized. It proposed co-operatives as a key factor in mobilizing them. It also recommended study of housing and community-service co-operatives. But it said the people needed more experience in working together before they would be ready for co-operative stores or credit unions.

The announcement of the Commissioner and the Co-operative Union said that Council sponsorship of the project was "a laudable example of teamwork in community development by government and the co-operative movement". "Co-operatives have been an important part of programmes in developing countries throughout the world," it stated. "We are now realizing their potential for Canada's northern people."

"Co-operatives Everywhere" has sent three field workers on co-operative projects to the North, but so far on a short-term basis only.

CORPORATION PROFITS

Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, decreased an estimated 2 per cent from \$1,030 million in the second quarter of 1963 to \$1,007 million in the third quarter. At a seasonally-adjusted quarterly rate of \$486 million, profits before taxes for manufacturing industries reflect no change from the second quarter to the third quarter. Profits in those industries lying outside the manufacturing sector declined an estimated 4 per cent, from \$544 million in the second quarter to \$521 million in the third quarter.

MEDAL TO ARCTIC GEOLOGIST

An Ottawa geologist whose work and discoveries in Canada's Arctic have helped focus new attention on the Far North and its economic possibilities has been awarded the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for his contribution to the knowledge of Canadian geography and geology.

Announcement of the award to Dr. Yves O. Fortier, 50, Chief of the Geological Survey of Canada's Economic Geology Division, was announced recently by the President of the Society, Dr. O.M. Solandt. Governor-General Vanier presented the medal in a ceremony at Government House on February 24.

OLD MOUNTAIN ROOTS DISCOVERED

Dr. Fortier began his studies of the Arctic Archipelago in 1947. Two years later, he discovered that mountain systems had once occupied the Queen Elizabeth Islands. Such features had been known previously only on the Eastern Arctic islands, where mountains still existed. This major structural framework of the North American continent he named the Innuition Region, comparing it with the Cordillera Region in Western North America and the Appalachian Region in the East.

He was quick to recognize the Arctic's oil-bearing potentialities, and was the first to launch and direct geological programmes in the Arctic to verify his deductions. In the first of these programmes in 1950, he became one of the few white men to circumnavigate Cornwallis Island in a canoe, a voyage of some 300 miles over treacherous and uncharted waters.

Further geological clues to the Arctic's oil potential were obtained during this programme, and

led to the launching of "Operation Franklin" in 1955, the first large-scale geological reconnaissance of the Arctic Islands. It was in support of this operation that Dr. Fortier pioneered the use of helicopters for surveys in the high Arctic.

Dr. Fortier's work in the Arctic fell into three main categories — outlining the main tectonic and geomorphological features, general mineral exploration and exploration aimed at determining the oil potential.

OIL FINDS

He became interested in the Arctic's oil possibilities after finding bituminous carbonate rock on the northwest coast of Victoria Island. He first mentioned his findings publicly during a lecture at the National Museum in 1947. But it was not until 1955, before a meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, that his convictions sparked the interest of private companies and led to drilling operations on Cornwallis, Melville and Bathurst islands.

Dr. Fortier makes little of the fact that his work took him and some of his colleagues deep into Canada's far northern region at a time when little or nothing, geologically or geographically, was known of vast areas of the Arctic. Long periods of isolation, exposure to danger and coping with some of the worst weather conditions in the world he took in his stride.

The Quebec-born geologist sums up his experiences and accomplishments in the Arctic in typically modest fashion: "There was a job there that needed doing — and I wanted to help do it."

POLYMER BUDGET, 1964

The 1964 capital budget of Polymer Corporation Limited was recently released by E.R. Rowzee, President and Managing Director. The budget has as its primary objective the maintenance of a satisfactory level of profitability and retention of the company's strong position in the synthetic-rubber markets of the world.

The dominant feature of the synthetic-rubber industry is over-capacity and intense competition, with resultant price deterioration. Within this economic climate, Polymer's objectives can best be achieved by adapting existing plant facilities to changing market conditions and technological advances, by seeking out and developing attractive new business opportunities, and by increased emphasis on research and development.

CAPITAL-SPENDING PLANS

The 1964 capital-spending programme of \$14.6 million represents the requirements of Polymer Corporation and its subsidiary companies. The cost of modifications or improvements to the plant at Sarnia, Ontario, are estimated at about \$5.5 million.

This includes projects to increase production flexibility, to maintain a high level of technical service to customers, to improve product quality, and to expand the company's product and process research and development programme. Improvements in plant service for waste-disposal and pollution-control systems are scheduled. About \$2.4 million is allocated to carry out alterations at the specialty-rubber plant in Strasbourg and for completion of construction costs on the butyl plant in Antwerp.

KEEPING IN STEP TECHNOLOGICALLY

Polymer's ability to compete on a world-wide basis will be enhanced by keeping step with technological developments in all areas of its activity. It is planned to spend about \$6.7 million for the development and manufacture of new products at the Sarnia plant and for participation in important new synthetic-rubber projects. In 1963 an initial investment was made in the newly-formed Synthetic Rubber Co. (Pty.) Ltd. in South Africa. This plant will be in operation during 1964 and funds are allocated in this year's budget to complete Polymer's share of this investment.

INSTRUCTORS FOR PRISON GUARDS

Future instructors in the federal penitentiary service are at present undergoing a month's practical training at the Canadian Provost Corps School, Camp Borden, Ontario, in the first course of its kind held there.

Eighteen experienced guards, 25 to 40 years of age, from penitentiaries in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, recently completed four weeks of classroom instruction at the Justice Department's Correctional Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. This is part of a three-month course they are now taking to qualify them as instructors of new guards in their own institutions.

PRACTICAL MILITARY SKILLS

During the second month of the course, skilled instructors of the Army's Provost Corps will teach the guards the practical military skills of unarmed combat, handling of weapons, crowd control, basic foot drill and methods of instruction in these subjects.

When the candidates complete this phase of their training at the Provost Corps School on March 13, they will return to the Correctional Staff College in Kingston for the final month of the course. They will then receive more advanced training in methods of instruction as applied to penitentiary matters.

On graduation, the correctional officers will return to their own regions, where they will be employed as instructors of recruits. These recruits will be trained for 12 weeks before being employed as guards in the 30 federal penitentiaries across Canada.

FOOD-PROCESSING MISSION

Six Canadian engineers flew to Mexico City on February 25 to begin a month-long tour of Latin America under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. After Mexico, they will visit Ecuador, Peru and Chile. In all four countries, they will investigate potential markets for food and fish processing plants and equipment of Canadian design and manufacture. The mission comprises four representatives of consulting engineering firms, one representative of an equipment firm, and an engineer from the Department of Trade and Commerce, who will act as secretary.

The Canadian trade commissioners stationed in the countries to be visited have prepared the mission's programme of tours and discussions with government officials and businessmen. On their return, mission members will report their findings to the Department of Trade and Commerce, which will make them available to others in the Canadian industry.

Four of the five companies represented on the mission belong to the Canadian Food and Fish Plant Consortium, a business affiliation of some 20 engineering and machinery manufacturing firms, which was formed last autumn with the encouragement of

the Department. Its object is to pool resources for more effective development of export business. Its membership can offer a full range of services and facilities, from design and economic studies to the provision of all the specialized machinery employed in food and fish processing plants.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN EXPORT

Canada has for many years been one of the leading fish-exporting nations of the world. More than 48,000 Canadian vessels harvest approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of fish annually. About \$148-million worth, or two-thirds of the total value, is sold to more than 80 countries throughout the world. By continual development of its catching, packaging and shipping techniques, this country has maintained its position as one of the foremost suppliers of fisheries products in international markets. The current mission will look into the feasibility of exporting the technical know-how and processing machinery developed over the years in the evolution of Canada's fishing industry.

The mission will be primarily concerned with the potential market for fish reduction and processing machinery and equipment, as the Latin American demand for fish and fish products is known to be increasing rapidly. However, as the type of machinery and equipment employed for processing meat and other foods is similar in character to that for processing fish, the mission will study such other potential outlets as well. Mission members will, therefore, visit abattoirs and other food-processing operations as well as dock and harbour fisheries installations, trawlers and fishing equipment.

MEMORIAL SERVICE OVERSEAS

Mr. Roger Teillet, Minister of Veterans Affairs, announced recently that the Canadian Government would hold a Remembrance Service on June 6 at Beny-sur-Mer, a Canadian war cemetery near the Normandy beaches where the Canadian Third Division stormed ashore 20 years ago to breach Hitler's Atlantic Wall.

A similar service will be held on June 9 at the Vimy Memorial. This is Canada's national cenotaph abroad, which symbolizes the sacrifices and achievements of its sons in war. The ceremony will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the First World War and will commemorate particularly the 11,285 Canadians of that war who were listed as "missing" and whose names are inscribed on the walls of the memorial.

TOURS FOR VETERANS

The ceremonies will coincide with the Royal Canadian Legion "Maple Leaf Up" tour, one of several visits planned for Canadian veterans to battlefields and war cemeteries of both World Wars in Northwest Europe. The Government expects that Canadian veterans who plan to be in France at that time will include these events in their itineraries.

RCN SHIPS VISIT ORIENT

Three ships of the Royal Canadian Navy will represent Canada in Commonwealth sea and air exercises during a training and goodwill cruise to the Far East.

The destroyer escorts "St. Laurent", "Fraser", and "Mackenzie" sailed recently from Esquimalt, British Columbia, to visit Pearl Harbour, the islands of Midway and Guam, and Manila, capital of the Philippines. Other ports of call include Singapore and Port Swettenham (Malaysia), Hong Kong and Tokyo.

On completion of the Commonwealth exercises, the "Fraser" and "Mackenzie" will return to Esquimalt, while the "St. Laurent" will be detached to proceed via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The "St. Laurent" is the second RCN destroyer escort to be fitted with a helicopter platform and hangar and variable-depth sonar. The first, HMCS "Assiniboine", is now undergoing helicopter-handling trials at Halifax.

POPE RECEIVES RCN VISITORS

Pope Paul VI recently held a private 20-minute audience for 70 personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy. The Canadians were ushered into a private reception room in the Vatican, where his Holiness addressed them in English and French. They included officers and men from four destroyer escorts of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron on a courtesy visit to Leghorn, Italy.

While the majority attending the audience were Catholic, Chaplain Theodore Fenske, Protestant Chaplain of the Squadron, also attended. The naval visitors were taken into the Vatican past the traditional Swiss Guards to a throne room, where they awaited the arrival of the Pope.

This audience was one of two granted at the request of Chaplain C.B. Murphy, Catholic Chaplain of the Fifth Escort Squadron. In seeking the audiences, Father Murphy visited Rome and enlisted the assistance of Monsignor Marzinkas, who had formerly served in Ottawa as Secretary to the Apostolic Delegate.

Following the audience the sailors toured the Vatican, including St. Peter's Cathedral.

OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS STUDIED

Changes in the occupational structure of the Canadian labour force during the past 30 years are reviewed in a booklet entitled "Occupational Trends in Canada, 1931 to 1961," just published. Prepared by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, the new publication presents comparable data on changes in the occupational structure of the labour force during two periods, the three decades 1931 to 1961 and the ten-year period 1951 to 1961.

The publication is Report No. 11 in the Research Programme on the Training of Skilled Manpower. It is the first of a new series of studies into the changing occupational composition of the Canadian labour force.

The study, which deals with 13 main occupational groups and 117 selected occupations, and contains a number of tables and charts, is based on data obtained in the decennial censuses taken during the period. It is divided into two parts, one dealing with the labour force as a whole and the other with the female labour force.

The study presents data giving the number in each occupation, the percentage of the labour force in each, and the percentage change over the two periods.

It points out that the provision of the data supplied is only the first step in a projected series of studies. The next will show the changes that are taking place in the distribution of the various occupations within each of the main groups of industries.

CANADA ON HUMAN RIGHTS BODY

The twentieth session of the Human Rights Commission opened last week in New York. Canada is serving its second year on the Commission, having been elected for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. The Canadian representative on the Commission is Miss Margaret Aitken, who was appointed on October 26, 1962, to serve for the three-year period of Canada's membership. Alternate representatives include Miss Valerie Kasurak of Windsor, Ontario, who has been prominent in United Nations activities and Ukrainian affairs in Canada and who will attend the entire session, Miss Edith Lorentsen of the Department of Labour, Mr. Jean Lagassé of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Miss Marguerite Ritchie of the Department of Justice, each of whom will attend for two weeks. Advisers to the delegation are being provided by the Department of External Affairs.

MARINE EXPERTS VISIT U.S.S.R.

A group of senior Canadian Government employees, including marine-operations and shipbuilding officials, an icebreaker captain and representatives from the fields of meteorology, oceanography and ice research, is at present in the U.S.S.R. studying Soviet technology in dealing with marine ice problems. The visit is the outcome of negotiations begun two years ago for an exchange of technical and scientific information.

The party is visiting marine installations and research facilities in both Russia and Finland to study administration, operation and construction of icebreakers, and the sciences related to ice operations. It will visit Moscow, Leningrad and Helsinki.

The members expect to return to Canada during the first week of March.

