

transporting these people to Canada, as well as the cost of establishing the families in suitable accommodation and of maintaining them until they were able to support themselves. The Government also undertook to pay for hospitalization costs of the tuberculous cases if these were not borne by provincial governments. As it turned out, most provinces volunteered to accept treatment costs.

"This project will cost the Federal Government several hundred thousand dollars and represents one of the major contributions by governments to the World Refugee Year programme. Aside from the substantial cost involved, it represents an important contribution toward the solution of one of the most tragic aspects of the refugee problem, the rehabilitation of the so-called "hard core" cases. The Canadian project has been hailed by the High Commissioner for Refugees as a humanitarian programme unique in the annals of post-war refugee migration. It represented the first time that tuberculous refugees from the European camps had been admitted by any country *outside Western Europe*, with full financial responsibility being accepted by the Government.

"But I want to remind you that other refugees, in addition to the tuberculous cases, are being admitted to Canada during World Refugee Year. Since it began at the end of last June, Canada has admitted close to 2,000 refugees (including the 344 persons selected under the tuberculous refugee programme). It is my expectation that during 1960 Canada will provide increased opportunities for refugees within its regular immigration programme. In addition it is our hope that a substantial number of handicapped refugee families will be admitted under private sponsorship arrangements. As you know, the Government has broadened the categories of sponsors during World Refugee Year so that voluntary agencies and municipalities may act as sponsors. The Government certainly desires to co-operate fully with the charitable organizations who wish to assist refugee families to begin a new life in Canada....

"In addition to the special contribution for World Refugee Year, Canada in 1959 contributed well over \$2 million in cash and kind to continuing refugee programmes. She was the third largest contributor to the regular programme in 1959 of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (\$500,000), and the second largest contributor to the regular programme in 1959 of the High Commissioner for Refugees (\$290,000). In addition, we contributed \$60,000 to the Far Eastern Programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration -- by which refugees of European origin are removed from China to new homes elsewhere. To these same programmes an amount of \$850,000 is pledged for 1960...."

## CANADA'S HEART PROBLEM

Heart and related diseases take almost three times as many Canadian lives each year as cancer. They account for more than 60,000 deaths, almost as great a toll as all other diseases combined. These facts were disclosed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, recently, speaking in Ottawa at a National Heart Foundation function.

The Minister announced that, on the basis of submissions presented by the Government of Ontario, he had just approved grants totaling \$158,657.90 for a series of research projects to be carried out in the province in the next fiscal year. The projects covered involved a number of hospitals, research institutes and medical schools across Ontario, including two in Ottawa.

Since the Dominion Government assisted in the national conference which resulted in the setting up of the National Heart Foundation in 1956, the Federal Treasury had reinforced this step by making available nearly \$3 million under the National Health Grants for heart research and services. "It is also significant", Mr. Monteith continued "to see that annual grants in this connection have been increasing in recent years, with those for 1959-60 hitting an all-time high of some \$679,000."

"There can be no doubt that progress against heart disease requires an all-out, total effort on the part of the health professions, universities, hospitals, voluntary agencies, governments and the public as a whole."

Mr. Monteith congratulated the National Heart Foundation on its annual campaign, "not only because it is a good idea, but ... is being handled in a most excellent and effective manner."

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## HYDRO EXPERTS TO WARSAK

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that two Canadian hydro engineers had been assigned to the Warsak Project in Pakistan under the auspices of the Colombo Plan -- R.G. Radley of Ancaster, Ontario, a design engineer with Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited in Hamilton, and A.E. Lock, an operator at the R.H. Saunders Generating Station of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario at Cornwall.

The power development at Warsak, which is situated on the Kabul River close to the Afghanistan border, has been Canada's largest contribution to power development in the Colombo Plan area, at a cost of \$36,600,000. It is scheduled for completion later this year.

Mr. Radley has been granted leave of absence from Canadian Westinghouse Company