

and improved export opportunities for a wider range of Canadian goods including secondary manufactures.

While in Budapest, Mr. Pepin invited Dr. Biro to visit Canada in order to see at first-hand Canada's capacity as a competitive source of supply for the goods Hungary needs.

## SOCIAL WELFARE MEETING

Reuben C. Baetz, executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, and Jean-B. Lanctôt of the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development, both of Ottawa, are heading a delegation of some 75 Canadians to the fourteenth conference of the International Council on Social Welfare, which opened on August 18 and will end August 24. Mr. Baetz is vice-president of the International Council on Social Welfare, which sponsors the biennial forum, and Mr. Lanctôt is chairman of the Canadian Committee.

Members of the Canadian delegation include social workers from public and voluntary agencies, federal and provincial civil servants, university professors, and professionals and volunteers from related fields.

The theme of the conference, in recognition of International Year for Human Rights, is "Human Rights and Social Welfare". The Canadian report to the conference outlines the status of human rights in Canada, including a discussion of legislation and practice, and comment on the Canadian scene by 15 authorities on youth, aging, Indians and Eskimos, migrants, religious minorities, housing.

The International Council on Social Welfare, an independent non-governmental, non-political and non-sectarian organization for individuals and agencies, operates from a permanent secretariat in New York City. Its basic units are the national committees in 48 countries.

## LOW-COST A-ENERGY

The most significant part of Canada's large contribution to the production of nuclear power has been the design, development and realization of a "high-burnup", natural-uranium power reactor that offers low-cost power under many circumstances. Atomic Energy of Canada President J.L. Gray told a luncheon audience at the joint conference of the Canadian Nuclear Association and the American Nuclear Society last month in Toronto.

"A very important segment of this nuclear power-system has been the successful development of natural uranium fuel that guarantees very low fuelling costs and offers a variety of fuelling regimes," Mr. Gray said.

"It was recognized from the start," he continued, "that unless Canadian industry was involved early on we might have great difficulty getting to the low fuel cost we hoped for, since efficient fabrication procedures are essential. Although AECL had built a fabrication facility at Chalk River to manufacture fuel for NRU, we did not operate it; in fact, we transferred the equipment and work to a private

Canadian company and this policy has continued in the power reactor fuel business."

"Now," Mr. Gray said, "with two fully qualified nuclear fuel manufacturers, we have just about reached the point where there is enough volume for these two groups to carry on a healthy business."

Mr. Gray outlined the contributions made to Canadian industry by the nuclear power programme.

"In the past, a large part of our industry has been founded on technology which has been generously supplied by our foreign friends in exchange for Canadian markets...As a result of a policy of encouraging and fostering industrial participation in the nuclear field, we have many qualified groups throughout Canadian industry which can now compete profitably on equipment supplies for our home market and, hopefully, for foreign markets as they emerge."

## INDIAN HOMEMAKER COURSE

Ketchup bottles may not make the best rolling-pins, but they were put to good use by Indian women taking home-management courses last year in the Ontario Indian communities of Big Trout, Fort Hope, Wabigoon and Round Lake. These courses were offered by the Department of Indian Affairs to complement its "on-reserve" housing programme in Ontario by helping Indian women to find ways to take care of and maintain their homes with very limited resources. The curriculum, based on home-economics programmes used in the Northwest Territories and in Indian communities in the Prairie Provinces, was adapted to the special needs of the four Ontario communities.

"Most of the women had only a frying-pan and a canner," explained Mabel Franklin, course instructor at Round Lake, 350 miles northeast of Kenora, "and they were very surprised when I baked a cake in the skillet. They just weren't expecting me to do it." Mrs. Franklin helped the women to understand and use recipes and showed them how to compile their own cook books. Each recipe had to be adapted to food that was grown or could be bought locally, and that could be cooked over a campfire or on top of a wood stove. At the same time, the food prepared had to meet the diet requirements of the *Canada Food Guide*.

Apart from the actual preparation of the food, the women were shown how to use food-label information in planning balanced meals, how to prepare a food budget, and how to store and preserve food to prevent spoilage. Basic kitchen routines such as adequate and regular garbage disposal, the care and use of kitchen utensils, and the importance of keeping the kitchen area clean were also included in the programme.

Not all the time was spent in the kitchen, however. "Home Management" included baby-care, house-cleaning, the removal of fire hazards, table-setting and what to do when someone in the family is sick - all the basic things connected with home-making. The course also helped the students to improve their English.