

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO UN

The Canadian delegation to the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on September 21, is under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin, and consists of the following additional members: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and vice-chairman of the Delegation; Dr. Stanley Haidasz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Member of Parliament; Professor R. St. John Macdonald, Professor of Law, University of Toronto; Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament; Mr. Max Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Ambassador to Brazil; Miss Margaret Meagher, Ambassador to Austria and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Mr. S.D. Hemsley, Consul General in Boston.

OBSERVERS AND ADVISERS

In addition to the ten representatives, a number of observers, including members of the Senate and the House of Commons, are attending the session. The delegation also includes advisers drawn from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations and from the Departments of External Affairs and Finance.

INDIAN HOUSING

Mr. John R. Nicholson, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, recently announced that Parliament would be asked to approve expenditure of an additional \$2 million during 1965 to meet urgent Indian housing needs.

Mr. Nicholson, accompanied by a number of senior officials, had just completed visits to five provinces and the Northwest Territories to observe conditions in over 20 Indian reserves and settlements. The housing the party saw ranged from good to very poor.

Although there was time to visit only a small number of Canada's 600-odd Indian communities, Mr. Nicholson believes that the trip helped him and other members of the group to appreciate better the housing needs of Indians and the problems involved in meeting these needs. "An expenditure of an additional \$2 million, bringing the total to \$5 million, for housing this year, will meet some of the most urgent needs but it will not solve the problem," he said. "It is quite evident that a sound economic base is essential for any community to have and maintain good housing. In some Indian settlements where housing is poor there are insufficient opportunities for the residents to earn enough to improve it. A crash programme of assistance can provide benefits, but the only permanent solution is the long-range one of increasing Indian opportunities and participation in the general economy."

NEW EMBASSY IN DAKAR

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that Canada plans to open an embassy in Dakar, the capital of the West African republic of Senegal.

Canada and Senegal established diplomatic relations in 1962 when the Canadian High Commissioner in Nigeria was concurrently designated Canadian Ambassador to Senegal. Subsequently, the Senegalese Ambassador to the United States was accredited to Ottawa. The decision to open a Canadian Embassy in Dakar will strengthen these diplomatic links.

POPULATION ESTIMATE, JULY 1965

Canada's population at July 1 of this year amounted to 19,604,000, an increase of 1,366,000, or 7.5 per cent since the census of June 1, 1961, and of 333,000, or 1.7 per cent, since July 1, 1964. This third-of-a-million increase compares with an increase of 346,000 in the year ending July 1, 1964, 325,000 for the year ending July 1, 1963, and 331,000 between July 1, 1961, and July 1, 1962.

Among the provinces, Ontario continued to have the largest increase, with a gain of 142,000, or 2.2 per cent, in the year ending July 1. Quebec was next with a gain of 94,000, or 1.7 per cent. British Columbia was third with 52,000, or 3.0 per cent, and Alberta gained 19,000 or 1.3 per cent.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

According to figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, domestic exports from Canada in the first six months of 1965 were, by a slight margin, the highest recorded for the first half of any year. Domestic exports totalled \$3,901,800,000, or an increase of 1.8 per cent over those for the January-June period of the preceding year. There were gains in shipments to the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East, and South America, while there were declines in the deliveries to Britain, Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Central America.

The average level of export prices during the first half of 1965 was only about 1.5 per cent above that in the same six months of 1964, and the index of physical volume rose by less than 0.5 per cent, thus indicating that the actual quantity of goods moved was only fractionally higher than in the first half of last year. The value of exports for June 1965 was 7.4 per cent less than in June 1964....

PRINCIPAL RECIPIENTS

The share of exports taken by the principal consignees showed a considerable increase for the United States, to which 58.1 per cent of all exports were destined during the first six months of this year, compared to 52.5 per cent for the same period last year. There was a decline for Britain, which