

to horticultural and agricultural workers. Nevertheless, the goal remains a legitimate one. Basic insurance doctrine tells us that the larger the numerical base the sounder will be the actuarial calculations made upon it. A more important incentive toward universality is the example of administrative democracy in the more recent social security programmes....

Whatever the motive, unemployment insurance as part of our social-security system seems to be destined to extend its coverage into many untouched areas of employment. To this end, some of you have already begun an on-going task of making our unemployment insurance programme flexible to the requirements of modern employment and to the needs of the society in which we live.

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES

Another present-day objective which is closely connected with universality is that of integration. When unemployment insurance was first introduced, it was a unique and limited programme in the largely unexplored social-security field. As such, it was quite properly made the administrative concern of a semi-independent agency of government.

With the postwar era, we have seen an enormous and continuing growth in government services. This has been especially true in the field of social security and income maintenance, where numerous up in an area which formerly supported unemployment insurance and very little else.

Inevitably, this trend has produced major administrative problems. The development of these new programmes has produced some overlapping and duplication of effort by government agencies and, admittedly, attempts to define more clearly the scope and coverage of existing programmes have produced more red tape than we would like.

The obvious — and, indeed, the only — solution to this state of affairs is the integration of our social security programme to a degree never before contemplated. Happily, this trend is already under way....

A prime example of an area where integration of government efforts is indicated is in the duplication and even triplication of paper work required by such programmes as unemployment insurance, the Canada Pension Plan and the federal income tax. I might say that this particular duplication is of great concern to my colleagues, the Minister of National Revenue and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, as well as to myself. It is an area in which we see the most pressing need for a satisfactory integration of operations in the near future....

NEED OF EFFECTIVE SERVICE

One final element which I would feel justified in identifying among current objectives for unemployment insurance is that of effectiveness. I mean not merely efficiency — although this latter does come into it and I certainly have in mind the recent consolidation of local offices which has already proven to be both a practical and an economical step. Real effectiveness must be measured in terms of good public

service. We must ask ourselves now and continually just how well the legislation, the regulations, and the administrative procedures of the Commission are serving the needs of Canadians today. Is the Commission getting its benefits into the hands of those who need them most? Are cheques reaching claimants quickly enough to be the greatest use to them in their unemployment? Are present benefit rates satisfactory? Does the Act provide a genuine system of appeals to disqualified claimants? Are Commission procedures causing undue hardship to any special groups — such as immigrants with a language problem?....

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EXPO WINS DESIGN AWARD

The 1967 Civic Design Award has been awarded by the Stratford Seminar on Civic Design to Expo '67. Rudolph Papanek, Assistant Chief Architect for the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition, accepted the award on behalf of the Corporation at a formal presentation held recently in the Festival Theatre at Stratford.

The Seminar, which is now in its seventh year, is sponsored by such organizations as the Town Planning Institute of Canada, the Ontario Association of Architects, and the Urban Development Institute.

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FULL-SCALE TRAINING IN ACCRA

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said recently that the Accra Trades Training Centre, built under the Canadian External Aid Programme in a suburb of the capital of Ghana, would be operating at full strength this summer.

The Canadian Government has approved the final consignment of equipment, valued at \$55,000, thus completing the second of three phases in the development of the Centre. The final phase, currently under way, involves the replacement of Saskatchewan teachers now at the school with Ghanaian instructors.

SASKATCHEWAN TEACHERS

The Centre, which has cost \$1,250,000, is a collection of low, grey and white modern buildings and workshops round a central administration block. Construction began early in 1965 on a 22-acre site from which tropical brush had been burned. While building was under way, officials of the Saskatchewan Department of Education were planning the curriculum, selecting teachers and preparing to receive 20 Ghanaians who were to train as vocational teachers. These have now returned to Ghana, where they are working with the Canadians they will replace. The school opened last July and has been filled to capacity ever since.