

he added, the Government had provided a direct grant of \$500,000 to expand the CUSO programme, continuing, besides, to transport CUSO volunteers to their assignments in aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

NO DUPLICATION

CUSO continues to be the principal Canadian agency providing opportunities for young Canadians to serve as volunteers on long-term contracts in developing countries. The Company of Young Canadians will be concerned at first chiefly with Canadians serving on projects in Canada. In its overseas activities there will be no duplication of the CUSO programme. "I am confident that the partnership and co-operation that marks the relations between the Canadian Government and CUSO will characterize relations between CUSO and the Company of Young Canadians," Mr. Pearson declared.

He concluded with the assurance that the Government "will continue to add its own substantial financial support to the very necessary contributions CUSO receives from the public at large, including business and the professions, in order to encourage this significant Canadian service to developing countries".

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GREAT LAKES POLLUTION

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently tabled in the House of Commons the interim report of the International Joint Commission to the Canadian and the United States Governments on pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Martin said that the Commission had been asked by the Canadian and U.S. Governments to undertake a study of this matter in October 1964 because the deteriorating condition of these waters made it essential that remedies be found as soon as possible. He pointed out that the measures recommended in the report were considered by the Commission as being essential first steps in restoring water quality to an acceptable level.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The report recommends that, as soon as possible, the United States and Canada, in co-operation with state and provincial governments, act to ensure: (a) sufficient purification of municipal and industrial wastes before they are discharged into the waters concerned, to reduce their phosphate content as low as possible; (b) prohibition of the building of combined sanitary and storm sewers, and a programme to separate existing combined sewers in communities discharging wastes into these waters and their tributaries; (c) regular sampling of effluents discharged into the waters concerned in accordance with programmes approved by the Commission.

The Commission further recommends that both governments support the programme of investigation and research outlined in its interim report (and as

subsequently developed) by the provision of personnel and facilities required from time to time.

Mr. Martin expressed his appreciation to the Commission for sending the interim recommendations to the Canadian and U.S. Governments within such a short time. The report, he said, was being made available before a decision was taken on the recommendations because the public in both countries was entitled to have the facts without delay on a matter of such vital importance. The recommendations, he added, were receiving immediate attention with a view to reaching agreement quickly with the U.S. authorities on the action to be taken. He emphasized that such action would be the initial step in combating this grave problem and that the Government was determined, in co-operation with Ontario, to bring relief in this area. He said that the Commission was continuing its study and would make a final report to the two Governments as soon as it was in a position to do so.

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NEW GOVERNOR OF IMF

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced in Ottawa recently the appointment of Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, as Canadian Governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These positions were held formerly by Mr. Walter L. Gordon. The headquarters of the two international financial institutions are situated in Washington.

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CITY POPULATIONS EXPAND

Population estimates, as of June 1, 1965, for 11 major metropolitan areas with populations of over 100,000 in the city proper on June 1, 1961, were released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For purposes of comparison, these figures relate to the metropolitan boundaries established for the 1961 census. Though population estimates are shown only for 11 metropolitan areas, similar estimates have been made for the other six metropolitan areas of the 1961 census.

CITY PERCENTAGES

Increases since the 1961 census range from 2.9 per cent for Winnipeg metropolitan area to 15.7 per cent for Calgary. Of the other areas, Edmonton recorded a 14.1 percent increase. Toronto and Ottawa followed with gains of 13.2 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively. Montreal increased by 10.0 per cent, Quebec by 9.6 per cent, Hamilton by 9.1 per cent, London by 8.1 per cent, Vancouver by 7.6 per cent and Windsor by 6.5 per cent. The largest numerical increases during the period from 1961 to 1965 were for the metropolitan area of Toronto (242,000) and Montreal (211,000). The other gains ranged from 60,000 for the Vancouver metropolitan area to 13,000 for Windsor.

(Continued on P. 5)