

## A STUBBORN BELIEF EXPLODED

A survey carried out jointly by the Department of Labour and the National Research Council helps to explode the long-held belief that there is a "drain of scientific brainpower" away from Canada toward the United States. The findings, completed in June 1962, reveal a complex pattern of ebb and flow, in which Canada turns out to be the eventual beneficiary.

For example: of 307 doctorates with employment commitments, 72 (24 per cent) were leaving Canada to take up positions elsewhere; 45 (15 per cent) were going to the U.S. However, only 30 of the total group of 74 leaving the country were of Canadian citizenship. Against this loss, Canada was gaining 55 non-Canadians who were receiving doctoral degrees from Canadian universities and had decided to remain in Canada — a net gain of 25.

The survey of Canadians receiving doctoral degrees from American universities showed that, of the 85 entering employment, 57 (67 per cent) were returning to Canada.

### POSTGRADUATE FIGURES

Among those obtaining master's degrees, the situation was even more favourable for Canada.

Of the 622 respondents obtaining master's degrees from Canadian universities, 55 per cent (345) were entering employment; only 41 (12 per cent) had accepted positions outside Canada; 16 were going to the U.S. However, in the group of 41 leaving Canada for employment elsewhere, only 10 were of Canadian citizenship. Offsetting this, Canada was gaining 47 non-Canadians, who were receiving master's degrees from Canadian universities and accepting employment in Canada.

The survey of Canadians receiving master's degrees in the U.S. showed that of the 88 entering employment, 68 (76 per cent) were returning to Canada.

### A SIMILAR TREND

A series of studies currently being carried out by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration shows a similar trend in the immigration-emigration flux generally. For instance, between June 1, 1951, and June 1, 1961, a total of 282,335 Canadian-born and some 50,000 foreign-born long-term residents went to the U.S. However, after the 1961 Census, only 89,000 or roughly a quarter, of these persons were unaccounted for; this means that 75 per cent of these "emigrants" must have returned to Canada.

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## GIFTED ESKIMO SCULPTOR

A handsome black soapstone head by the Eskimo sculptor, Davidee of Frobisher Bay, was recently acquired by the National Gallery of Canada, where it will go on display from March 8 to 31. The carving, with its variety of textures — rough fur trim against flat seal-skin hood and smooth polished face, is one of several major works that establish Davidee as a gifted Canadian sculptor.

"Davidee is a frail man; in earlier, harsher days, he would not have survived on the land," said Mr. Walter Dinsdale, Minister of Northern Affairs. "His talent developed within the shelter of the Rehabilitation Centre at Frobisher Bay."

Davidee, now 37, was born with a crippled foot and spent several years of his adult life in hospital with tuberculosis. After his release, he supported his family by hunting in the Port Harrison area of Arctic Quebec; but his feet, the toes having been amputated because of frostbite, were unduly sensitive to cold. At Davidee's request, he and his family were moved to the Rehabilitation Centre operated by the Department of Northern Affairs.

"In a brief period of 12 months, he developed from a competent, interesting carver to a principal carver," says R.M. Hume of the National Gallery, who spent some time with the Frobisher Bay carvers to form an objective opinion of their work at the request of the Department of Northern Affairs. "Davidee is a true sculptor; he has a feeling for the stone with its possibilities and limitations."

## NEW NRC PRESIDENT

Dr. B.G. Ballard, Vice-President (Scientific) of the National Research Council since 1954, has been appointed President of the Council.

Born in 1902 at Fort Stewart, Ontario, Dr. Ballard graduated from Queen's University, Kingston. Following a Westinghouse graduate course in electrical engineering in 1924-25, he joined the staff of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1930 he was appointed to NRC's Division of Physics, and throughout the following ten years built up the electrical-engineering section of that Division.

For his wartime efforts, which included the development of mine sweepers and other means of protecting ships against enemy magnetic mines, Dr. Ballard was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE).

In 1946 he was named Assistant Director of the Division of Physics and Electrical Engineering, and two years later, when a full Division of Radio and Electrical Engineering was established, Dr. Ballard was appointed Director.

He was awarded the Ross Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada in 1949 for his publication "Recent Canadian Radar", and in 1953, he received the Coronation Medal.

He is President of the Canadian Standards Association, an honorary member and a former President of the Engineering Institute of Canada and a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was a former Vice-President.