

DISCOVERING CANADA AT EXPO 70

Canada, the first nation to announce its participation in Expo 70 in Osaka, will have a larger representation than any other country, since the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, as well as the Federal Government are erecting pavilions there.

THEME OF FEDERAL DISPLAY

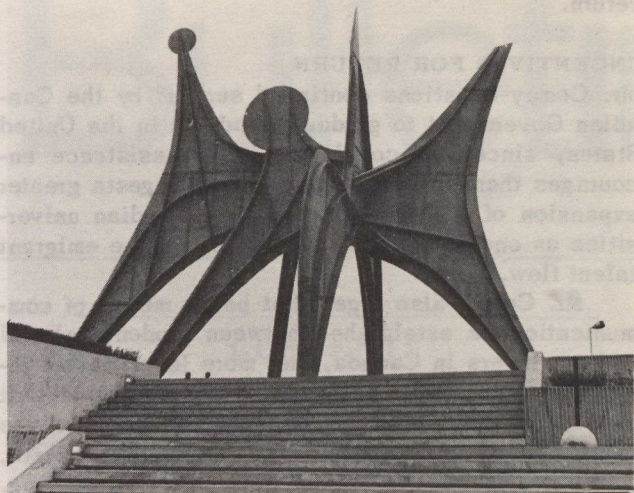
The theme of the federal pavilion is "Discovery", since the displays, which depict Canada as a young country, invite the Japanese people to share in the experience of "discovering" Canada. At the entrance, in a setting showing maple trees in their autumn color, a Canadian hostess will welcome visitors and guide them to a computer that recites information about Canada and Canadians.

In another part of the pavilion, a film will portray the vastness of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the United States border to the Arctic Ocean. The history of the nation and the conquest of its great distances, rugged terrain and extremes of climate will be dramatically depicted.

Another display will show how Canada has used its rich natural resources and employed modern methods of transportation and communication to provide the benefits of city life to small towns and lonely farms.

A theater with a "wrap-around" screen will feature a "pop-art" mural that produces images and emits music - the fusion of sight and sound constituting a vision of life in Canada.

The mural will also portray the origins of the Canadian people - starting with the Indians and Eskimos, whose ancestors came from Asia in pre-historic times; going on to the French and English;



This huge stainless-steel stabile created by sculptor, Alexander Calder, for Expo 67 to symbolize "Man and his World", is on its way to Osaka as part of Canada's participation at Expo 70.

and coming finally to the many people from other countries, who are still immigrating to Canada in great numbers. The sequence will end with scenes from the awakening Arctic - Canada's last frontier.

In the final exhibit area, a series of three-dimensional displays will depict Canadians of various ages and different professional levels.

The climax of these exhibits will be a demonstration by Eskimo artists at work on a large bas-relief mural. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletins*, Vol. 24, No. 17, dated April 23, 1969, P. 3 and No. 24, dated June 11, 1969, P. 4.)

GRADUATES LIKELY TO STAY IN U.S.

Canadians who study in the United States are most likely to get caught up in the "brain drain", according to a report produced for the Department of Manpower and Immigration by Peter Y. Comay.

The study, which investigates the reasons why Canadian professionals go south of the border and why they return (if they do) was based on data gathered from the Department's "Canadian Professional, Scientific and Technical Survey, 1967", as well as from a special study of a sample of respondents. The study covered 6,825 professionals, of whom 1,056 had emigrated to the U.S.

Mr. Comay's conclusions are: (1) Higher wages in the U.S. than in Canada are less important than employment opportunities in causing immigration. (2) Canadians who study in the U.S. are most likely to seek full-time employment in that country. (3) A degree from an American university increases the probability of eventual migration by 23 per cent.

The report notes that close to 5 per cent of Canada's university students in 1966 were studying at U.S. institutions; at the graduate level, the total rose to about 30 per cent.

Mr. Comay dismisses the hypothesis that Canadians with higher IQ ratings (measured by score in mathematics examinations at senior matriculation level) are more likely to move to the United States.

French Canadians, the report states, are less likely to migrate, as are professionals from the Atlantic and Prairie regions. Those who are inclined to change jobs more frequently are also more likely to migrate.

Mr. Comay also looked at the reasons why some Canadians returned to Canada while others remained in the United States. His study indicates that, while salaries in the education sector in Canada equal those in the U.S., industrial wages are higher; for this reason the return flow is more pronounced in educational and governmental employment and less apparent in industrial occupations. The probability of