

APPEARANCE

Three diagonally-interlocked links, with the maple leaf in the centre, are featured, and symbolize Canada's role as a link in the world-wide chain of nations. The upper right corner shows the ICY symbol - the United Nations wreath encircling two firmly-clasped hands. The words "International Co-operation Year 1965" and "L'Année de la Coopération Internationale 1965" appear at the top and bottom corners.

The stamp printed by the Canadian Banknote Company by the intaglio process, a method designed to delineate detail and value with utmost precision, is of large size and dark green.

COMMITTEE ON DENTAL HEALTH

An Advisory Committee on Dental Health, to advise and assist the Minister of National Health and Welfare in connection with dental health in Canada, has been established by the Governor General in Council, it was announced recently by Miss Judy LaMarsh, Minister of National Health and Welfare. "The creation of this Advisory Committee reflects the increasing concern for the maintenance and further development of high standards of dental health in Canada", Miss LaMarsh said. "The Committee will facilitate and improve the co-operation which already exists with all provincial authorities, and will provide a full exchange of information for those concerned with the dental health of Canadians."

BROAD REPRESENTATION

The 18-member Committee, to be appointed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, will include representatives from each of the provincial health departments, health professions and associations, as well as members of the federal Health Department. Appointments will be for three-year terms.

The primary responsibility of the Committee will be to assist, advise and make recommendations on matters relating to dental and oral health in Canada. It will work closely with professional organizations and other associations interested in the betterment of dental and oral health.

Appointments to the Committee will be announced at a later date. This will be followed by the first meeting of the Committee in Ottawa.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on December 31, 1964, numbered 478,200, approximately 54,000 below the total of 532,300 recorded on the same date of 1963. These totals comprise regular and seasonal benefit claimants numbering 407,100 and 71,100 respectively at December 31, 1964, and 451,400 and 80,900 a year earlier. On November 30, 1964, the claimant count was 274,500, of whom 3,000 were identified as seasonal benefit.

A total of 316,400 initial and renewal claims was filed during December, some 29,000 below December 1963. The November-to-December increase of 147,400 was slightly lower than last year, when the increase was 155,900. About 90 per cent of the claims filed

in December were by persons who became unemployed during the month.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 236,900 for December in comparison to 150,500 for November and 294,800 for December 1963. The sum of \$24.5 million was paid out during December, compared to \$14.6 million for November and \$29.4 million for December 1963. The average weekly payment was \$24.62 for December, compared to \$24.33 for November and \$24.99 for December 1963.

ART CONSERVATION COURSE

The first extensive course given in Canada on the conservation of works of art ended February 12 at the National Gallery of Canada. Under the direction of Dr. Nathan Stolow, chief of the National Conservation Research Laboratory, five museum curators and four members of the Gallery staff undertook an intensive two-week study of the principles of preservation of cultural objects.

The course was the first of its kind to be given by the Laboratory. Others are planned, possibly on a yearly basis. They should prove of great value to Canada's museums, since the Laboratory is the only one of its kind, and no similar facilities are available elsewhere in Canada.

The continued preservation and restoration of works of art is the work of the Laboratory, which was opened on April 1 last year. Service to other museums and to government departments is just one of its many functions. Present facilities permit the handling of the most complex restoration problems and investigations by means of the modern tools of chemistry and physics.

CANADA AND

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entirely excluded as one possibility. Another might well be the sort of grouping of more directly involved nations which were represented at Geneva in 1954 and 1962. At this juncture, I do not believe it is as important to determine the eventual framework within which a settlement might be arranged as it is to try to ascertain whether there is any willingness and real basis for new negotiations.

The Canadian Government, for one, intends to continue using all means at its disposal to see if the prerequisites for negotiation exist and, where possible, to help create those conditions. If negotiations can be arranged (let me repeat, it is our hope that conditions conducive to such negotiations will be encouraged by all possible means), our extended experience in the field in Indochina will help us to be of assistance in making concrete and practical proposals as to how the Geneva or any alternative machinery could be developed to achieve a lasting and peaceful settlement.

I may say in conclusion...that I have noted the comments made in the majority report by the representatives from India and Poland.