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THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Addressing the Third Commission of the United Nations on October 23 regarding the report of the Economic and Social Council, the Canadian representative, Mrs. Margaret Konantz, spoke as follows:

... The United Nations Community Development programme has a unique and indispensable role to play. Having had some experience in several community-development programmes in action in African and Asian countries, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, and ILO are to be congratulated for the outstanding contributions they are making in this field and the fine example that is being set by all these Agencies in the spirit of teamwork. Interest in the advantages of community development is spreading throughout the world, for these programmes are designed to strengthen the ability of whole communities of people to advance through local action. It is particularly important at this time, when the demand for assistance is steadily rising and the United Nations is receiving many more requests than it can handle, that there be a special emphasis on community development as a local initiative. We would hope that the developing countries would increase their efforts to organize themselves on a local and regional basis so that they may understand their own particular needs, determine those which should have priority, and ensure that their local resources are fully utilized. In this way they will see their own immediate problems and will be better able to anticipate what future action should be taken and from what particular projects they would most benefit.

Community development is a slow process and the fact that too much has been expected in the past has probably created some impatience with this slowness. The task ahead is a tremendous one but it is unrealistic to think that the United Nations can do it alone. The countries which benefit from United Nations programmes should prepare the groundwork by taking the necessary steps to inform their people of all the advantages in community development, both on the local and national levels. If the people themselves are not aware of the tremendous need for community development, projects instituted will be of little value.

VOLUNTEER ROLE

I might mention here the role that volunteer agencies can play in community development in the developing countries as they have done in many of the industrialized countries, by making the community aware of their own ability to remedy their problems without waiting for government assistance. In Canada, for example, volunteer groups have often taken the lead in promoting action in education, social welfare and cultural activities. In view of their previous experience in this field, the Canadian people are following with great interest the progress which the developing countries are achieving through this same approach. Indicative of the interest in Canada in this subject were the two seminars recently held, one called "Adventure in Development" and the other "Challenge in World Development".

UNICEF has played a most important role in community development and at a period when requests

(Over)

for assistance are rising so dramatically it seems to us a matter of great importance that one member of the United Nations family has its aim focused at all times on the needs of the child. We are particularly pleased that UNICEF in its programmes for children, including community development, has been working in close co-operation with the Specialized Agencies.

My Government has always been most impressed by the encouraging support received by UNICEF everywhere, both through voluntary agencies and governmental contributions. In Canada, for example, the Canadian Committee for UNICEF last year raised more than half a million dollars for UNICEF through the sale of greeting cards, the Hallowe'en for UNICEF Campaign, and voluntary contributions. We hope that the enthusiasm for UNICEF will continue to increase....

WORLD HOUSING PROBLEMS

The Canadian Government had the honour to participate this year in the first session of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. We believe that this first session accomplished a great deal towards solving the fundamental problems of housing. There seems to have been general agreement among members of the Committee on the following three points:

- (1) That housing has not received the international and national attention which it deserves;
- (2) that housing will continue to suffer unless a concerted effort is made to co-ordinate international action in this field concurrent with national action;
- (3) that, while housing will need increased international assistance, national governments should give housing a higher priority in order to meet pressing requirements.

My Government co-sponsored with other governments in this Committee a resolution urging co-ordination of United Nations assistance in the field of housing. We understand that the Secretary-General has been obtaining the advice of housing experts on management, organization and administration of international programmes in housing and we are looking forward with great interest to the report on these studies....

DEATH PENALTY

Another aspect of the Report which we would like to mention briefly is the reference to the excellent work on capital punishment prepared by Mr. Marc Ancel. In this connection, I would like to state that Canadian domestic legislation in this regard has been subjected to considerable changes in the past few years. As a result of amendments to our Criminal Code, the death penalty now applies in Canada only to very few capital crimes in extreme circumstances. It is, therefore, with considerable dismay that we hear of the death penalty being applied in certain countries for economic crimes. Such practices to us are more reminiscent of the feudal period of history

than of the world in which we live and of the world that we are planning for tomorrow.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

My Delegation is glad to see that the Secretariat will undertake surveys to determine the role played by women in public life. Of primary importance for the advancement of women in developing countries is the need for educational and vocational training. My Government considers that it is most desirable that a long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be further developed as an integral part of existing technical assistance, rather than as a separate programme. At the same time, all United Nations programmes for women should be co-ordinated in the United Nations....

In conclusion, my Delegation wishes to stress that almost four years have passed since the United Nations Development Decade was launched. The experience we have gained during these four years has reinforced rather than diminished our belief in international development. Nonetheless, while a great deal has been accomplished already much remains to be done. In 1959, Mr. Paul Hoffman said: "The crucial decade 1960-1970 is just around the corner. In that decade half the world's population must find proof that they are on the road to a freer and richer life. If we can accelerate the pace of economic development in the 1960's as we hope, and if it can be maintained, we will come close by the end of the century to banishing the poverty, illiteracy and chronic ill health which have plagued the human race since the beginning of time." This is the challenge we still face. We have just six years to make a significant step....

NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH CHANGES

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, recently announced plans to establish national parks regional headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Cornwall, Ontario. For administrative purposes, they will be named Western, Eastern, and Central regions. Headed by a senior parks officer, these regional headquarters will co-ordinate the management of national parks and national historic parks, sites, and monuments in their areas.

The Calgary regional headquarters will serve all parks and sites west of the Manitoba-Ontario boundary. The Sydney one will supervise national and historic park development in the four Atlantic provinces. The Cornwall headquarters will do the same for Ontario and Quebec.

"The new organization will make it possible to meet the needs of park visitors more efficiently," Mr. Laing said. He recalled that park attendance had grown more than eightfold since the Second World War, to a total this year of about 8,000,000 visitors. During the current year, the total of parks visitors has increased 30 per cent. Since this trend is expected to continue, the new organization is necessary to meet growing needs in future years.

STIMULUS TO AUTO INDUSTRY

Mr. C.M. Drury, the Minister of Industry, announced in the House of Commons on October 25 certain new measures that were being introduced by the Government to foster greater production and trade in motor vehicles and parts. An Order in Council had been passed, he said, that gave effect to the new measures as of November 1, 1963, which would supersede the provisions of the existing Order regarding the remission of duties on importations of automatic transmissions and stripped engines.

HOW REMISSION MAY BE EARNED

The new measures provide for the remission of duties on importations of vehicles and parts for use in the manufacture of motor vehicles in Canada. This relief may be earned through exports of vehicles or parts in excess of exports made during the 12 months ending October 31, 1962. Exports to any country are eligible to earn a credit for such remission. Credits may be earned by vehicle manufacturers through exports by themselves or by the part makers.

One dollar of exported Canadian content will earn the remission of duties on one-dollar worth of dutiable imports. If full advantage of the plan is taken by industry, it could lead to increased production and exports of between \$150 million and \$200 million annually and to the remission of duties on an equivalent value of imports into Canada.

INITIAL PERIOD OF ENFORCEMENT

The new measures will be in force initially for three years. Mr. Drury stated that the Government would wish to review the progress achieved under the plan at the end of this time and to be guided accordingly in implementing future measures by the results achieved in the interval.

The objectives of this plan are threefold:

- (1) To increase production and create additional employment in Canada;
- (2) to take an important step to improve Canada's balance-of-payments position; and
- (3) to give producers of parts for vehicles and producers of vehicles a valuable incentive to achieve longer production runs and a greater degree of specialization, thus assisting them on reduce their costs.

The plan involves no restriction of trade. The new measures do not require the enactment of new duties or other restrictive measures. They will be implemented entirely within the context of Canada's trade-agreement commitments.

BENEFITS OF THE MEASURES

The Government believes that the new plan will make substantial new production opportunities available to Canadian automobile producers. It should also help them to reduce costs, with benefits to them and to Canadian consumers. Furthermore, it is consistent with Canada's policy of solving its trade

and balance-of-payments problems by constructive measures and not through restrictive actions. Under these new measures, trade in both directions will be encouraged.

The Government feels that this plan will contribute to a greater flow of trade between Canada and its trading partners, and will place Canadian producers in a much better position to compete effectively in Canadian and international markets.

ANCIENT ESKIMO SITES STUDIED

A survey and excavating project covering almost 500 miles of Arctic territory previously untouched by the archaeologist's spade has uncovered signs of Eskimo habitation dating from about 2,000 B.C. The project, carried out during the summer months by the National Museum of Canada, is part of the Museum's programme of field work. The party sent north this year, the twentieth since the end of the Second World War, was directed by the Museum's Arctic archaeologist, W.E. Taylor, and covered an area from Cape Parry to Cambridge Bay.

PRE-DORSET FIND

At the head of Wellington Bay, on the south shore of Victoria Island and more than 1,200 miles north of Regina, the party discovered a site belonging to the pre-Dorset culture, the earliest Eskimo period in the Central and Eastern Arctic. It is estimated that the site was in use about 2,000 to 1,500 B.C.

The pre-Dorset people were the first to occupy the Central Arctic after the retreat of the great glaciers. The find indicates the route of Eskimo migration from Alaska across Canada to Greenland and the Ungava Bay region. Pre-Dorset camping sites were found in 1959 in Ungava, some 900 miles southwest of Wellington Bay.

THULE CULTURE

During the survey, the party found 26 sites and some 2,000 artifacts. At Cape Parry they excavated a house built and occupied about 800 years ago. Its builders represent a spread of population that drifted, over the centuries, from northern Alaska across the Canadian Arctic to Greenland. That stage, called the Thule culture, is the direct ancestral source of the modern Canadian Eskimo.

At Bernard Harbour, the party also found a summer fishing camp of the early Dorset culture, dating from about 200 B.C. Seven other sites were discovered in the area of Wellington Bay and Cambridge Bay on southeastern Victoria Island.

Limited salvage excavations were undertaken at a rich, pre-historic Eskimo site on Bylot Island, near the north coast of Baffin Island and close to 1,900 miles north of Ottawa.

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS DISBANDED

It was announced recently by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer, that the Ground Observer Corps would shortly be disbanded. This decision had been prompted, the Minister said, by "the proven effectiveness of operational and control facilities operated by the North American Air Defence Command", which has so altered the continental defence situation that the GOC was no longer "contributing significantly" to the air-defence system.

At the time of the announcement, the Ground Observer Corps had already shrunk in numbers to 1,223- 1,200 unpaid civilian volunteers and 20 members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The civilian members were manning some 400 observation posts north of the 55th Parallel, which were under the control of the RCAF stations at St. Hubert (Quebec), Winnipeg (Manitoba), and Edmonton (Alberta). In 1960, some 6,000 observation posts located south of the 55th Parallel, manned by 35,000 civilians, had been discontinued. The United States had been disbanded equivalent of the Ground Observer Corps in 1959.

"The contributions made to our defence by the members of the Ground Observer Corps have been significant," Mr. Hellyer said. "Their unselfish devotion of time and energy to this task is sincerely appreciated by the Government of Canada and the agencies charged with the responsibility for North American defence."

CZECH-CANADIAN WHEAT PACT

It was announced on October 29, by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, that he had signed on behalf of the Canadian Government a long-term wheat agreement with Czechoslovakia. Mr. J. Poula, Czechoslovak Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, signed for the Government of Czechoslovakia.

The agreement is for five years, during which time Czechoslovakia will purchase, and Canada will supply, 1.2 million metric tons of Canadian wheat (about 44 million bushels) for shipment in the following quantities: in the first year of the agreement, 350,000 metric tons; in the second year, between 300,000 and 400,000 tons; in the third, fourth, and fifth years, a combined total of between 450,000 and 550,000 metric tons, with the proviso that the quantity in each of these years shall not be less than 120,000 tons.

The Canadian Wheat Board and the Czech agency Koospol have concluded the first sales contract under these arrangements, which provides for the shipment of 120,000 metric tons of wheat between March and June 1964.

Purchases under this agreement will be facilitated by the extension of credit arrangements under the Export Credits Insurance Act, providing for payment over three years.

FAIR-EMPLOYMENT MANUAL

The Department of Labour recently announced the publication of a new booklet on fair-employment practices. Entitled "Protection Under Law Against Employment Discrimination", it brings together for the first time information on all federal and provincial fair-employment laws in Canada and on other acts and regulations containing fair-employment provisions.

Canadians can seek protection against discrimination in a variety of ways. The booklet sets forth these sources of protection, which vary depending on the type of employment, the province concerned and other circumstances.

OPERATION OF LAWS DESCRIBED

The provisions of each federal and provincial fair-employment law are examined. The way in which other laws and regulations can protect Canadians against discrimination is explored, as, for instance, when they use employment services, apply for technical and vocational training, or seek rehabilitation services for the disabled. The booklet also outlines the protection contained in federal supply contracts.

In addition, it covers fair-accommodation and other anti-discrimination laws. It contains sections on the efforts of governments, unions and other organizations to combat prejudice through education and on the programmes of international bodies working to reduce discrimination and to promote human rights.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

Cumulative cargo traffic figures to the end of September for the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the St. Lawrence Seaway show an increase of 19.8 per cent and for the Welland Canal an increase of 13.4 per cent over last year, according to preliminary statistics issued by the Canadian and United States Seaway entities.

Total traffic so far this year exceeds 21,500,000 tons on the St. Lawrence and 28,800,000 tons on the Welland. Upbound and downbound traffic showed an increase of 22.1 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively on the former section and 18.1 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively on the latter. Cargo traffic during the month of September increased 13.5 per cent on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section and 17.3 per cent on the Welland Canal.

Both bulk-cargo and general-cargo categories on both Seaway sections showed gains this September over the same month in 1962. Total traffic for September was 3,929,615 tons between Montreal and Lake Ontario and 5,275,482 tons on the Welland Canal.

Vessel transits of the Montreal-Lake Ontario section to the end of September this year were 4,517, 91 fewer than for the same period in 1962. On the Welland Canal, transits were up 154 to 5,528.

NEW BREAKWATER DESIGN

The world's first perforated breakwater, developed by the Division of Mechanical Engineering of Canada's National Research Council, was officially opened at Baie Comeau, Quebec, in July. The inventor of the new design, which is literally as well as figuratively a breakthrough in breakwater construction, is G.L.E. Jarlan of NRC's Hydraulics Laboratory.

ACTION OF SEAWALL

Baie Comeau, located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River about 250 miles east of Quebec City, has a relatively rugged topography that makes it almost entirely dependent on water transportation. Such a location is greatly handicapped by the fact that a conventional breakwater under heavy wave action does not permit berthing. The new breakwater dissipates wave energy by a vertical seaward wall perforated with holes three feet in diameter backed by a "wave chamber." The wave energy entering the chamber is reduced by friction and turbulence; water spilling back out of the holes creates a counter wave that meets the next oncoming wave and reduces its force. The constant filling and emptying of the chamber reduces the wave action, providing a quiet harbour for ships berthed on the opposite side of the breakwater.

SUITABLE FOR CARGO

Another advantage of the Jarlan breakwater is that its deck can be used for cargo handling. Decks of conventional breakwaters are often awash, since vertical run-up may reach twice wave height. The new type of breakwater reduces this run-up by almost 80 per cent, thus eliminating the "overtopping" hazard except in very severe storms.

The building-structures section of NRC's Division of Building Research is observing the behaviour of the new structure by carrying out measurements of the strains occurring inside the perforated wall that will provide information on the level and distribution of maximum stresses under wave action.

The design is being patented by Canadian Patents and Development Limited, a subsidiary of NRC, handling licensing of inventions for government departments, universities and provincial research councils. Patents have been granted in Britain and France, and are pending in several other countries.

FORESTRY MINISTERS CONVENE

At the first meeting of Canada's 11 forest ministers, held recently in Ottawa, it was unanimously agreed to be of the utmost urgency that Canadians become aware of the social and economic values of the forest community, so crucial to Canada's continued development.

It was the opinion of the ministers that a renewable resource supporting Canada's greatest single

free-enterprise industry, consistently accounting for almost a third of the total value of all Canada's exports, should receive, with the constitutional division of responsibilities, a much greater degree of sound attention and development at all levels of government.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS

It was felt that the existing federal-provincial forestry agreements, covering inventory, reforestation, access roads, stand-improvement and forest-fire protection, had been more or less satisfactory up to the present, but that there was an urgent need for greater flexibility in their terms to permit wider provincial planning and an increase in the federal funds to be made available to the provinces.

The Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec made it clear that, while his province was willing to consider renewal of its federal-provincial forestry agreement on the same general basis as before, any such renewal was subject to the reservation, already expressed on several occasions by Prime Minister Lesage, regarding all federal-provincial agreements.

CO-ORDINATION OF RESEARCH

It was the opinion of the ministers that a great need existed for the co-ordination and increase of research efforts in the fields of forestry and forest products, economics, and protection against fire, disease, and insects. In the field of insecticides and biological control of harmful insects, the ministers recognized a special need and urgency for research.

More accurate inventory surveys of forest wealth are now urgently required in order to capitalize on possible future changes in world trading patterns.

It was also agreed that communication between those doing forest research and those using their results should be greatly strengthened and improved as between the federal, provincial and industrial organizations.

Recognizing that the country's forest industries were facing increasing and sophisticated competition in the markets of the world, the forest ministers agreed that forest programmes of research and management must be strengthened in support of the industry and that at all times the programmes must be related to the realities of economics.

GOLD PRODUCTION

Production of gold in August declined 2.7 per cent to 334,882 fine ounces from 344,097 a year earlier, reflecting decreases in four regions and increases in three. January-August output fell 4.6 per cent to 2,656,180 fine ounces from 2,784,226 in the same period of 1962.

August regional production was as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 1,512 fine ounces (2,045 in August 1962); Quebec, 77,229 (85,407); Ontario, 186,754 (193,106); Prairie Provinces, 9,663 (10,738); British Columbia, 12,138 (7,880); Yukon, 10,342 (9,830); and the Northwest Territories, 37,244 (35,091).

ARTISTIC CENTRE URGED FOR OTTAWA

A survey released on October 28 by the National Capital Arts Alliance, which consists of more than 50 of the 70 organizations in the Ottawa area active in the creative and performing arts, calls for the construction of a \$9-million artistic centre in the Lower Town section of Canada's capital. It also advocates the establishment by 1967 of a National Festival of the Arts, based on the proposed artistic centre, as a Canadian centennial project.

The 105-page report, supported by 31 appendices, was commissioned last June. G. Hamilton Southam, president of the Alliance, said that he and the members of his council needed a short interval to study the report and to formulate the position the Alliance would take with respect to it. "We expect within the next fortnight to be in a position to approach the Federal Government with practical suggestions for a 1967 centennial project along these lines", Mr. Southam added, "and it would seem safe to say that we shall be using considerable portions of the report to document our proposals".

Mr. Southam disclosed that copies of the report had been sent "for information only" to Prime Minister Pearson, certain other members of the Cabinet who had been kept informed of the Arts Alliance's activities, the National Capital Commission, the Canada Council and the National Centennial Administration, and the mayors of Ottawa, Eastview (Ontario) and Hull (Quebec).

SOURCE OF SURVEY FUNDS

The Canada Council and the NCC contributed \$5,000 apiece toward the \$20,000 cost of the survey. The balance was raised privately from business firms, sympathetic organizations and individuals in Ottawa and Hull and the surrounding district.

Artistic advisers to Dominion Consultant Associates, who carried out the survey, were Gratien Gélinas, founder and director of the Comédie canadienne theatre in Montreal, Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music,

NATIONAL TECHNICAL DIPLOMA FAVOURED

A recent meeting in Ottawa of administrators of technological institutes from all parts of Canada recommended that future graduates of their institutions at the "post-high-school" level be granted a nationally-recognized diploma.

Representatives of nine provinces met under the auspices of the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour to discuss various phases and aspects of technical education in Canada.

The administrators agreed that Canada's institutes of technology had been designed to provide a kind of education not available at other types of educational institution. The education as technicians of young people who had completed their high-

and Robert Whitehead, a Canadian engaged in theatrical production in New York City.

Also participating were Nicholas Fodor and Associates of Toronto, engineering consultants for several recent theatre and concert-hall projects in Canada and Europe, and the Montreal management-consultant firm of Urwick, Currie Limited.

The artistic centre, which, as envisaged in the report, would be situated near picturesque Nepean Point and the south bank of the Ottawa River, at the precise confluence of the French and English cultures of the region, would comprise four primary units housed in a single structure:

- (1) an opera house seating 2,300;
- (2) a theatre seating 1,100;
- (3) a studio theatre for smaller groups, seating 350;
- (4) a salon seating 100, for presentations of the visual arts and for smaller recitals, meetings and receptions.

Auxiliary facilities would be a parking area for some 800 cars, restaurant accommodation and refreshment service in the foyers.

CANADIAN ARTS FESTIVAL

The proposed annual Canadian Festival of the Arts, beginning in the centennial year, "would act as a unique bi-cultural bridge between Canada's two major ethnic groups", the report declared, adding:

"Canada is the only country in the world where the French and English cultures co-exist, and it is in Ottawa that they co-exist most happily both in geographic proximity and ethnic proportions.

"The mingling of these two great cultures could well provide international stature to the Festival that would make it unique in North America and a challenge to the older European festivals.

"Indeed, our two cultures are themselves a bridge to the Old World cultures from which they sprang and Canada, with its reservoir of United States artistic resources so readily available, could well provide the first great international festival uniting the New and the Old World".

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school studies ought not, the conference declared, to be so narrow as to restrict their ability to understand abstract principles nor so broad as to impair their ability to act.

OTHER MATTERS

Also discussed by the gathering of administrators were the following subjects: the development of standards at the "post-high-school" level that would be recognized by schools, employers and the general public; the development of curricula; the exchange of information among institutes; the required types of research; the increasing need for new avenues of approach to technical qualification by persons at present employed; the use and effectiveness of advisory committees; the qualification, appointment and promotion of instructors.