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CONTENTS

Canada and the Financing of ONUC	1
Gallery Purchases Triptychs	2
Vital Statistics 1962	3
NRC and University Research	3

Prairie Wetlands Agreements	4
Police Administration 1962	4
Wheat Mission to Europe	4
New Canada Goose Stamp	4

CANADA AND THE FINANCING OF ONUC

In a statement to the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 9, the Canadian representative, Senator T. D'Arcy Leonard, discussed as follows two reports, by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee, on the financing of the operations of the UN Force in the Congo:

... Since the establishment of the Force, assessments totalling more than \$260 million have been made and many individuals, including the late Dag Hammarskjold, have made the supreme sacrifice. And so the United Nations has a considerable interest and investment in peace in the Congo. However, while the clouds of the recent storm over the Congo are beginning to disappear, it seems too soon to tell whether the skies will remain clear.

As a result of this uncertain situation, the Congolese Government, as is its prerogative, has indicated that it would prefer to have the United Nations force remain in the Congo during the first six months of 1964. Understandably, this request has received the full support of the other African nations, and my Delegation finds itself in sympathy with the view that it would be most unwise for the United Nations to risk unduly its monetary and human investment in the Congo operation by withdrawing its assistance before there are more positive indications that peace and stability may be maintained in that troubled land. It is for these reasons that my Delegation intends to support Draft Resolution A/C.5/L.793, which is co-sponsored by

16 African states and which was so ably and eloquently introduced by the distinguished Delegate of Nigeria.

CANADA'S POSITION

Becoming more specific I would like to summarize the position of my Delegation towards the Congo Force cost estimates. While some members have had doubts and disagreements on this question in the past, the Canadian Delegation has consistently supported the United Nations in its efforts to achieve the tasks outlined for ONUC in the resolutions adopted by the relevant and competent organs of the United Nations. Canadian military and civilian personnel have seen service with the United Nations in the Congo since 1960 and the Canadian Government is willing to continue to provide such personnel during the period that we now have under review.

It follows from what I have said that, in addition to its normal assessment under the terms of this draft resolution, the Canadian Government is prepared to consider the request... regarding voluntary contributions. However, I should point out that the Canadian Government considers the method of financing contained in Draft Resolution L.793... to be only a provisional and temporary expedient, and not a precedent for the future.

We have noted the suggestions advanced by one or two delegations that the amount to be appropriated should be \$1 million less than that considered necessary by the Secretary-General and that the

assessment of the economically less-developed countries... should be 20 per cent of the regular scale, rather than 45 per cent.

With respect to the first of these suggestions, the Canadian view is that it would be more prudent to proceed on the basis of the Secretary-General's estimate of the maximum amount required. The Advisory Committee's opinion on the possibility of a reduction was couched only in tentative terms and we are confident that, as in the past, the Secretary-General will keep expenses to a minimum.

ASSESSING UNDER-DEVELOPED MEMBERS

With respect to the suggestion that the rate of assessment for the economically less-developed countries should be lowered, I should like to associate my Delegation with the comments of the distinguished representative of Ireland when he spoke last Monday. The Canadian Government has supported United Nations peace-keeping efforts both by participating in such operations and by helping to pay for them. It has done so because Canadians believe that maintaining peace is a collective responsibility of the whole membership of this organization and is, therefore, just as much in the interest of nations far from the scene of trouble as those in the immediate vicinity. Canada has also recognized that the heavy costs of large-scale peace-keeping operations justify the special consideration given by the General Assembly to the situation of the less-developed countries in determining the scale of assessments to provide for such operations. It must be said, however, that the principle behind this consideration can be pushed too far - to the point where we should be paying lip-service to our collective responsibility, while in fact abdicating it.

Thus, Canada is prepared to support the financing arrangements envisaged in Draft Resolution L.793, because we are convinced that, pending the further studies to be carried out by the Working Group of 21 and bearing in mind the limited time at our disposal, the cost-sharing formula evolved last June is the one which will carry the largest measure of support, both from those governments benefiting from the special scale of assessments and those governments whose voluntary contributions are necessary if the formula is to be implemented. Any proposal involving a lower rate of assessment for less-developed countries than that contained in Draft Resolution L.793 could not be supported by Canada.

The Canadian Delegation welcomes the effort of the Government of the Congo to do its part in resolving the difficult financial problem resulting from the maintenance of ONUC by offering to meet up to the equivalent of \$3.2 million in local costs. It is to be hoped that other member states will not overlook Paragraph 8 of the draft resolution and may take this opportunity of demonstrating their support for the organization, particularly those with developing economies or those who place a relatively high priority on United Nations endeavours.

LIQUIDATING ARREARS

May I conclude... by suggesting that we remind ourselves that, in adopting this resolution, we have dealt only partly with the problem of maintaining the effectiveness of the United Nations peace-keeping machinery? The other element, which is just as important, is the liquidation of the very large accumulation of arrears. In this connection, my Delegation listened with interest to the statements of the distinguished representatives of Bolivia and Belgium and looks forward to receiving the report of the Secretary-General on Resolution 1877, in the hope that further progress will be made in the liquidation of arrears.

... The Canadian Delegation earnestly hopes that the same spirit of co-operation and understanding which characterized the deliberations at the fourth special session will be evidenced during our consideration of the urgent question now before us. With this spirit, I am certain that we could act with the same feeling of responsibility and concern for international peace which was so vividly demonstrated at the time ONUC was originally established and thus could respond favourably to the urgent plea of the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo as expressed yesterday when he said to the General Assembly: "The retention of the blue helmets of the United Nations force is imperative".

GALLERY PURCHASES TRIPTYCHS

The Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada has announced the acquisition of two important works, both triptychs, by Jacopo di Coine, Italian, fourteenth century, and Jean-Paul Riopelle, Canadian, contemporary.

Jacopo di Coine was the younger brother and follower of the Florentine architect, sculptor, and painter Andrea Orcagna. The National Gallery triptych, considered to be one of di Coine's best works, is in a perfect state of preservation. The medium is oil on wood; the three panels together measure 30 1/8" x 26 3/8".

Its theme is the life of Christ. The central panel shows the Madonna and Child with saints and angels. The left wing depicts the Nativity and the right the Crucifixion with the Virgin, St. John and Mary Magdalen. The central panel is further enhanced by a triangular gable showing a figure of Christ giving a benediction. The gables above the left and right panels show the Angel of the Annunciation and the Virgin of the Annunciation respectively.

Pavane, an abstract triptych painted by Jean-Paul Riopelle in 1954 in his "mosaic" style, figured in the retrospective exhibition of works by this artist seen earlier in the year in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. It represents the solemnity and grandeur of a triumphal procession. The two side panels 9' 10" x 6' 7" each; the center panel, 9' 10" x 4' 11".

VITAL STATISTICS 1962

Canada's birth rate (1,000 population) dropped from 26.1 in 1961 to 25.3 in 1962, the lowest recorded since 1945; all areas had lower rates than in 1961. Among the provinces, Newfoundland still had the highest rate (32.1), followed by Alberta (28.3), New Brunswick (27.1) and Prince Edward Island (26.5), while British Columbia (23.0), Manitoba (24.5), Ontario (24.6) and Saskatchewan (25.1) had the lowest in that order; Quebec's rate (25.2) was close to the national average of 25.3.

About a third of the Canadian births in 1962 were to residents of Ontario (156,053), almost 29 per cent to Quebec residents (135,000) and over 8 per cent to British Columbia residents. Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had a higher birth rate.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during 1962 rose to 129,381, compared to 128,475 in 1961. Increases in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia accounted for the rise. The national marriage rate, however, remained stationary at 7.0 (1,000 population) having dropped steadily from the record 10.9 set in 1946 and is now levelling off at about 7 in 1,000 of the population.

DIVORCES

While 129,381 couples were married in 1962, 6,709 couples were granted divorces compared to 6,563 the previous year. Ontario and the four Western provinces accounted for all the increase. No bills of divorce were passed by the House of Commons during the 1962 sessions of Parliament on behalf of Newfoundland or Quebec residents. Some 3,081 of the 1962 total were granted in Ontario, 1,490 in British Columbia and 1,084 in Alberta.

DEATHS

Of the 143,699 deaths recorded in 1962, 12,941 were those of infants under one year of age, of whom 8,783 died within four weeks of birth. The infant death rate dropped from 100 out of every 1,000 infants born alive in the early 1920's to a record low of 27 in 1960-61, and rose slightly to 28 in 1962. Had the 1020 infant mortality-rate prevailed in 1962, about 47,000 infants would have died instead of the actual 12,941, a theoretical saving of about 34,000 lives.

Canada's death rate (1,000 population) of 7.7 (unchanged from 1961) is one of the lowest in the world, and compared favourably with a rate of 9.5 for the U.S.A. and 11.9 for England and Wales, owing mainly to Canada's younger population. Owing largely to the differing age compositions of provincial populations, death rates ranged from 6.8 in Alberta and Newfoundland to 10.0 in Prince Edward Island.

NRC AND UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

In 1962-63, the expenditures of the National Research Council in support of science and engineering in Canadian universities reached a high of \$10.4 million — up 20 per cent from the 1961-62 total. Allocation of this aid was as follows: \$2.1 million for 575 graduate scholarships and 160 postdoctorate fellowships; \$6.6 million for 1200 grants to university staff members; \$1.2 million for major equipment required by the grantees; and \$500,000 for items such as publication of the *Canadian Journals of Research* and contributions to scientific organizations and activities at both national and international levels.

The 20 per cent increase represents the latest attempt by the Council to keep pace with the growth of science in the universities. In his report to Parliament last year, the then NRC President, late Dr. Steacie, outlined the impressive build-up of science and engineering that Canada's universities had achieved. He also described how, in response to this growth, the Council's support budget had increased fourfold in the past five years. He warned, however, that, to avoid stifling the development of science in the universities far more support was needed.

At present, undergraduate enrolments in Canadian universities are rising by 15 per cent a year. The number of full-time graduate students in science and engineering, and of staff members directing them, is increasing by 20 per cent a year. But the problem is not simply that there are more people doing research. It is that each of these people, because of the complexity of modern research, becomes more and more expensive to support.

WHERE AID MOST NEEDED

The provision of research equipment and supplies is the largest and most important part of NRC's aid to the universities. It is here that a major increase in the level of NRC support is most urgently required. This aid is supplied in two forms — operating and major equipment grants. Operating grants are used for purchasing small equipment and supplies, and for hiring assistants, who are usually graduate students. Major equipment grants are for large apparatus costing \$5,000 or more.

At its present level of spending, the Council is only able to provide about 30 per cent of the major equipment grants requested. In addition, there is a growing need in the universities for the major installations, such as particle accelerators, that front-line research now demands. In this area the Council is able to make only one or two grants annually, with payments spread over a period of years.

The universities bear the costs of buildings, salaries of professors, general laboratory facilities, and services such as libraries and workshops. NRC funds assist the research activities of staff members and graduate students, and provide the special and increasingly expensive equipment needed for their work.

PRAIRIE WETLANDS AGREEMENTS

For the first time, Prairie farmers are being paid to maintain a safe breeding-place for ducks. In announcing arrangements with 11 landowners in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, said he hoped this year's pilot project would set a precedent for many more such agreements in the future. "These agreements," said Mr. Laing "guarantee that for 20 years the landowner will not drain, fill, or burn the vegetation around the wetlands on his property. In that way, the breeding grounds of the ducks are protected from damage by man, and, at the same time, the farmer-landowner is provided with a new, if modest, source of income.

EXPLOITING A FARM RESOURCE

The work is being done in co-operation with the federal Department of Agriculture as one means of expanding farm income by taking advantage of all the resources of farmlands and using them together wisely. Farms for the pilot project were selected from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border area because of the great value of that pothole country in duck production.

The agreements are only one phase of an expanded programme of waterfowl and wetland management suggested by the International Migratory Bird Committee, which was established jointly by Canada and the United States in 1961. Control of waterfowl damage to farmers' crops, by use of automatic acetylene exploders and provision of lure crops, is a necessary part of the expanded programme and is being tried out in new areas in the Prairies each year.

The programme is designed not only to save wetlands but also to provide an economic link between producers and users of waterfowl.

The agreements cover 1,184 potholes totalling 1,011.4 acres scattered throughout 6,560 acres of farmland. The total being spent for pothole easements is approximately \$14,000.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION 1962

Canada's police strength on December 31, 1962, stood at 27,744 (27,566 policemen, 178 policewomen), with a total full-time personnel strength of 32,679 (27,744 police and 4,935 civilians), according to advance figures that will be contained in the 1962 Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Police Administration Statistics".

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police had a strength of 6,812, the Ontario provincial police of 2,039, the Quebec provincial police of 1,562, municipal police (not including RCMP and OPP municipal contracts)

16,162, Canadian National Railways police 526, Canadian Pacific Railway police 512, and National Harbours Board police 131.

Criminal action took the lives of 12 policemen on duty in 1962, compared to two in 1961, while accidental deaths on duty took five lives, compared to six in 1961.

WHEAT MISSION TO EUROPE

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and representatives of the Canadian Wheat Board recently completed a week-long round of grain discussions in Britain, West Germany and France. He was accompanied by Mr. W.C. McNamara, Chief Commissioner of the Wheat Board, and Mr. C.E.G. Earl, Comptroller-Secretary of the Board. Mr. D.H. Treleaven, the Wheat Board's London Manager, joined the group in Britain.

The tour followed closely the completion of the 1963 Canadian wheat harvest, which had yielded a record 719 million bushels. With this crop in hand, Canadian officials discussed grain requirements and other aspects of trade for the coming year with representatives of the grain trade, millers and government officials in the three countries they visited. The group spent three days in Britain, two in West Germany and one in France.

NEW CANADA GOOSE STAMP

Details of a new 15-cent regular-issue stamp, to be placed on sale on October 30, were recently announced by Postmaster-General Azellus Denis. The new stamp, which shows four Canada Geese in flight, will be printed in blue by the steel-line engraving process. The drawing is the work of Anugs Shortt, a noted ornithological artist from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the layout is by Paul Arthur of Ottawa.

Besides the four geese, the words "Canada, postes, postage" and the denomination appear at the lower edge of the stamp.

In making the announcement, Mr. Denis pointed out that the 7-cent air-mail stamp showing a single goose had been very popular with philatelists and the public for many years. Since this issue is to be replaced early next year, it was felt that the popular national bird should be kept on at least one of the regular stamps.

The new stamp is of the large size, in a vertical format. The 15-cent denomination is used most frequently for overseas air-mail letters and parcel post.