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CANADA HELPS THE MENTALLY RETARDED

In a recent address to the Canadian Association for Retarded Children at Quebec, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Mr. Jean Marchand, listed the following ways in which his Department met the needs of the mentally retarded:

- (1) Through the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and Agreement, it has been possible to share with the provinces in the costs of salaries for industrial rehabilitation workshop personnel, and in fees for the assessment and training of retarded adults.
- (2) Senior staff officers of my Department are members of the Inter-departmental Committee on Mental Retardation; this Committee is composed of representatives from the Departments of National Health and Welfare, Manpower and Immigration, and Justice.
- (3) Senior members of my Department are working with the Public Service Commission regarding employment of the mentally retarded by the Government.
- (4) The Immigration Branch of my Department is studying the regulations regarding the admission of mentally retarded persons to Canada to consider whether changes are called for.

Mr. Marchand continued:

The duties of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration cover, broadly, the development and utilization of manpower resources. If an adult is actually or potentially a member of the labour force, his position in relation to an arbitrary point on the intelligence curve is not significant from our point of view. Nature has imposed limitations on the intellectual capacity of all mankind and, so far, we lack the tools to alter this to any significant degree. The controllable factor is that we should each be given

the opportunity to achieve at our maximum individual capacity. That is my Department's particular concern. We are not involved if the individual not only cannot make any appreciable contribution to the country's work but also has no possibility of achieving such a contribution.

Health, welfare and educational services are important in preparing individuals to become partly or wholly self-supporting. But my Department has neither jurisdiction over them nor power to provide them, except in those rare cases where a service is essential to successful vocational placement and is not otherwise available....

ASSISTING THE HANDICAPPED

You are particularly interested in what the new Department of Manpower and Immigration has to offer the handicapped person, particularly the mentally retarded. It is our objective to provide, through our own manpower centres, the best employment service in the world. We want to help the individual get a better job and do a better job; we want to help the employer find the right staff from the manpower force.

It is very easy to overlook the extent to which rapid industrial change has made the world of work a very complex, puzzling place for the individual. He feels at the mercy of forces unknown to him. He does not have the information he needs in order to make his personal decisions about what kind of job he can best do, where he can get it, whether and what kind of training would help him.

A first-class service of information and advice, therefore, is essential. Without it we may have manpower programmes that are fine on paper but they will be of limited practical use. They will be truly ef-

fective only when we have, in every community, a manpower centre to which people of all kinds naturally turn for information, advice and assistance about employment; a genuine focal point that the business man uses as naturally as he uses his bank and that the community as a whole sees as a vital element in its working life. This is the kind of organization we are trying to create. I believe that the calibre of manpower counsellors that we are developing within the service will enable us to succeed.

I referred earlier to an arbitrary point on the intelligence scale. Education authorities are today increasingly asking the question, "retarded for what"? More attention is being paid to the development of "work-study" programmes in the special vocational or occupational schools. Students in these schools are functioning at slightly retarded or dull normal levels and a high percentage are able to proceed to apprenticeship or technical training courses. An individual who does poorly in an academic course may do well in a practical learning situation.

I am pleased to report that local manpower centres have been involved in the planning of the courses offered in vocational schools to ensure that the skills taught are not obsolete and that there is a demand for them. Naturally the manpower counsellor is responsible for assisting in the job placement of the graduate.

As you will see, it is our expectation that the Canada manpower centres will eventually be able to serve a high percentage of persons with handicapping conditions and complex problems. However, we are not burning our bridges. Long established services of proven worth will still be available.

VOCATIONAL ACT EXTENDED

Most of you are, I believe, familiar with the provision of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and Agreement through which the Federal Government has been able to share with the provinces in the cost of services to assist handicapped persons to prepare themselves for substantially gainful employment. Salaries of certain industrial rehabilitation workshop personnel and fees for vocational assessment and training of mentally retarded adults have, in many cases, been met through the provisions of this Act. This agreement, signed initially by all provinces except Quebec, is effective till March 31, 1968. To enable us to give planning for the future the careful consideration it deserves, I have asked the provinces to agree to an extension of one year.

In co-operation with provincial authorities, through the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, 302 mentally retarded persons became self-supporting in 1966-67. The costs to taxpayers involved in supporting these people were \$250,000 a year before their rehabilitation. The same people's annual income was \$506,000 after rehabilitation....

Some people ask whether, in view of the complexity of today's world, there is a place for the mentally retarded in the labour force. The answer is yes, for a number of persons.

In our affluent society, people have more money to spend and they are also living longer. The result

is an increase in service jobs of all kinds, in clubs, restaurants, nursing homes, institutions, in greenhouses, gas stations and, yes, even on farms. For although farms are largely mechanized today there is still a need for at least one "hired hand" just to "be there" when needed.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Against this background, I should discuss the Federal Government in the role of an employer. Federal Government departments are reminded from time to time to consider sheltered workshops for the disabled when work is being assigned to outside firms. It will interest you to know that the Ottawa Adult Workshop for the Retarded has an important contract refinishing desks and other office furniture for the Department of Public Works. There are other contracts in adult training workshops but this is a large and continuing one, extremely useful in work training.

The policy of the Public Service Commission of Canada has always been to consider the disabled person for employment on his own merits. It is not permitted to take extra advantage of a handicap but care is taken to see that candidates are not placed at a disadvantage, during Public Service examination, because of disability. This policy has worked successfully for most disabled persons but it has not been entirely satisfactory in the case of the mentally retarded.

The reason seems to be that the examinations are not particularly suitable for retarded persons, or, necessarily, relevant to the jobs for which they are candidates. During the past year, senior officers of my Department have been meeting and are now meeting with officials of the Public Service Commission in order to develop a more appropriate selection process for this particular group, and I am sure that we will shortly be in a position to report upon the relative usefulness of new procedures in this respect....

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COMMUNICATIONS EXPERTS VISIT

A group of 13 experts in electronics and telecommunications from 12 countries arrived in Canada recently to inspect Canadian installations and manufacturing facilities in the sphere of long-distance communications.

Asia, Africa and Latin America, from where the mission has come, are enlarging their communications networks to meet the needs of their expanding economies. The visitors, who are influential in preliminary planning and purchasing decisions regarding telecommunications projects in their own countries, will obtain firsthand knowledge of Canadian research and manufacturing capability through industrial tours in major centres and informal discussions with Canadian authorities in industry and government.

During their visit, accompanied by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, they will attend the International Electronic Conference in Toronto.

NEW INDIAN ACT IN EMBRYO

Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing said recently that work is far advanced on the preparation of a new Indian Act. "Working papers which will guide the legislative drafting people in the Department of Justice have been discussed with the National Indian Advisory Council and are now being reviewed by an inter-departmental committee," the Minister said. "When the final review has been completed, the Act itself will be prepared and representatives of the Indian people will be consulted further."

Mr. Laing said that the Act was being given priority both in the Department and by the Government but that there was a long-standing commitment to consult the Indian people, which had inevitably slowed-down the process a little. "The Indian people have a right to examine the Act and to play a part in the formulation of the final version," the Minister said.

When the legal version is drafted it will provide Indian bands with much more scope for development. An outstanding feature of the suggested new Act will be the provision that bands may incorporate and manage the affairs of their reserve community independently. Mr. Laing said that this would provide a flexibility which was lacking in the old statute. It would enable each band to choose the level of management best suited to their needs and permit them to progress at their own speed, he said. Canada's first federal Indian Act was passed in 1868 and has been reviewed and amended many times since. The greatest changes came in 1951 following hearings by a joint Senate-Commons Committee that held extensive hearings in 1947-48. The new Act will make many radical changes in the legal position of the Indian people but will continue to protect their land holdings from alienation. Land will still be held in trust for future generations, but development for the benefit of the Indian people will be encouraged.

MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

The provisions for devolution of responsibility and the assumption of management will enable the bands who choose to do so to assume full management of their assets. The Minister has said on a number of

CENTENNIAL RUGBY

Nearly the whole of the English Rugby Football Fifteen and its reserves for last season are visiting Canada on a special tour of games to mark Canada's centennial. Twenty-two players from a large number of English clubs and counties are making the tour, accompanied by two managers. Their first match is against Alberta at Calgary.

With the English team are the president of the English Rugby Football Union, Mr. R. Locker, and the vice-president Mr. J.T.W. Berry. The manager is Mr. M.R. Steele-Bodger, Chairman of R.F.U.'s Selection Committee. Mr. A.E. Agar is assistant manager.

occasions that the old paternalistic policy had outlived its usefulness and that the Indian people must be encouraged to make their own choices from the many options available to them.

It is proposed to delete the sections of the existing Act which cover questions of liquor, as well as other discriminatory provisions that work against Indian people.

BAND MEMBERSHIP

There is some controversy among Indians about those parts of the Act which govern membership in a band. Decisions have yet to be made on the question of membership and adopted children and those born out of wedlock. The status of Indian women who marry non-Indians is also contentious. At present, bands can contest membership for illegitimate children if they believe the child's father to be a non-Indian. The present law provides that Indian men who marry retain their membership and bring their wife, whether she was of Indian status or not, into full membership, while an Indian woman marrying a non-Indian automatically loses her status as an Indian.

These points are meeting with mixed views. Some Indians believe that men and women should be treated the same, while others believe that band membership should be limited and that a distinction is necessary. While some bands accept all the children of their womenfolk as members, others have in the past protested the applications of unwed mothers as a matter of principle.

Decisions on these and other points will have to be made after the Indian people have had a full opportunity to discuss the points at issue.

Mr. Laing said he believed that the development provisions of the proposed new Act and the clauses covering management of band assets were generally acceptable to the Indian people. "This section of the Act appears to meet the needs as they have been represented to us," he said. "We want to make sure that there are no restrictive clauses which hold back the Indian people. It will be a completely new document which will meet the needs of today and the years immediately ahead. There will be no artificial barriers to the Indian people as they seek their place in the world of tomorrow."

* * * * *

During their two-week visit, the English side will play five games. After the Alberta contest, they will meet British Columbia at Victoria and their third encounter is with an all-Canadian side at Empire Stadium, Vancouver. The fourth match is against Ontario in Toronto and the final game is against Eastern Canada at Ottawa on October 7.

The tour will mark the first time that an overseas team of international calibre has played rugby in Alberta and Ottawa.

With one exception the English players are those from whom the English Fifteen was drawn which beat Ireland and Scotland last season, but lost to Australia, France and Wales.

PUBLIC SERVICE MERIT AWARDS

During the past year, a public servant ran through machine-gun fire transferring confidential documents from an embassy to a car; others devised the means to save the Canadian taxpayer \$5 million during the next five years, and the contributions of a research team may result in overseas sales of some \$28 million.

These individuals and others have been granted merit awards by the Incentive Award Board of the Public Service of Canada for "performance or contribution of unusual merit". The award, one of four given by the Public Service is for a sustained high level of performance or for a contribution that results in a major improvement of efficiency, operations or service to the public.

J.W. Culhane, of the Department of External Affairs, was awarded \$500 for his service during six months of civil strife in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic. Every week, he drove to the airport through dangerous zones, sometimes through sniper fire. When the embassy had to be abandoned temporarily, he volunteered to carry confidential material to a car under rifle and machine-gun fire.

William Brown, Morris Bubbis and Lieutenant-Commander Allan Turner of the Department of National Defence, share an award of \$1,000 for their contribution, over a five-year period, to a navy projectile development programme. One result of their efforts is the possibility of overseas sales amounting to some \$28 million.

Two employees of the Department of National Defence, Edwin Meads and William Hart, shared an award of \$500 for devising the means to convert a large surplus of ammunition to practice material with the resultant savings of \$5 million.

John Powers, another National Defence employee, was awarded \$1,000, the highest merit award given by the Board, for his work on both of these projects, for a number of significant proposals and for consistently working in a manner beyond what management can normally expect.

Ten other awards totalling \$3,350 were given by the Board.

NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH GRANT

An industrial research institute, recently established at the Nova Scotia Technical College, will receive a grant of \$120,000 from the federal Department of Industry.

The second such institution created at a Canadian university, it will be known as the Atlantic Industrial Research Institute; the first, a pioneering venture, was established at the University of Windsor last year, with a grant from the Department of Industry.

The grant to the Nova Scotia Technical College will cover the costs of establishing and administering the AIRI during its first three years of operation.

The Institute has been set up as a non-profit organization associated with the Nova Scotia Tech-

nical College and will undertake contract research for industry, using college staff and equipment. Research and development services will be available for industries too small to support their own research staff. Direct research costs will be borne by clients, and it is expected that the Institute will eventually be self-supporting.

The Nova Scotia Technical College has provided some scientific services to local industry in the past, and the new Institute will permit expansion of these services and closer liaison with industry. As well as undertaking contract research, it is anticipated that the Institute will provide, where possible, specialized training to industry and will organize technical seminars.

CATTLE EXPORT CONTROL

Trade and Commerce Minister Robert Winters announced recently that purebred Charolais cattle had been placed under export control.

Mr. Winters said that the action was taken under the Export and Import Permits Act at the request of the federal Department of Agriculture. The Act permits Government action "to ensure that there is an adequate supply and distribution" of commodities in Canada.

The Minister emphasized that, while the control covers all purebred Charolais in Canada, it was intended only to restrict the export of purebred Charolais imported from France and purebred Charolais, both parents of which were imported from France.

HOSPITALS IN 1966

Canadian hospitals in operation in 1966 numbered 1,274 (excluding mental and tuberculosis), with a total rated capacity of 137,000 beds and cribs, or 3,000 more than in 1965. The ratio of beds per 1,000 population advanced slightly to 6.9 from 6.8. Some 89.3 per cent of the rated capacity was located in public general and allied special hospitals, which recorded an increase in the average daily population in hospitals from 95,700 to 98,400 adults and children, though the level of occupancy fell from 82.3 per cent to 80.7. The average length of stay in public hospitals increased moderately from 11.6 to 11.7 days in the case of adults and children, but declined slightly for the newborn from 6.8 to 6.7 days.

Personnel employed in Canadian public hospitals in 1966 amounted to 255,100, a gain of 7.0 per cent over the figure for 1965. Full-time employment accounted for 88.0 per cent of which over one-half (56.4 per cent) was nursing staff. Accumulated paid hours worked by all employees was equivalent to 13.3 hours of care for each patient compared to 13.0 in the previous year.

Revenue fund income of public general and allied special hospitals in 1966 was estimated at \$1,108,685,000, or \$34.26 a day, for each patient

(\$30.53 in 1965). Revenue fund expenditures were estimated at \$1,281,045,000, or \$36.00 a day, for each patient, an increase of 12.8 per cent over the 1965 average of \$31.92. Salaries and wages climbed to 65.7 per cent of the total disbursements from 65.1 in 1965.

CANADA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on September 25, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. John R. Matheson, said that the formal designation of *O Canada* as the national anthem had been considered by joint committees of the House of Commons and the Senate.

The recommendation of the Commons committee on March 15 that the music of *O Canada*, composed by Calixa Lavallée, be adopted as the national anthem, was concurred in by both Houses of Parliament during the third week of April.

LYRICS UNDER STUDY

A second committee was established on May 19 to consider the question of lyrics. The Parliamentary Secretary said that "when the committee reports concerning lyrics, consideration will be given, in the light of its report, to the question of such further action as may be desirable or necessary".

NEW CABINET MEMBER

Prime Minister Pearson has announced the appointment of Charles R.M. Granger to the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Granger, a native of Catalina, Newfoundland, was Private Secretary and Executive Assistant to Mr. J.W. Pickersgill from 1953 to 1957. In 1958 he was elected to the House of Commons and re-elected in 1962, 1963 and 1965. After resigning from the House of Commons in August 1966, he was appointed to the Newfoundland government as Minister of Labrador Affairs, and he was elected to the Legislature a month later.

AID TO KOREA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin and His Excellency General Sun Yup Paik, Ambassador for Korea in Canada, have signed an agreement under which substantial Canadian assistance will be given by Canada to the Korean dairy industry.

The amount of \$1 million in external aid low-interest loan funds and grant-aid technical assistance will be made available for a programme which involves developing forage and pasture land in Korea with Canadian seed; exporting up to 1,000 high-quality Canadian dairy cattle as the grassland

develops; cross-breeding Korean cattle with Canadian bulls by artificial insemination; developing a demonstration farm; training Korean agriculturalists in Canada; and supplying Canadian farm experts to Korea as advisers.

The programme was planned following a visit to Korea by three senior officials of Canada's Department of Agriculture who were sent at the request of the External Aid Office after Mr. Martin had approved in principle a loan for dairy development. Their terms of reference were to investigate the economic basis for dairying in Korea, the suitability of the Korean environment for Canadian cattle, the ability of the Korean agricultural economy to grow adequate forage and pasture for feed and the capacity of Korea's agriculture to absorb Canadian dairy cattle.

They found that, as Korea's national income grew, the demand for a greater quantity of milk and meat in the diet (currently deficient in this source of protein) was increasing rapidly. A crucial limiting factor on the increase in herds and milk production, however, was the lack of adequate pasture land and cattle food. Because of the mountainous nature of the country, only a fifth of the land was given over to farming. The Canadian scientists recommended that greater use could be made of the sloping hillsides and they believe that Holstein and other western breeds could adapt to the Korean climate.

FOOD EXHIBIT IN GERMANY

Eleven Canadian fine-foods companies are exhibiting their products at this year's International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions (ANUGA) in Cologne, Germany, from September 30 to October 8.

Sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian exhibitors will display some of Canada's choicest products, featuring tinned fruits and vegetables, poultry, cheese, fish products, maple syrup, alcoholic beverages, honey and tinned Chinese foods prepared in Canada.

Canadian exports to Western Europe increased by over 90 per cent in a recent six-year period, reaching a total of more than \$900 million for 1966. West Germany is Canada's largest single market in the area, with purchases for the year totalling \$177 million.

Today, Canada is selling a greater variety of agricultural products, in increasing quantities, to more countries than ever before - exporting nearly 400 different foods and beverages to more than 100 countries.

FISHING BY COMPUTER

By the aid of computer information from numerous lake surveys, Ontario anglers will eventually be able to obtain contour maps for every surveyed lake, with all pertinent facts, the fish it contains and tips on angling.

Ontario, it is believed, will lead all the provinces of Canada and states of the U.S.A. with its recently-instituted lake-survey analysis programme. However, officials of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests point out that it will be more than a year before the first results will be made available in a form useful to sportsmen.

The size and complexity of the programme has necessitated the establishment of a fisheries-inventory unit, which will increase and co-ordinate lake surveys across Ontario and develop modern data-processing techniques, so that the vast amount of information collected can be fed to computers.

Three thousand lakes have already been surveyed in detail, while information is being gathered on many others as a basis for future surveys. Ontario has more than 200,000 lakes, and the problems of obtaining factual fisheries management information are immense, say Lands and Forests officers. This year, 443 lakes were surveyed, compared to 385 in 1966.

Survey crews carry out annual lake mapping, physical and chemical observations and netting, to determine the capability of individual lakes for the production of sports and commercial fish and in some cases, for waterfowl.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Canadian commodity imports climbed 15.6 per cent to \$915,500,000 in July from \$791,800,000 in July 1966, while commodity exports rose 12.6 per cent to \$961,100,000 from \$853,700,000. This resulted in an export balance of \$45,600,000.

During the cumulative period, imports rose 12.9 per cent to \$6,385,400,000 this year from \$5,658,200,000, and exports increased 16.2 per cent to \$6,584,400,000 from \$5,668,700,000. The resulting export balance of \$199,000,000 was substantially higher than the preliminary revised 1966 balance of \$10,500,000.

UNITED STATES

Imports from the United States rose 12.4 per cent in July to \$593,300,000 from \$528,000,000 and exports increased 19.1 per cent to \$597,000,000 from

\$501,200,000. This resulted in an export balance of \$3,700,000 this year against an import balance of \$26,800,000 in July 1966. During the January-July period, imports increased 13.5 per cent to \$4,642,900,000 from \$4,092,400,000 and exports rose 19.3 per cent to \$4,118,400,000 from \$3,451,900,000, resulting in an import balance of \$524,500,000 against last year's \$640,500,000.

BRITAIN

Imports from the United Kingdom climbed 26.3 per cent in July to \$69,100,000 from \$54,700,000 and exports were down 0.7 per cent to \$91,100,000 from \$91,700,000. This placed the export balance at \$22 million - a decrease from the July 1966 figure of \$37 million. In the seven-month period, imports rose 8.4 per cent to \$412,300,000 from \$380,400,000 and exports were up 5.8 per cent to \$684,200,000 from \$646,800,000, bringing the export balance to \$271,900,000, compared to \$266,400,000 in 1966.

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries increased 8.5 per cent in July to \$48,600,000 from \$44,800,000, and exports rose \$57,400,000, 17.9 percent higher than \$48,700,000 in July 1966, resulting in an export balance of \$8,300,000 against last year's balance of \$3,900,000. During the cumulative period, imports rose 5.4 per cent to \$237,100,000 from \$225,000,000, and exports increased 48.6 per cent to \$414,700,000 from \$279,100,000. The resulting export balance of \$177,600,000 was substantially higher than \$54,100,000 last year.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Imports from other countries in July increased 24.5 per cent to \$204,500,000 from \$164,300,000, and exports rose 1.7 per cent to \$215,600,000 from \$212,100,000, placing the export balance at \$11,100,000 - down substantially from last year's July balance of \$47,800,000. During the seven-month period, imports rose 13.8 per cent to \$1,093,000,000 from \$960,400,000, and exports increased to \$1,367,100,000 from \$1,290,900,000 - a rise of 5.9 per cent. This resulted in an export balance of \$274,100,000 - which is down \$330,500,000 from the same period in 1966.