



CANADA

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## THE CANADA COUNCIL RECEIVES ITS LARGEST GIFT

A gift of about \$4,250,000 to the Canada Council for advanced study or research, by Canadians in Canada, in medicine, science, and engineering was announced recently by the Council's Chairman, Colonel Douglas B. Weldon. The gift, from an anonymous donor, is by far the largest received by the Council since its establishment in 1957.

While the Council was established with the specific purpose of encouraging the arts, humanities, and social sciences, Parliament did not intend its work to be exclusively in those fields. As a result, it provided specifically, according to the Act setting up the Council, that gifts of money, securities and other properties could be received subject to the terms, if any, of the donor.

Colonel Weldon announced to the second annual Council dinner for the conferring of medals to distinguished Canadians that more than \$1 million of the gift would be paid to the Council immediately, the remainder to be received over the next several years.

Dr. A.W. Trueman, Director of the Council, said the gift set an example for the Council, as it sought to augment its income to expand its endowment-fund programmes, from which scholarships and various grants are made every year. "The Council feels that the action of the donor," he told the dinner, "constitutes a valuable recognition and endorsement of the Council, its work and the place it has been able to take in the life of

the country." Dr. Trueman said that members and officers of the Council were much encouraged and looked to the future with increased confidence.

### CONDITIONS OF GIFT

The donor, who asked that strict anonymity be respected, said the purpose of the special scholarship fund was to help build Canada's future by encouraging advanced study. The income from the fund is to be used to provide fellowship grants for Canadians for advanced study or research at universities, hospitals, research, or scientific institutions, or other equivalent or similar institutions in Canada.

The scholarships must be used for work in the fields of medicine, science, or engineering. It has been stated that those selected to receive scholarships should be likely to contribute to the advancement of learning or to win distinction in a profession. As far as possible, scholarships should be granted for study or research either leading to or following a doctorate or for work of similar standing.

The Council will abide by the conditions of the gift, which, it feels, will help to meet important needs in Canada at a time of rapidly expanding university registration and graduate study.

In creating the Canada Council, Parliament set up two funds of \$50 million each with public funds. One of these is the Endowment Fund, the interest on which - about \$3 million a year - may be spent

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annually. The other is the University Capital Grants Fund, which is to be spent over a period of years - probably five to ten - in matching grants to universities for building purposes in connection with the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The Canada Council also administers the Canadian National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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### ESKIMO CO-OPERATIVES CONFER

Eskimos from 16 Arctic communities will assemble on March 12 in Frobisher Bay for the first meeting of Eskimo co-operatives ever held in Canada.

During the five-day conference the representatives of communities across the Arctic will discuss the progress being made in Canada's newest co-operative businesses and plans for ultimate federation of Canadian Arctic co-operatives. The delegates will represent communities from as far west as Aklavik, near the Yukon border, and as far east as Port Burwell, at the tip of the eastern mainland. The most northern representative will come from Grise Fiord, a tiny Eskimo settlement 2,150 miles north of Montreal.

#### TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

In addition to learning about the activities of Arctic co-operatives other than their own, Eskimo delegates will consider such matters as production and marketing of northern items, many of which are already on sale in Southern Canada and abroad. There will be discussions on the progress being made by commercial Arctic-char fisheries, the operation of tourist camps, the development of inter-community trade, boat building and the production of fine crafts.

Though the first Eskimo co-operative was established in Port-Nouveau Quebec (then known as George River), early in 1959, membership in Eskimo co-operatives now totals 500. This represents nearly one in five Eskimo families in the Canadian North. It is estimated that in 1962 Eskimo co-operatives produced more than \$275,000 in cash income for their members.

"The growth of the Eskimo co-operatives", Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale has said, "is one of the most encouraging developments in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec in recent years. It has created new outlets for Eskimo resourcefulness by placing in capable Eskimo hands more and more of the responsibility for the management of local affairs".

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### EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

Canada's industrial composite index number of employment (1949=100) declined by 3.1 per cent to 120.4 in December from the preceding month's 124.3. The December 1961 index stood at 117.3. As usual for the time of year, most industrial divisions showed reductions. The main exception was trade, where employment normally rises to a seasonal peak in December. Seasonally-adjusted, the composite ad-

vanced from 122.1 in November to 122.4 in December, largely as a result of improvement in trade and in transportation, storage and communication.

The seasonally-adjusted December index for manufacturing showed little change from November. The adjusted durables component rose slightly as most major industries declined less than seasonally. A contra-seasonal decrease in tobacco and tobacco products was the main factor in the decline in the adjusted index for non-durable goods manufacturing.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries for December was \$78.57, down almost \$3.00 from November. The December figure is typically low, mainly because of short time and absenteeism associated with the Christmas period. The payroll index for December was 222.1, 6.7 per cent below November but 4.1 per cent above December 1961.

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### FESTIVAL BUYS AVON THEATRE

The Stratford Shakespearean Festival has acquired a second theatre in Stratford, Leonard C. Webster, President on the Board of Governors, announced recently. The Avon Theatre, in the downtown area of the city, was purchased with the purpose of restoring it as an attractive legitimate theatre of the sort that once flourished in Canada but is rapidly disappearing.

Two buildings are, in fact, involved - the Theatre itself and a second structure fronting it containing stores and apartments. Extensive alterations are planned, though they will not be started until after the conclusion of the 1963 Festival season on September 28. Robert Fairfield, the Toronto architect who designed the Festival Theatre and the tent theatre that preceded it, has been retained to re-design both the interior and exterior.

#### A PRACTICAL MOVE

"With long-range views in mind," said Mr. Webster, "it is essential that we begin to improve the facilities for our productions which cannot be held in the Festival Theatre itself. The success of the Festival depends upon a diversified and skilfully-balanced programme which now includes drama, music and arts generally. The purchase of the Avon Theatre offers a practical solution and carries out our policy of steady, continuing improvement."

A motion-picture house for the past 30 years, the Avon has been used by the Festival on a rental basis for part of the summer, principally as a home for its light operas. Since 1958, it has presented "The Beggar's Opera," "Opheus in the Underworld," "H.M.S. Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "The Gondoliers" on the Avon stage. This summer it will offer "The Mikado", which will open on July 5 and continue until August 17.

Known variously over the years as the Theatre Albert, the Griffin and the Majestic, the Avon had had an illustrious career dating back more than 60 years. It was originally a legitimate theatre, built in 1900 for touring stage shows. The opening attraction was "A Female Drummer," a roadshow starring Nellie O'Neill and Willis P. Sweatman.



### HISTORIC CONVENT PRESERVED

The Convent of the Sisters of Charity, St. Boniface, Manitoba, less formally known as the Grey Nuns' Old Convent, is to be preserved as a national historic site. The convent, an outstanding example of Red River frame design, was built in 1851.

"Preservation of the building would be fully justified on architectural grounds alone" said Mr. Dinsdale, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. "On human grounds, its historic significance is even greater. It was from here, starting more than a century ago, that groups of Sisters travelled across the prairies and down north to the Arctic. They first came to Fort Providence, in what is still the Northwest Territories, in the year of Confederation. Then as now they demonstrated, in the most practical way, the virtue of charity from which they take their name."

Mr. Dinsdale recalled the services provided by the Grey Nuns in the Far North in the days when contact with the "outside" was limited to one or two river steamers during the short summer. "While communications are better now," he said, "and other agencies are also active in the North, the Sisters' tradition of service to the people continues through their hospitals, their management of school hostels, and their teaching in northern classrooms".

The history of the Grey Nuns in St. Boniface dates from 1844, when four Sisters arrived from Montreal in response to an appeal from Bishop Provencher.

The old convent has been leased to the city by the Grey Nuns for 99 years without charge. The agreement signed by Mr. Dinsdale and Mayor Guay provides for a \$40,000 federal contribution toward its restoration. The first instalment - a cheque for \$10,000 - was turned over to the Mayor at the signing ceremony.

In addition to the federal contribution, the Province of Manitoba, the Metropolitan Council of Greater Winnipeg, and the City of St. Boniface will each contribute \$20,000 towards the restoration. In the restored building, La Société Historique de St. Boniface will establish and maintain a museum showing the early religious and social life of the City and surrounding settlement.

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### BARRETTE NEW ATHENS ENVOY

The appointment of Mr. J. Antonio Barrette as Canadian Ambassador to Greece was announced on March 2 by Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. Barrette succeeds Mr. D'Arcy McGreer.

Mr. Barrette, who was born in Joliette, Quebec, in 1899, studied at Laval University and the University of Montreal. He was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1936 and served continuously as a Member of that Assembly until September 1960. He became Quebec's Minister of Labour in 1944, holding that portfolio until January 1960. Mr. Barrette then became Premier of Quebec, a post he held until July 1960.

### YEAR OF WORLD CO-OPERATION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced that Canada and 11 other member states of the United Nations have been appointed by the President of the General Assembly, Sir Zafrullah Khan, to serve on the Preparatory Committee for a Year of International Co-operation. The other members of the Committee are the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand and the United Arab Republic.

On December 19, 1962, the General Assembly in plenary session unanimously adopted a resolution on this subject introduced by India and Canada and co-sponsored by 18 other countries. It requested the President of the Assembly to nominate a Preparatory Committee of up to 12 member states to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. The Committee just appointed will report to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly next autumn on measures and activities that might be undertaken by member states, the Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to further the objectives sought in the proposal.

The General Assembly expressed the conviction that a designated period of rededication to international co-operation would serve to direct attention to the common interests of mankind and to accelerate the joint efforts being made to further those interests.

The proposal for an International Co-operation Year was first advanced at the United Nations by Prime Minister Nehru in 1961, during the course of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. The Canadian Government has lent its full support to the proposal and, at the most recent session of the Assembly, the Canadian Delegation played an active role in promoting broad acceptance of the resolution embodying the proposal. The Preparatory Committee is expected to meet shortly in New York at UN headquarters.

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### FARM CASH INCOME

Farm cash income, excluding supplementary payments, received by Canadian farmers in 1962 reached a record high of \$3,080.7 million, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure is 4.3 per cent above 1961's preceding peak total of \$2,954.0 million.

These estimates include cash income from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on grain crops of previous years, net cash advances on farm-stored grain in Western Canada, and deficiency payments made under the provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. No allowance is made for costs incurred by farmers in the production of commodities sold.

### MAIN FACTORS

The more important contributions to the gain in farm cash income from 1961 to 1962 included increased returns from deliveries of wheat, cattle

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and calves, larger participation payments on previous years' grain crops, and increased net advances on farm-stored grain in Western Canada. Lesser gains were made by oats, rye, vegetables, and dairy and poultry products. Income was lower in 1962 than in 1961 for barley, rapeseed, tobacco and hogs.

In addition, farmers received in 1962 some \$70.3 million in the form of supplementary payments paid out under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment plan. This was in contrast to the supplementary payments in 1961 of approximately \$35.8 million, most of which was paid out under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

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### EDUCATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the establishment of a Planning Committee to advise and assist the Government in the preparations for the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, to be held in Canada at the end of August 1964. The Committee is broadly representative of provincial educational authorities, the university community, professional associations and other organizations concerned with the Commonwealth education programme. Its members are: Dr. G.C. Andrew, Executive Director, Canadian Universities Foundation; Mr. B. Scott Bateman, Deputy Minister of Education for Manitoba; Dr. Claude Bissell, President of the Canadian Universities Foundation, President of the University of Toronto; Dr. G.F. Curtis, Dean of Law, University of British Columbia; Dr. G.E. Flower, Director of Graduate Studies, Ontario College of Education; Msgr. Jacques Gameau, Associate Director, Canadian Universities Foundation, formerly Secretary-General, Laval University; Dr. H. Gaudfroy, Director, Ecole Polytechnique, University of Montreal; Dr. Marion E. Grant, Acadia University; Rev. H.F. Légaré, Rector of the University of Ottawa; Dr. C.J. Mackenzie, Chancellor of Carleton University; Mr. Gerald Nason, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Teachers' Federation; Mr. Joseph L. Pagé, Deputy Minister, Quebec Ministry of Youth; Dr. F.S. Rivers, Chief Director of Education for Ontario; Dr. Freeman K. Stewart, Executive Secretary, Canadian Education Association.

In preparing for the 1964 Conference, the Canadian Planning Committee will work in close association with the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee (CELC) and the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit (CELU) in London.

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### INTERCITY PASSENGER-MILES

Although the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared estimates of Canadian intercity passenger-mile performance by mode of transport in

the past, the results were not considered sufficiently reliable to warrant publication. However, owing to the increasing interest in such statistics, it has been decided to prepare and publish new estimates to fill this important statistical gap in transportation coverage. This release makes available to the general public for the first time estimates of intercity passenger-miles by mode of transport as well as a percentage distribution for the years 1949-1961 comparable to the intercity freight ton-mile output by mode of transport already published. The data, considered to be indicative of the trend and composition of passenger transportation output, are preliminary and subject to future revision.

### AUTO PERFORMANCE

Because the actual data of automobile passenger-mile performance in Canada are not at present available, it was necessary to predicate estimates for this mode on United States outputs. As a first approximation to automobile passenger-miles performed in Canada, the products of Canadian automobile registrations and U.S. average passenger-miles per vehicle for the years covered were obtained. To account for the different average annual distance travelled per vehicle in the two countries, a reduction factor was computed and applied to arrive at the end results.

The 1958 "Motor Transport Traffic" surveys in Ontario and the Western provinces provided passenger-mile data based on random sample selections of intercity passenger-bus registrations. An expansion factor was computed and applied to the collected data to arrive at a Canada base-year aggregate. By means of extrapolation on the trend of intercity-bus real-output indices, estimates for years before and after the 1958 benchmark year were determined.

The air passenger-miles represent adjustments of data previously published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics "Civil Aviation" reports to derive domestic figures, including estimates for bulk (charter and contract) transportation, while rail passenger-miles were obtained from existing Bureau publications.

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### INSECT THREAT STUDIED

The problem of the balsam woolly aphid, a major insect threat to Newfoundland's predominantly balsam-fir forests, will receive special attention as a result of a conference of federal and Newfoundland representatives held in Ottawa recently.

Plans were made for increased co-operation between the federal and provincial governments and industry to find satisfactory methods of controlling the infestation, which has spread to 20 per cent of Newfoundland's forests over a gross area of 3,600 square miles. The federal Department of Forestry, the Newfoundland Forest Protection Association and Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources participated in the two-day meeting.



The balsam aphid, a tiny, fast-spreading insect that attacks balsam-fir twigs and stem, has been under investigation by federal forest-insect specialists in Newfoundland since 1949. The main infestation is on the province's west coast, but outbreaks also have occurred in central and eastern parts.

FEDERAL STUDIES

The rate of deterioration of attacked trees, of special concern to pulp-and-paper companies attempting to salvage timber from aphid-infested areas, will be the object of intensified studies by federal forestry scientists. Accelerated federal surveys of the spread of the insect are also planned, as well as tests of insecticides that could provide safe and effective control. Possible control by predators (insects feeding on the aphid) will be investigated further. Attempts to find satisfactory predators have been under way since 1952.

Also discussed at the conference were various management and silvicultural aspects of the aphid problem, including control cutting to eliminate spot infestations, experiments aimed at the possible conversion of balsam-fir stands to spruce or other species introduced from outside the province, and the need for road access to infested areas for control and timber salvage purposes.

The federal Department of Forestry's establishments in Newfoundland, the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Corner Brook and the District Forest Office at St. John's, are giving priority to the balsam woolly aphid problem in their research projects, working closely with provincial authorities and the pulp-and-paper industry.

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UNIVERSITY SALARIES

Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at 17 selected universities and colleges in 1962-63 showed small increases over the previous year, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics advance release. The 1962-63 median for deans was \$16,031 (up 2.9 per cent over 1961-62); for professors, \$12,972 (2.8 per cent); for associate professors, \$9,858 (1.6 per cent); for assistant professors \$7,778 (1.2 per cent), and for instructors and lecturers \$6,226 (3.1 per cent). For all full-time teaching staff at the 17 institutions, including a small group of ungraded professors, the 1962-63 median was \$8,894, up 2.9 per cent over 1961-62, 5.8 per cent over 1960-61, and 11.5 per cent over 1959-60.

The increase in total full-time teaching staff at the 17 institutions from 1961-62 to 1962-63 (up from 4,557 to 5,016) was 10.1 per cent, and was slightly higher than an approximate increase of 8 per cent for full-time students at the same 17 institutions for the same period.

Median salaries for the various ranks, except for deans, were almost the same for institutions included from Central Canada and from the Western provinces. Median salaries in all ranks for institutions included from the Atlantic provinces were appreciably lower than those for the other two regions.

EMERGENCY HEALTH PLANNING

The second phase of Canada's Emergency Health Plan will begin shortly as a result of recent discussions between the federal and British Columbia governments.

An agreement signed on March 7 by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and Mr. Eric Martin, Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance for British Columbia, provides for the release of advanced-treatment centre units from the national stockpile to the provincial emergency health authorities.

This agreement will be the pilot project for the further development of the national plan. Under it, the federal Department of National Health and Welfare will provide the medical supplies and equipment, at a cost of \$6,000 a unit, to equip advanced-treatment centres. These units, to be established at the request of the province as trained teams are provided for their operation, are designed to render lifesaving treatment near the scene of a disaster and to prepare the injured for movement to hospital.

The provincial government will provide the staff for the centres and assume responsibility for the storage and rotation of supplies to prevent spoilage.

Agreement on the first phase of the plan has been reached between the Federal Government and all provinces except Newfoundland. The initial phase provided additional disaster supplies for existing hospitals that had developed a satisfactory disaster plan.

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MARITIME COLLEGES CO-OPERATE

An interesting kind of academic and scientific collaboration between eight universities and seven research institutions is appearing in the Atlantic Provinces. For adequate historical reasons, the non-professional aspects of university education have been distributed among many liberal arts colleges in the four provinces. Eight of these universities, in three provinces, are now endeavouring to concert their efforts in the sciences, so that benefits will appear to them individually and to the community at large. The association operates through the Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences. Seven professional research organizations have associate membership in APICS.

A primary objective of APICS is the creation and consolidation of effective liaison between the undergraduate and graduate science faculties in the associated universities. It is, of course, a matter of considerable importance to universities, to government and to industry that the flow of able young people into the new professions be maintained and expanded. The Ph.D degree is generally accepted as the minimum qualification required for a professional research scientist professor. Increasingly, one or two years of post-doctoral training



