



Bulletin

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OILMEN ON ARCTIC TOUR

Twenty-eight oil and mining executives set out last week for Canada's Arctic islands to inspect what geologists believe contain fabulous petroleum reserves.

The executives are directors of Panarctic Oils Limited, a corporation owned jointly by the Canadian Government and private capital, which was established late in 1967 to explore for oil in Canada's Arctic islands. They left Calgary on August 17 for an inspection trip to Panarctic's exploration activities on Melville Island, and an intensive three-day survey of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The group is accompanied by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the former Minister, Mr. Arthur Laing (now Minister of Public Works), as well as other officials of Mr. Chrétien's Department. It was during Mr. Laing's administration that the Panarctic venture was organized.

NORTH'S MOST INTENSIVE SEARCH

Panarctic Oils, which has an initial financing of \$20,050,000 and is distinctively Canadian in its backing, is the largest pure exploration programme ever to be undertaken in the North. Preliminary exploration work began this March on Melville Island, which is located in the high Arctic about 1,500 miles from Edmonton. A deep well will be drilled there this winter. The corporation, in which the Government equity is 45 per cent and that of private capital 55 per cent, acquired more than 44 million acres of oil and gas permits when it was formed late in 1967.

The initial \$20 million, most of which has been allocated to exploration, will cover four years' operations. In addition to extensive geological and geophysical surveys, Panarctic's programme involves

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17 wells, including nine deep tests, six "wildcats" of medium depth, and two shallow tests.

The 2,500-mile tour of Canada's North includes stops at Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay, Eureka and Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories. The exploration group will spend two nights at Resolute, fly over most of the Queen Elizabeth Islands and land on Melville Islands to observe seismic operations and the building of a staging area.

REASON FOR OPTIMISM

Indications of oil deposits in the Arctic have been known for many years. Geologists have long recognized the potential of the area. The presence of thousands of feet of sediments combined with the occurrences of oil sands and other indications of hydrocarbons have produced optimistic assessments.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development encouraged the establishing of Panarctic to maintain Canada's presence in the development of the high Arctic, realizing also that only by introducing new industry, based principally on the development of mineral resources, could an attractive future be established for the native population. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, No. 33, P. 5, dated August 14, 1968.)

BLIND INSTITUTE GOLDEN JUBILEE

In his message on the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the President, Mr. George C. Thompson, spoke as follows of some of the achievements of the CNIB:

...On January 9 the sod-turning took place, and on March 29 the corner-stone was laid for the "Arthur V. Weir Building" - the National Training and Vocational Guidance Centre, and the CNIB's major project for our fiftieth anniversary year. The new Centre, which will provide residence facilities for 40 persons and which is being built on the Baker Wood property in Toronto at a cost of \$950,000, will permit the CNIB to offer assessment and training to the employable blind of Canada on a scale not previously possible. With facilities for researching job opportunities formerly beyond the range of the visually handicapped, the Arthur V. Weir Building will truly provide a giant step in rehabilitation and will help in training blind persons for the automated careers of tomorrow.

FOUNDERS' DAY

CNIB came into being March 30, 1918. The anniversary was celebrated in a special way on March 29 this year. It was the occasion of the corner-stone laying of the Arthur V. Weir Building and also the presentation on behalf of National Council of the first five of the 50 golden jubilee awards to blind and sighted Canadians in recognition of distinguished service to the blind of Canada. The presentations took place in the presence of representatives from our eight divisions at a special dinner in honour of the seven illustrious founders of the CNIB.

CNIB HISTORY

Such birthday celebrations would not be complete without a written record of the early struggle and eventual progress that went into the growth of CNIB, and to this purpose our Public Relations Department researched and produced an excellent history of our great organization. With editions both in English and French, the new publication will prove a valuable source of information not only to all associated with us, but also those in government and the general public.

NEW FLAG

Further significant events to mark the anniversary through the entire year include a CNIB flag in the traditional blue and gold colours of the Institute. Since early January the flag has been on view from most of our 50 offices across the nation. A television announcement was shown from time to time in the public service segments of most of Canada's individual TV stations, including both networks.

It was appropriate during the anniversary year that several new services should be set in motion in the prevention of blindness. The Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador Divisions inaugurated screenings of preschool children. In this way, numerous eye conditions that, left untreated, would cause the loss of sight in one eye, were brought to the

attention of medical persons. Five divisions undertook glaucoma surveys for staff, board and auxiliary members. Through this service more than 50 persons were found with elevated pressures and advised to have a thorough eye examination. In most cases, further loss of sight was prevented.

DEATHS IN 1968

The year saw the passing of two distinguished Canadians - Colonel Edwin A. Baker, one of the CNIB Founders and our Honorary President, and Sandford Leppard, one of our eminent Vice-Presidents who died at the age of 106 years. Widely different in interests and achievements, both men were equally zealous in their service to the blind. They will long be remembered in the history of the CNIB....

INDIA-PAKISTAN FLOOD RELIEF

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced last week that Canada was providing \$30,000 in emergency assistance to India and Pakistan to aid the victims of widespread flooding.

Floods have hit East Pakistan along the Bay of Bengal and have caused heavy damage in the Indian states of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Gujerat, Kerala and Tripura. The total number of casualties is not yet known, but the latest reports from Pakistan indicate that 100 persons have died, 2.5 million have had to be evacuated from flooded areas and 1.5 million acres of farm land have been badly damaged. Preliminary reports from India show that about 2 million persons have been rendered homeless and 30,000 square kilometers of farm land have been badly damaged.

The Canadian emergency assistance will be provided through the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, which has issued an international appeal for help. It will be evenly divided between the two recipient countries and will be provided as cash so that the League of Red Cross Societies may meet on-the-spot requirements. The gift matches the contribution of the Canadian Red Cross.

PRIME MINISTER AT STRATFORD

Prime Minister Trudeau, accompanied by Secretary of State Pelletier and Forestry and Rural Development Minister Marchand, spent a weekend at Stratford, Ontario, recently, attending performances of *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Seagull* and *Tartuffe*, by the Stratford Festival Company.

Mr. Trudeau was the guest of honour at two receptions during his stay, one of which was given by performers and members of the Festival Committee.

The value of Canadian gold production for May, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, was \$9,067,613. May production was 240,354 troy ounces (255,579 in May 1967).

EXPANSION OF MAJOR AIRPORTS

Canada's two largest airports — Dorval (Montreal) and Malton (Toronto) — are experiencing the effects of a global demand for more and better passenger and air-cargo services. In its effort to be ready for the growth in scheduled services expected during the next 15 to 25 years, the Department of Transport has carried its planning at Montreal and Toronto to a point beyond which it cannot go without consulting Quebec and Ontario provincial and municipal authorities. Among the questions that must now be jointly considered are construction zoning in areas adjoining airfields and the planning of ground-transportation facilities.

In a recent statement Transport Minister Paul Hellyer said that discussions would soon be held with the lower levels of government regarding major expansion of the two airports. The Federal Government, he said, planned to spend from \$200 to \$300 million on airport modernization in both cities.

NEW AIRPORT POSSIBLE AT MONTREAL

The original plans for the present terminal facilities at Dorval were drawn up in the mid-fifties to cover a ten-year period of growth. This terminal was meant to handle about four million passengers a year, and this figure has now been reached. Forecasts indicate that eight million passengers could be expected in 1975 and 17 million by 1985; an even more rapid growth of air-cargo requirements for Dorval was forecast, multiplying tenfold the present volume of 46,000 tons within the next ten to 15 years. Future airport facilities must also allow for much larger aircraft, such as "jumbo jets" and probably supersonic aircraft.

The residential construction in the immediate

vicinity of Dorval airport is already curtailing full-time use of all facilities and further major expansion is in doubt. The construction of a new international airport is probable, with Dorval continuing to function within its present limitations. A suitable location can be decided only after discussions with provincial and municipal authorities.

SITUATION AT TORONTO

The original planning in 1957 of the Malton airport was also meant to cover a ten-year growth period in the expectation of from three to four million passengers a year. Passenger traffic has grown very rapidly, exceeding four million at present. By 1980, forecasts indicate that 14 million passengers will use the Malton airport each year, and 19 million by 1985. By the turn of the century, 25 million passengers will use the airport each year. Air cargo will increase, according to forecasts, from the present 30 million pounds a year to over 900 million pounds by 1985.

Because a substantial amount of land near Malton is unoccupied, the most economical solution there is to expand the present facilities. Zoning measures will be necessary to ensure that, in surrounding residential areas, noise and safety factors are taken into consideration and adequate ground transportation developed. If such measures do not appear to be practical a new site would have to be found.

To meet immediate requirements for interim expansion — particularly the expected introduction of jumbo jets in the next five years — Department of Transport plans for the new terminal buildings at both Toronto and Montreal are well advanced and it is expected that contracts will be let next year.

TRADE PACT RENEWED WITH HUNGARY

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Industry, signed a Protocol on August 9 in Budapest, renewing for three years the 1964 most-favoured-nation trade agreement between Canada and Hungary. Dr. Jozsef Biro, Minister of Foreign Trade, signed for the Government of Hungary.

During the next three years, Hungarian foreign trade enterprises will purchase Canadian goods to a value of \$15 million. They will also look to Canada as a source of supply for additional goods, the Canadian prices of which are competitive.

WHEAT TRADE

Although wheat as such is not mentioned in the new agreement, Hungary will continue to consider Canada as a source of it. Hungary, a wheat exporting country, experienced substantial shortages in the late fifties and early sixties, but in recent years its expanding production has been more than sufficient to meet domestic needs.

Canada's exports to Hungary since the first agreement was signed totalled \$20 million, with wheat accounting for \$6.5 million. Other major exports were hides and skins, sulphur and copper scrap. Imports from Hungary in the same period, valued at \$15.5 million, consisted of specialty foods, clothing, textiles, glassware and a wide range of other consumer products.

ECONOMIC DE-CONTROL

During Mr. Pepin's visit to Hungary, Dr. Biro outlined the main features of the "New Economic Mechanism" introduced in Hungary on January 1. He described the system as providing for the gradual decentralization of control over imports and exports, and modification of the system of economic management permitting market forces to play a greater role in the development of the Hungarian economy. There has already been a considerable increase in the number of Hungarian firms licensed to deal directly in foreign trade. For the Canadian exporter this should mean greater access to end-users in Hungary

and improved export opportunities for a wider range of Canadian goods including secondary manufactures.

While in Budapest, Mr. Pepin invited Dr. Biro to visit Canada in order to see at first-hand Canada's capacity as a competitive source of supply for the goods Hungary needs.

SOCIAL WELFARE MEETING

Reuben C. Baetz, executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, and Jean-B. Lanctôt of the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development, both of Ottawa, are heading a delegation of some 75 Canadians to the fourteenth conference of the International Council on Social Welfare, which opened on August 18 and will end August 24. Mr. Baetz is vice-president of the International Council on Social Welfare, which sponsors the biennial forum, and Mr. Lanctôt is chairman of the Canadian Committee.

Members of the Canadian delegation include social workers from public and voluntary agencies, federal and provincial civil servants, university professors, and professionals and volunteers from related fields.

The theme of the conference, in recognition of International Year for Human Rights, is "Human Rights and Social Welfare". The Canadian report to the conference outlines the status of human rights in Canada, including a discussion of legislation and practice, and comment on the Canadian scene by 15 authorities on youth, aging, Indians and Eskimos, migrants, religious minorities, housing.

The International Council on Social Welfare, an independent non-governmental, non-political and non-sectarian organization for individuals and agencies, operates from a permanent secretariat in New York City. Its basic units are the national committees in 48 countries.

LOW-COST A-ENERGY

The most significant part of Canada's large contribution to the production of nuclear power has been the design, development and realization of a "high-burnup", natural-uranium power reactor that offers low-cost power under many circumstances. Atomic Energy of Canada President J.L. Gray told a luncheon audience at the joint conference of the Canadian Nuclear Association and the American Nuclear Society last month in Toronto.

"A very important segment of this nuclear power-system has been the successful development of natural uranium fuel that guarantees very low fuelling costs and offers a variety of fuelling regimes," Mr. Gray said.

"It was recognized from the start," he continued, "that unless Canadian industry was involved early on we might have great difficulty getting to the low fuel cost we hoped for, since efficient fabrication procedures are essential. Although AECL had built a fabrication facility at Chalk River to manufacture fuel for NRU, we did not operate it; in fact, we transferred the equipment and work to a private

Canadian company and this policy has continued in the power reactor fuel business."

"Now," Mr. Gray said, "with two fully qualified nuclear fuel manufacturers, we have just about reached the point where there is enough volume for these two groups to carry on a healthy business."

Mr. Gray outlined the contributions made to Canadian industry by the nuclear power programme.

"In the past, a large part of our industry has been founded on technology which has been generously supplied by our foreign friends in exchange for Canadian markets...As a result of a policy of encouraging and fostering industrial participation in the nuclear field, we have many qualified groups throughout Canadian industry which can now compete profitably on equipment supplies for our home market and, hopefully, for foreign markets as they emerge."

INDIAN HOMEMAKER COURSE

Ketchup bottles may not make the best rolling-pins, but they were put to good use by Indian women taking home-management courses last year in the Ontario Indian communities of Big Trout, Fort Hope, Wabigoon and Round Lake. These courses were offered by the Department of Indian Affairs to complement its "on-reserve" housing programme in Ontario by helping Indian women to find ways to take care of and maintain their homes with very limited resources. The curriculum, based on home-economics programmes used in the Northwest Territories and in Indian communities in the Prairie Provinces, was adapted to the special needs of the four Ontario communities.

"Most of the women had only a frying-pan and a canner," explained Mabel Franklin, course instructor at Round Lake, 350 miles northeast of Kenora, "and they were very surprised when I baked a cake in the skillet. They just weren't expecting me to do it." Mrs. Franklin helped the women to understand and use recipes and showed them how to compile their own cook books. Each recipe had to be adapted to food that was grown or could be bought locally, and that could be cooked over a campfire or on top of a wood stove. At the same time, the food prepared had to meet the diet requirements of the *Canada Food Guide*.

Apart from the actual preparation of the food, the women were shown how to use food-label information in planning balanced meals, how to prepare a food budget, and how to store and preserve food to prevent spoilage. Basic kitchen routines such as adequate and regular garbage disposal, the care and use of kitchen utensils, and the importance of keeping the kitchen area clean were also included in the programme.

Not all the time was spent in the kitchen, however. "Home Management" included baby-care, house-cleaning, the removal of fire hazards, table-setting and what to do when someone in the family is sick - all the basic things connected with home-making. The course also helped the students to improve their English.

OUTER SPACE CONFERENCE

The Canadian delegation attending the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which opened in Vienna on August 14 and will end on August 27, is led by the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, Mr. J.A. McCordick, and includes senior representatives of the Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources, Transport, Industry, the National Research Council and the Science Secretariat of the Privy Council. Dr. Philip Lapp, of SPAR Aerospace Products of Toronto, and Dr. Balfour W. Currie, Dean of Graduate Studies of the University of Saskatchewan, are also attending the conference and will present papers entitled "Benefits to Canadian Industry through Participation in Space Activities" and "Space Activities in Canadian Universities". A senior member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Spencer Moore, International Liaison Officer, is adviser to the Canadian delegation.

In response to the Federal Government's invitation to the provinces to send observers as part of the Canadian delegation, Quebec sent two experts in the field of Education and Communications, and Ontario sent a representative of the Department of Education to the conference.

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

The conference plans to:

(1) Examine the practical benefits to be derived from space research and exploration on the basis of technical and scientific achievements, and the extent to which non-space powers, especially the developing countries, may benefit, particularly in terms of education and development.

(2) Study the opportunities available to non-space powers for international co-operation in space activities, allowing for the extent to which the United Nations may take part.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, commended the General Assembly's decision in 1966 to hold the conference as "a major step toward bridging the ever-widening gap between the space powers and the non-space powers, particularly the developing countries", and he expressed the hope that "the United Nations will be able to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space shall be a growing point of co-operation rather than a new area of conflict and mistrust."

COLOMBO AIRPORT OPENED

Senator John B. Aird represented the Prime Minister at the official opening of Ceylon's Katunayake Airport on August 5.

The airport, which cost \$8 million, is the largest project in Ceylon to be financed under Canada's international development assistance programme. It involved construction of a two-mile long runway, completed in 1965, which can handle the largest modern jets, and a modern 800,000-square foot airport terminal which was completed this year.

Katunayake Airport, situated just outside the

capital, Colombo, is considered a project of major importance by the Ceylonese Government, which hopes it will help build the tourist industry and contribute to the economic development of the country.

SELF-GOVERNING HOSPITAL PATIENTS

A novel programme of therapy is proving its value at the Alberta Hospital, Ponoka, whose patients are being allowed considerable latitude in expressing opinions and making suggestions and decisions regarding hospital regulations that concern them and their activities. "Patient government" as the programme is called, was inaugurated to bring patients closer to the outside world, to ward off alienation from their surroundings and treatment and to ease the ennui that frequently attends life in a large institution.

A person in hospital suffering from certain types of mental disorder may for various reasons show lassitude, loss of sense of individuality, an apparent inability to plan for the future and a loss of interest in his or her surroundings and things in general. The programme of patient involvement is adapted to the treatment of such persons. Changed now is the old approach attitude that "these people are not capable of producing anything significant in the manner of healthy persons, therefore, let us just accept whatever they give".

The new approach is to expect of the patient everything of which he is capable, without being too demanding. It is felt that over-protectiveness fosters infantilism and that asking too little deprives the patient of the therapy of challenge. The staff at Alberta Hospital is told: "Don't expect too little - ask for enough."

PATIENTS' COUNCIL

The programme is centred in the Alberta Hospital Patients' Council, an administrative body elected from among the patients and charged with a measure of self-government. The Council is made up of representatives from each ward and its executive is elected from among its own ranks. It meets regularly to consider possible suggestions to authorities regarding conditions and arrangements in the hospital and to consider various projects in which the patients involve themselves.

PROJECTS

The essence of the success of the programme is that the activities and projects undertaken by the patients are not idle, inconsequential, pastimes but meaningful contributions to those around them. When a park that had existed on the hospital grounds had to give way for new construction, the patients took it on themselves to construct a new centennial park. Other patients operate the hospital's coffee shop, which is showing a substantial profit.

The money earned accrues to the patients doing the work, but a small assessment is made in the same manner as society levies taxes. The disbursement of money received by the Council is decided at general meetings by majority vote.

RESULTS

From a medical point of view the results of the programme of self-government by the patients have been astonishingly gratifying. Patients in apathetic states, withdrawn and uncommunicative, are now able to share in the experience of accomplishment and self-fulfillment. Charged with meaningful tasks the patients have felt challenged and needed. Their response has been a greater interest in life and themselves - a sound basis for positive, effective therapy.

WHEAT REVIEW

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina from August to May in the current crop year decreased 14 per cent to 1,159.1 million bushels from 1,341.0 million exported during the same period in the previous crop year. However, this year's exports were 8 per cent above the ten-year (1956-1966) average of 1,076.7 million. United States and Australian exports were higher this year, while those of Canada and Argentina were down sharply. Supplies held by the above four exporters at June 1 for export and carry-over at the end of their respective crop

years increased by 12 per cent to 1,588.3 million bushels from the 1,418.9 million at the same time a year ago. Smaller supplies in Australia were more than offset by increases in the United States, Canada and Argentina.

At 592.9 million bushels, the 1967 Canadian wheat crop is a decline of 28 per cent from the record 827.3 million bushels produced in 1966. At the same time, carry-over stocks climbed by 37 per cent, from 420.1 million at July 31, 1966, to 576.8 million in 1967. After deducting 160.0 million for domestic requirements, estimated supplies available for export and carry-over during 1967-68 amount to 1,009.7 million bushels, 8 percent lower than the 1,092.1 million in 1966-67. Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent came to 249.7 million bushels from August to May in the current crop year, compared to last year's 428.9 million and the ten-year average of 309.3 million. Total primary deliveries of wheat (both east and west) up to June 19 of the current crop year came to 387.2 million bushels, compared to the 526.3 million marketed during the same period last year. The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at June 19 represented increases of 34 per cent and 44 per cent respectively, over their comparable levels of 318.7 million bushels in 1967 and 296.2 million in 1966.