



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## MEDICAL AID IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, attended graduation ceremonies at the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing, Windsor, on June 4.*

*The following are excerpts from his address:*

...No problem which confronts our world is more important than that of raising the living standards in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In this modern era, it has become increasingly clear that a world community which is part rich and part poor cannot be stable or peaceful. His Holiness Pope Paul VI expressed this fact in a simple but profound way when he said that "development is the new name for peace".

At present, Canada's official external-aid programmes stand at approximately \$300 million a year. In response to the formidable challenge of international development, it is the Government's intention to raise the level of its aid programmes to an amount equal to one per cent of Canada's national income. This goal will, we hope, be achieved in the early 1970s.

The main thrust of our aid programmes must necessarily be aimed at assisting the developing countries to achieve economic development and thus become self-sufficient. Economic development entails the full mobilization not only of physical but of human resources. In countries where the hazards of endemic and epidemic disease are high, there can be no full mobilization of human resources until these hazards have been effectively attacked on the basis of long-term programmes for the eradication of disease and the establishment of proper facilities for treating them.

### AID FOR VIETNAMESE

The need for medical assistance is particularly apparent in countries caught in the turmoil of conflict, such as Vietnam. A large proportion of our aid to Vietnam has, therefore, been concentrated in the medical field.

The supply of emergency hospital units, which are now being used at ten Vietnamese provincial civilian hospitals to supplement existing facilities, and an immunization programme for Vietnamese children, are among the projects carried out there.

Another medical aid project in Vietnam which is, I think, particularly worthy of mention is the anti-tuberculosis clinic at Quang Ngai, which provides a badly needed service in a country where tuberculosis is the greatest hazard faced by the people apart from war. This clinic is operated by Dr. Alje Vennema, who has been an external-aid adviser there since March 1965 and has provided a service not only to tubercular patients but also to the many other people who are suffering from other causes.

Dr. Vennema has now been appointed director of Canadian medical aid services to Vietnam and, in this capacity, he is exploring the possibility of extending our immunization programme to all Vietnamese children and of extending other forms of medical assistance to the civilian population of the country.

I had talks with Dr. Vennema last month, and I asked his advice specifically on the scheme which has been proposed to bring injured Vietnamese children to this country for treatment. His advice to

me, coupled with all the information we have been able to obtain from other sources, indicates that the substantial funds required to bring Vietnamese children to Canada could be put to far better purpose in expanding the facilities and the quality of medical treatment in Vietnam. In addition, it has been pointed out that the environmental change and the shock of readjustment after treatment in Canada would likely complicate the physical ailments suffered by these children.

There has also been considerable discussion concerning the possibility of establishing a child-rehabilitation centre in Saigon along the lines envisaged in the report prepared for the Canadian Government by Dr. Gustav Gingras. While we have been prepared - indeed we are anxious - to provide assistance of this nature, the South Vietnamese authorities have indicated that establishment of such a centre in Saigon would, in their view, have a relatively low priority, in as much as it would tend to duplicate existing facilities. Our own assessment confirms this view.

It is probable that a child-rehabilitation centre would be more useful if it were located elsewhere than Saigon, in one of the areas of the country that have suffered more as a result of military operations. We are now studying this possibility.

#### HOSPITAL IN TUNIS

Vietnam is not the only country receiving medical aid from Canada. We are providing help for both the sick of mind and of body all across the world. There is, for instance, a medical team of 50 specialists and assistants administering and training staff for a new 270-bed sick children's hospital in Tunis, which is aimed at reducing the high mortality rate of children there. Even further from home, we have supplied cobalt-therapy units to hospitals in Burma, Pakistan, India, and just recently we agreed to send one for a radiotherapy centre in Singapore....

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#### COMMITTEE STUDY EXPO'S ASSETS

Mr. Robert Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is responsible for Canadian Government participation in Expo '67, recently outlined the position of the Government regarding disposal of the Exhibition's assets.

He noted that the statute under which it operated provided that Expo '67 "shall wind up its affairs and dispose of its assets within such time after the closing of the Exhibition and in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may prescribe".

"The closing date of the Exhibition is set for October 27," Mr. Winters said, "although this may be extended for two more days - and the governments concerned are currently giving consideration to establishing the time within which the affairs of the Corporation will be wound up." Expo officials hope to realize about \$74 million through the salvage and recovery of these assets, he said. "This is a very

large figure and, to attain it, systematic, diligent and carefully planned work will have to be done."

Mr. Winters said that a Committee had been set up some weeks earlier, comprising representatives from the federal, provincial and civic governments. "The instructions given to the federal members of the committee," he said, "are to realize the maximum return from the disposal of assets, and it will be our policy to see, in this regard, that the best interests of the taxpayers and the citizens of all of Canada will be served to the best advantage in this important phase of Expo's relatively short but brilliant operational life."

Mr. Winters noted that Expo had far surpassed all expectations. "For planning purposes, it was estimated that as of Sunday night, May 28, there would have been just over 4,300,000 visitors to Expo - whereas the actual number was more than 8 million - and I am pleased to say that the total revenues collected by Expo to date amount to more than \$56,200,000," he announced.

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#### TEST MANPOWER SURVEY IN NWT

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will undertake a trial manpower survey throughout the Northwest Territories this June. Its purpose is to test methods of collecting information on the labour force that, it is hoped, will help the Department in job placement, the development of education programmes and the promotion of industrial growth.

Some 5,000 persons at five centres south of Great Slave Lake (Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, and Rocher River), and at Coppermine, on the Arctic coast, will be questioned regarding their education, their employment records and related subjects.

If the survey proves successful, other regions of the Northwest Territories will be surveyed in the following years, enabling the Department to build up a complete manpower inventory of the North.

Although work on the survey has been under way for many months, actual enumeration started on June 12. Interviewing is being done by people from the communities concerned specially trained as enumerators and employed by the Department for the purpose.

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#### NFB FILM ACADEMY NOMINEE

*Helicopter Canada*, the first wide-screen full-length film ever shot entirely from a helicopter, won an Academy Award nomination from Hollywood recently. The film, produced by Canada's National Film Board in conjunction with the Centennial Commission, involved 542 hours and 15,000 miles of flying, and the shooting of 131,000 feet of film, over a period of 18 months.

## ESKIMO ART COUNCIL FORMED

Nine representatives of the arts in Canada who had accepted the invitation of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Arthur Laing, to form an Eskimo Art Council, met for the first time in Ottawa on June 5. "The Eskimo Art Council will assist Eskimo art-producing co-operatives to maintain their high standards of quality," said Mr. Laing. "Members will appraise new art forms and advise on selection and pricing of the annual graphic art collections. Eskimo art and fine crafts approved by the Council will bear its stamp, or a registered tag, as a guarantee of authenticity to the buying public."

### COUNCIL MEMBERS

Members of the new Council are: Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, Acting Director of the Vancouver Art Gallery; George Swinton, head of the Fine Arts Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Mrs. Alma Houston, of the Fine Arts Division, Canadian Arctic Producers, Ottawa; M.F. Feheley, head of TDF Artists, Toronto; George Elliott, Vice President, Maclaren Advertising Company, Toronto; Jacques Folch-Ribas, architect and town planner, Montreal; Jean-Noel Poliquin, President of the Sculptors Association of Quebec, Montreal; Alex Colville, Canadian artist, New

Brunswick; James Houston, design consultant, Steuben Glass, New York. The Council members serve without fee.

### HISTORY OF COUNCIL

The first advisory group on Eskimo art was formed in 1959 at the request of the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative; its members were available to advise the artists on standards, price and policy. Two years later a Canadian Eskimo Art Committee was formed.

The rapid expansion of interest in Eskimo art in recent years has created the need for a formal Eskimo Art Council. The newly-formed group is larger, has more explicit terms of reference and more extensive financial support.

The Eskimo Art Council will meet from time to time to appraise new art forms, advise on the selection and pricing of annual collections of Eskimo graphic art, and advise the Minister on matters relating to Eskimo art and fine crafts. Its seal of approval on Eskimo prints is a guarantee of authenticity and an assurance to buyers that the art has met high critical standards. Authentic Eskimo soapstone sculpture carries a registered tag with a black and white igloo design. Genuine Eskimo fine crafts are identified by the blue and gold kayak tag.

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## SILVER CONTROL EXTENDED

Mr. R.H. Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that export control had been extended to cover silver coin, wrought and unwrought silver and silver alloy, chemicals, salts and compounds of silver, and silver and silver-alloy scrap, to all destinations including the United States.

The Minister indicated that the extension of this control had been necessitated by abnormal movements of the materials mentioned in trade following recent action by the United States. He said the control was not intended to interfere with normal commercial shipment of these materials, for which export permits would be made available.

A general permit will also be available to permit the export of silver coinage, not in excess of \$5 in value, in the personal possession of individual travellers leaving Canada.

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## IMMIGRATION HIGHEST IN DECADE

According to the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, more than nine million immigrants have entered Canada since Confederation. Including the 1966 total of 194,743, in the past 100 years Canada has admitted 9,139,567 immigrants. The figure for 1966 represents a 33 per-

cent increase over the 1965 total of 146,758 and is the highest number since the postwar peak period of 1957. The increase for 1966 is not attributable to an upsurge from any one particular country or a small group of countries, since an increase has been recorded from nearly all countries.

### COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE AND BIRTH

Immigrants from Britain and Ireland in 1966 numbered 65,065 and represented 33.4 per cent of the total immigration to Canada during the year. Other large groups came from Italy (31,625, representing 16.2 per cent of the total) the United States (17,514, representing 9 per cent), Germany (9,263, representing 4.8 per cent), Portugal (7,930, representing 4 per cent), France (7,872, representing 4 per cent), and Greece (7,174, representing 3.7 per cent).

Of the 1965 immigrants, approximately 37 per cent were born in Commonwealth countries or in the Republic of Ireland; 21 per cent were born in Italy or Greece; 7.3 per cent in the United States; 8.3 per cent in Germany, France or The Netherlands; 5.5 per cent in Spain or Portugal; and 3.4 per cent in Poland or Yugoslavia.

### OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

The total movement for 1966 was divided almost equally between entrants into the labour force and non-workers. Just over half (50.9 per cent) of the immigrants declared that they would enter the labour

force; the rest were wives, children and other dependents or retired persons. Of the workers, 26.1 per cent were classed as professional and managerial, 3.2 per cent were in agricultural occupations, 8.8 per cent in service occupations, 34.3 per cent in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 16.7 per cent in clerical, commercial and financial occupations and 7.7 per cent were general labourers. As in previous years, Ontario absorbed by far the highest proportion of arrivals, 55 per cent; Quebec was second with 20 per cent, followed by British Columbia 13 per cent, Prairie Provinces 9.5 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 2 per cent.

#### AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Male immigrants exceeded females by 5,955. Among men, those aged 25-29 made up the largest group totalling 18,328. For women, the 20-24 age group was the largest and totalled 18,738. In the single category, males exceeded females in all age groups up to 40 years. Females exceeded males in the married category by 1,954, in the widowed category by 3,001 and in the divorced or separated category by 348. Of all persons arriving in 1966 who were 15 years of age or over, 56 per cent were married, 39.5 per cent were single and 4.5 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.

As in recent years, the tendency of immigrants to travel by air continued throughout 1966 when 126,155, or 64.8 per cent, elected to fly to Canada. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of immigrants travelling by air since 1958 when 31.6 per cent of the immigrants were admitted at airports.

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#### NEW NRC LIBRARY FUNCTION

The National Research Council is taking action to ensure that the world's literature resources in the medical and health sciences are readily available to Canadians.

The Council has assigned this responsibility to the National Science Library of Canada, a division of NRC, which will serve as the national centre for scientific and technical publications in the medical and health sciences. This new assignment enlarges the library's present function of meeting the information needs of the scientific, engineering and industrial communities of Canada.

The library will expand its existing services by providing reference and bibliographical services in the medical and health sciences, co-ordinate and support the acquisition of publications in these areas and provide leadership in medical library practice, research and education.

These steps are designed to overcome a critical lack of medical and health literature in Canadian libraries and ensure the acquisition of new literature published in Canada and elsewhere in the world. They will enable the library to meet the literature demands of Canada's growing programme of education, practice and research in medicine and related health fields.

#### CANADA-U.S. PARKS DISCUSSED

Officials of Canadian and United States national parks services met in Ottawa last week to hold the first of what is expected to be annual joint meetings to discuss areas of common concern. Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, Edward A. Hummel, Assistant Director of the U.S. National Park Service, and Theodor R. Swem, Assistant Director of Co-operative Activities in the U.S. National Park Service, visited the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for two days to discuss the planning, development and general operation of national parks.

The U.S. officials met with Senior Assistant Deputy Minister John A. MacDonald, Parks Branch Director J.R.B. Coleman, and Assistant Directors John I. Nicol, Alex. J. Reeve, and Peter H. Bennett.

It was agreed that similar meetings would be held annually alternating between locations in Canada and the U.S. The formation of a sub-committee to study problem areas in more detail was also agreed on.

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#### AECL SPACE STUDY RESULTS

A six-man team led by Dr. Hugh Carmichael, head of the General Physics Branch at the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, is making an invaluable contribution to the exploration of the forces present in space.

Canadian stations relay data to space-research institutions and agencies throughout the world. Equipment developed by the AECL group is helping unlock the secrets of space in regions as remote as Siberia and Antarctica.

Among the group's other accomplishments are the development of a cosmic-ray intensity monitor of advanced design and assistance to the United States, the Soviet Union, Mexico and Bolivia in the building and installing of monitors of this type.

A mobile monitor contrived by this group can range from Arvida, Quebec, and Kapuskasing, Ontario, as far afield as Acapulco in Mexico and Maui in Hawaii, investigating the intensity of cosmic rays at various altitudes and geographical locations. The results of this research have added significantly to the growing body of literature on cosmic radiation and planetary space.

The AECL team has developed and improved instruments used in permanent stations and in the mobile laboratory. Simple, highly efficient monitors and automatic data-recording equipment have been produced, sometimes because the group was unable to obtain suitable devices elsewhere.

Data from the Deep River monitoring station have revealed new information concerning the inter-planetary magnetic field. AECL has been interested in cosmic rays since 1950. In 1957, continuous monitoring of cosmic-ray variations was begun as a contribution to the work of the International Geophysical Year.

## MORE RESTAURANTS FOR EXPO

A crash programme has been launched by officials of the Montreal World Exhibition to provide larger eating facilities for the steadily growing number of visitors. The original estimate, which called for facilities to feed 35 million people over the six-month period, has been revised to provide facilities for 60 million.

Four large restaurants are under construction to accommodate about 2,500 people. They will provide meals for under \$2 a person. All four should be operating by the middle of June. A fifth restaurant is under consideration.

## PAVILIONS HELPING OUT

In addition to the four restaurants now being built, the Belgian pavilion has added a snack bar and the Yugoslavian pavilion is planning to install one. In the Dutch pavilion, which had no eating facilities, a small restaurant is being built. Many other pavilions are enlarging their restaurants by extending them on to the terraces and sidewalks.

Officials of Expo '67 have estimated that the additional facilities could increase the total meal capacity by a third, compared to those available on opening day. When the new buildings are open, there will be 81 restaurants and 78 snack bars to accommodate the estimated 25-million extra visitors to the Montreal World Exhibition.

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## EXPORTS VERSUS IMPORTS

Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently expressed concern that, while Canada's foreign sales were booming, Canadian-made products were losing ground at home. "Canadians too often look abroad for sources of supply without first finding out if the goods and services are available in Canada," Mr. Winters told the closing session of "Operation Export", the major trade promotion drive of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

He pointed out that imports continued to grow nearly as rapidly as exports, despite the strong upsurge in Canada's foreign sales during previous months. "If Canada is to meet its growing obligations in the form of debt-servicing charges, aid to less-developed countries and the like, and at the same time move closer to overall external balance, our merchandise exports must expand at a significantly faster pace than imports," the Trade and Commerce Minister warned. "Basically, however, this calls for improved performance in foreign and domestic markets alike. While Canada's share of foreign markets has expanded in recent years, Canadian-made products have not been holding their own here at home."

## FORCE OF BUYING HABIT

Because of the heavy dependence by Canadians on foreign makes of many kinds of manufactured goods, there was, said Mr. Winters "a tendency, through force of habit, to continue to look abroad for many of the things which are now available from domestic

sources at economic prices". "This traditional propensity toward imported products is accentuated by our proximity to the production prowess and merchandising genius of the United States," he said. "Canadian subsidiaries of foreign companies are apt to find it expedient to obtain needed supplies through established foreign connections, often to the detriment of Canadian suppliers."

However, Mr. Winters added, "the need for more considered attention to the matter of supply sourcing extends well beyond the foreign-owned segment of the economy". To achieve proper recognition in the Canadian market required "not only an all-out effort at the production and selling end but also greater appreciation on the part of Canadian buyers of the contribution their decisions can make to Canada's economic development", he said.

The Minister listed some of the steps the Government had taken to expand Canada's exports: (1) the setting of a \$11.25 billion centennial export target; (2) direct correspondence with Canada's exporters to obtain their support for this goal; (3) the establishment of the Export Advisory Council; (4) the expansion of the Export Credits Insurance Act; (5) the ESP programme; and "Operation Export".

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## LABOUR FORCE

Employment in Canada increased by 36,000 during March and April, to a total of 7,125,000. This increase was somewhat smaller than is normal for the time of year. Unemployment declined seasonally by 35,000 during the month, dropping from 400,000 to 365,000. The total labour force showed no change.

The labour force at 7,490,000 in April was 242,000 or 3.3 percent higher than the figure recorded last year. Employment was up 175,000, and unemployment 67,000 over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment, at 7,125,000, increased by 36,000 during March and April. The decline of 21,000 during the month in the Prairie region was mainly among part-time workers. Increases occurred in all other regions except British Columbia where there was little change.

Substantial gains in employment from April 1966 were recorded in community, business and personal service (122,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (52,000), and manufacturing (31,000). There were relatively small declines in employment in farming and construction over the year. In other industries, the year-to-year changes were not significant.

Employment of women rose from 2,119,000 to 2,221,000, or 4.8 per cent, from April 1966 to April 1967. The increase in employment of men in the same period was 1.5 per cent, as the total rose from 4,831,000 to 4,904,000.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment declined by 35,000 to 365,000 during March and April, with 22,000 of this decrease oc-

curring in Quebec. The unemployment estimate for April was 67,000 higher than that shown a year earlier.

Of the total number of unemployed, 245,000, or about two-thirds, had been unemployed for less than four months. Of the remainder, 85,000 had been unemployed for four to six months and 35,000 for seven months or more.

The unemployment total of 365,000 in April represented 4.9 per cent of the labour force, compared to 4.1 per cent in April 1966 and 5.3 per cent in April 1965. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in April 1967 was 3.9 per cent.

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### ATLANTIC AIR SURVEY

The Department of Transport and other Canadian aviation groups will participate in a nine-month international survey beginning in July, of the accuracy of aerial navigation across the North Atlantic. The survey will have an important bearing on deciding whether the minimum lateral separation required by today's jet aircraft safely can be reduced.

Aircraft will be detected by radar from strategically-placed ocean vessels and from radar based at Gander, Newfoundland, and Kilkee, Ireland. Flight logs will be analyzed, and the results are expected to indicate how far jet flights are likely to stray from their charted courses.

In addition to the Department of Transport, other Canadian participants will include the Royal Canadian Air Force, Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines, the Canadian Airline Pilots' Association and the Canadian Airline Navigators' Association.

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The survey is being conducted by the North Atlantic Systems Planning Group, formed two years ago by the International Civil Aviation Organization, which consists of six member states working in co-operation with the International Air Transport Association and international associations of airline pilots and navigators.

Canada's role, in addition to co-ordination and planning, is to design and produce the reporting forms which will be used, and to establish an analysis team whose membership will include representatives of other co-operating Canadian groups.

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### PAN-AM GAMES STAMP

Mr. Jean-Pierre Côté, Postmaster General, has announced that a Canada Post Office stamp will be released on July 19 to commemorate the Pan-American Games that will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, from July 22 to August 7.

The 5-cent stamp in red and white, will be large in size and horizontal in format. A track athlete in action is flanked on the lower right by the words *Jeux Panaméricains* divided on three lines; a similar treatment is used for the words "Pan-American Games" at the upper left. A reproduction of the 1967 Games symbol appears at the bottom right corner. The Canadian Bank Note Company is producing 25 million Pan-American Games stamps.

The Pan-American Games have particular significance in 1967, as they constitute a major event in a nation-wide programme celebrating Canada's hundredth birthday. The Duke of Edinburgh will take part in the opening ceremonies.