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GROWTH OF TERRITORIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In his opening address on January 16 to the twentieth session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, held in Ottawa, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Gordon Robertson, spoke in part as follows:

"...It is only about nine years since the Council was established in essentially its present form. Before that, for a great many years, it was made up entirely of appointed members, most of them officials. In a sense however, this Council has a tradition which runs back at least to 1872, when the first Council of the Northwest Territories was established by federal legislation. That early Council, which met first in Winnipeg and later in Regina, was in practice primarily concerned with the Government of the Western plains before the formation of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Since that early time, the creation of new provinces and territories, and the extension northwards of some of the provincial boundaries, has changed the area for which the Council is responsible to what it is today.

IDEA OF A NEW TERRITORY

"During the life of the present Council, we may see this historical process continue. As many of you know, the question of establishing a new 'Territory of Mackenzie' was discussed at the final meeting of the third Council in Resolute Bay last July. At that time, members supported the idea in principle, and made a number of very helpful preliminary suggestions

about the boundaries and initial organization of the proposed new Territory. This same subject will, I am sure, be a major concern for this Council and a matter to which it may be desirable to direct some early attention.

TERRITORIES ACT

"The Council of the Northwest Territories draws its authority from the Northwest Territories Act, which is of course a federal statute. Accordingly, we do not in theory enjoy precisely the same autonomous position as a province. Our autonomy as well as our responsibilities under the Act are nevertheless substantial. The Commissioner in Council has essentially the same legislative authority as a provincial legislature, and the Commissioner and Territorial administration have essentially the same powers and functions as a provincial government except, in each case, for matters affecting resources other than game, and certain rights to borrow money. Most important, this Council has the 'power of the purse' as far as territorial expenditures and direct taxation are concerned. At this session, for example, the annual appropriation ordinance will be introduced for your consideration, and I have no doubt that it will receive your close scrutiny.

"Aside from taxation, the most important source of revenue available for territorial purposes is the five-year financial agreement with the Federal Government. This is analogous to the tax-rental agreements and other finan-

(Over)

cial arrangements made between the Federal Government and the provinces. The current arrangement will expire on March 31, 1962. A committee in Ottawa is now giving preliminary consideration to the terms of a new agreement, which will be presented to this Council for consideration at a later session.

FINANCIAL GROWTH

"While the legislative authority of the Council has not changed materially for many years, it is startling to reflect on the way that our scale of operations has grown. In the fiscal year 1952-53, for example, our revenues were about \$660,000, and our expenditures about \$430,000. Seven years later in 1959-60, our income had increased to almost \$2.75 million, and our expenditures were up more than five times, to \$2,270,000. The estimates to be considered at this session envisage an expenditure of almost \$4 million. All these figures exclude disbursements made initially by the Territories but subject to later reimbursement by the Federal Government.

"There are a number of underlying reasons for this steady rise in our budget. One is the growth of our population, which has increased by about 40 per cent over the past ten years. The 1951 census showed the Northwest Territories with just over 16,000 people; estimates for 1960 indicate that there are now about 22,000 residents. While the numbers involved are relatively small, this is a faster rate of increase than occurred in any of the provinces to the south.

"Another underlying factor has been the financial agreements with the Federal Government, under which the Council has received increased grants, and accepted larger financial commitments.

NEW SERVICES PLANNED

"Finally, it has been accepted, both by the Council and, I think, by most of the people of the Territories, that an attempt should be made, as far as our resources permit, to provide services and facilities appropriate to modern needs in the north. This is where much of the money has gone. Those who serve on this Council, like members of responsible legislatures everywhere, are faced with difficult choices between the extension of urgently needed services, and the limited capacity of the taxpayers to meet the costs involved!

"The most fundamental of these services is education. In my opinion, the greatest single accomplishment of the last two Councils, in co-operation with the federal agencies and school districts concerned, has been the creation of a modern school system for the Territories.

"At present, 4,870 children are enrolled in our schools, including the school districts in Yellowknife. In 1955, the total was just over 2,000. We have now reached the point where over 60 per cent of Eskimo children, and vir-

tually all children of other backgrounds, can go to school.

"Much of the increase is, of course, accounted for by Indian and Eskimo children, whose education is the financial responsibility of the Federal Government. However, the largest single group of children - almost 2,000 of them this year - are the financial responsibility of this Council, and their numbers have increased by 90 per cent over 1955. It is interesting that the number of Indian children in our schools has grown at a slower rate than this.

SCHOOL PROBLEM UNSOLVED

"One might think from the statistics that the construction phase of the education programme is almost over, but I can hold out no such encouraging prospect. We still have to provide for the remaining Eskimo children and for the rising population. Beyond this, our schools still have an unusual proportion of their students in the lower grades. As these children move through school, expanded facilities will be needed. It is estimated that to meet all these requirements, our system will have to be extended by an average of about 10 per cent a year for the foreseeable future. I need hardly add that this is a very high rate of increase and that the costs can be expected to be substantial.

"As organized communities develop in the Territories, part of the responsibility for education will be assumed by local school boards, as in Yellowknife and in most of the provinces. In this context, it is encouraging to note the action being taken by the Roman Catholic ratepayers at Hay River to organize a Separate School District there. In Yellowknife, plans have been prepared for a new school building for the Separate School District No. 2, and the Council will be asked to consider providing funds to allow construction to start in 1961. The school plans provide for four classrooms, a science room, a home economics room and a library.

NORTHERN EDUCATION COSTLY

"The education programme is expensive for our taxpayers, even though the cost is shared at other levels of government. Problems of financing schools are not, of course, confined to the Territories; throughout Canada, provinces and municipalities are finding it very difficult to raise the sums required to meet their growing educational commitments. Our problems are, however, increased by our great distances, and the relatively small and scattered population which we have to serve.

"While our costs in many ways are heavy, we are exceedingly fortunate in our co-operative federal-territorial system, not only because it spreads the cost burden, but also because this arrangement makes it possible to provide facilities in many centres which could not otherwise be adequately served. Beyond this,

our great strength is that we have in the Territories a school system which gives the same facilities to children of our three main racial groups. The North must not become a place where anyone feels that race has narrowed his horizons or set him apart. Our school system is a major influence in producing a sense of equality and mutual respect, and in preparing all our children for the changes and the opportunities they will meet as they grow older.

"The other programmes undertaken by the Territorial government to provide services and facilities to our people are reflected in the estimates. As many of you know, they involve community services, health, welfare, and a wide range of related activities. Later in the session, there will, of course be opportunities to discuss in detail any points which members of the Council wish to raise.

TERRITORIAL RESOURCES

"Resource development in the Territories is not one of the assigned responsibilities of this Council. We are, however, closely concerned with this subject, since our activities must reflect and complement the activities of private companies and of the Federal Government in bringing new resources into production. For this reason, I am sure that we all welcomed the announcement by the Governor General in the Speech from the Throne last November that the Federal Government will commission a detailed location survey for the Great Slave Lake Railway, and the announcement by the Minister of Transport in the House of Commons last month that the Government has decided to commence building, after the survey, a railroad along the co-called Western route.

"It therefore seems clear that the mineral deposits at Pine Point will come into production within the next four or five years. This, in turn, means a new town for the Territories with a population which, according to preliminary estimates, may go as high as two thousand people. Aside from the mine, a railhead on Great Slave Lake should, through improved service and lower costs, stimulate the economy of the whole Mackenzie District. This is, in short, a tremendous step forward for the Territories. It is now something over five years since I, on behalf of this Council, recommended the construction of the railway in a brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. I am sure the Council will share my gratification that this project seems at last to be moving forward.

"Since our meeting in Resolute last July, two other milestones in transportation development have been passed. Last autumn, the new Great Slave Highway to Yellowknife was opened for traffic. At the other side of the Territories, the ice-breaker 'John A. Macdonald' completed successfully her maiden voyage to the Arctic. It has often been said that trans-

portation is the key to northern development, and the evidence of progress over the past few months is most encouraging.

OIL AND GAS

"Through 1960, interest in the oil and gas potential of the Territories remained strong. The long-term character of the investigations now being undertaken is perhaps not generally appreciated. This is not a one, two, or even five year phenomenon. Since major oil and gas exploration began in 1957, the companies involved have invested about \$30 million in northern exploration. Between now and 1970, present indications are that over \$300 million will be spent, and the total may go far beyond this. These estimates include expenditures in the Yukon, but it seems likely that by far the greater part of the money will be spent on investigations in the Northwest Territories. During the present winter, about eighteen exploratory wells will be drilled across the north of Canada.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

"In my opening address to the July session of the Council, I spoke about the health needs of the Territories, and particularly about the appalling incidence of infant mortality in Eskimo communities. This situation has a number of causes, of which inadequate housing is probably the most important. To help meet this problem, a new programme has been devised to provide, through the Eskimo loan fund, long-term low-interest advances to Eskimos for the construction of approved accommodation. These loans will be supplemented by modest subsidies and should, over the next few years, enable many Eskimos to improve their housing standards. I should perhaps make it clear that this is not primarily a relief programme; it is designed to enable Eskimos to buy houses at prices which they can afford to pay. Since the buyers cannot afford to pay very much, the houses will not be very elaborate, but they will be a tremendous improvement on the accommodation now being used.

NWT BROADCASTING

"In my opening address at Resolute, I spoke also on the plans of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for new stations at Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, and for a shortwave service which would cover the whole of the Territories. The station at Inuvik went on the air as scheduled on Grey Cup Day last November, and I understand that the coverage is even better than was first expected. The new shortwave service is also in operation, and is providing for the first time Canadian broadcasts to large areas of the Territories which are beyond the range of the standard-band stations.

"It was hoped that the station at Frobisher Bay would also be on the air by the end of the year. This target proved over-optimistic, but

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UAR

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. R.A.D. Ford as Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. Mr. Ford, who is at present Ambassador to Yugoslavia, succeeds Mr. Arnold Smith of Toronto, whose appointment as Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was announced earlier. The appointment of Mr. Ford's successor will be announced later.

Mr. Ford was born in Ottawa on January 8, 1915, and was educated at the University of Western Ontario and Cornell University. He was appointed to the History Department of Cornell University in 1938 and served there until he joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940. He was named third secretary at Rio de Janeiro in 1941 and in 1946 was appointed second secretary to the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. Later, the same year, Mr. Ford went to Moscow for a few months. He returned to London as first secretary in 1947. In 1951 he was appointed chargé d'affaires a.i. at Moscow and upon his return to Ottawa in 1954 he became head of the Department's European Division. He was appointed Ambassador to Colombia in January 1957 and Ambassador to Yugoslavia in December 1958.

During the course of his professional career, Mr. Ford has maintained a lively interest in the field of linguistics and literature. He is the author of "A Window On The North", for which he was awarded the Governor General's Medal for Poetry in 1956, and other poems. He has also translated into English poetry from the French, Portuguese, and Russian languages.

CO-OP EXPERT TO LAGOS

The appointment has been announced under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme of the Reverend N.H. MacKenzie of Toronto as adviser to the Government of Nigeria on the future development of co-operatives in that country. To undertake this assignment, he has been granted leave-of-absence by the Board of Overseas Missions of the United Church of Canada.

Dr. MacKenzie, who arrived in Lagos on January 26, will remain in Nigeria for one year. He will concentrate on fostering leadership in the co-operative movement in the Western Region, and will undertake research work into certain aspects of its organization and practice. In addition, he will supervise and conduct field work, establish refresher courses for co-operative workers, especially at the village level, and will also act as adviser to the principal of the Co-Operatives College at Ibadan.

Dr. MacKenzie was born in China where he received his early education. He is a graduate

of Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges of the University of Toronto and also studied at the Ontario Agricultural College. While on the staff of St. Francis Xavier University, he carried out extension work both in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. From 1944 he carried out missionary work for the United Church of Canada both in China and India, where he was concerned with promoting adult literacy, co-operatives, public health, etc. in the villages. Dr. MacKenzie has published a number of pamphlets on adult education and credit unions in both the Chinese and Hindi languages.

CONSUMER CREDIT IN NOVEMBER

Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of November 1960 amounted to \$1,218,900,000, a drop of 1.1 per cent from \$1,232,300,000 at the end of October and a rise of 5.6 per cent from \$1,154,700,000 at the end of November 1959. Balances outstanding on consumer goods amounted to \$836,600,000 at the end of the month, compared to \$840 million a month earlier and \$815,600,000 a year earlier, and on commercial goods \$382,300,000 versus \$392,300,000 and \$339,100,000.

Cash loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act at the end of November amounted to \$530,500,000, virtually unchanged from \$540,900,000 at the end of October, and up 14.7 per cent from \$471,100,000 at the end of November 1959. Accounts receivable held by department stores at the end of the month totalled \$327,700,000 as compared to \$313,300,000 a month earlier and \$281,200,000 a year earlier.

MEXICAN BUILDING EXHIBIT

Mexican architecture of the past 4,000 years or more is displayed in all its richness and variety in an exhibit of 350 photographs that will be open for public viewing until the end of February at the National Museum of Canada.

His Excellency, Rafael de la Colina, Mexican Ambassador to Canada, opened the exhibit on January 24, when he presented the photographs to Harland Steele, Toronto, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, as a gift to the Canadian organization from Mexican architects.

The photographic display was prepared by the National Architects College of Mexico and the Society of Mexican Architects to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the Mexican Revolution. Fifty copies of the display are being presented to architectural bodies in many countries to make the Mexican contributions to architecture better known.

First showing of the photographs to the Canadian public was arranged by the Ottawa chapter, Ontario Association of Architects,

with the assistance of the National Museum of Canada. After the showing at the National Museum, a part of the exhibit will be selected for public display in other parts of Canada by the RAIC.

On the opening night of the exhibition, the National Museum presented a programme of Mexican films.

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BRIDLE TO ANKARA

The appointment of Mr. Paul A. Bridle as Ambassador to Turkey has been announced. He succeeds Mr. Benjamin Rogers of Vernon, British Columbia, who was appointed Deputy High Commissioner in London last August.

Mr. Bridle was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1914. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto. In 1941 he was commissioned in the Royal Canadian Navy and after overseas service he received his discharge as a lieutenant in 1945. He joined the Department of External Affairs in that year. His first assignment was with the former mission in St. John's, Newfoundland, where he was Acting High Commissioner at the time Newfoundland joined Confederation. In 1949 he was named first secretary at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Delhi. He returned to Ottawa in 1952 and in 1955 was named Canadian Commissioner to the International Supervisory Commission for Laos. After his service in Laos, he was appointed Minister Counsellor to Canada's Permanent Delegation to the North Atlantic Council in Paris. Before his present appointment as Ambassador to Turkey, he was attending the 1960 course of the Imperial Defence College in London.

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UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

Full-time university-grade enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges at December 1, 1960, was estimated at 114,000, larger by 11.8 per cent than the preceding year's comparable figure of 102,000, and was the largest percentage increase for any single year since 1946-47, when there was an influx of student veterans, according to advance figures, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that will be contained in the annual issue of "Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges".

The increase in enrolment was greatest in the four Western provinces (13.8 per cent to 32,200), followed by Quebec (12.8 per cent to 38,000), the Atlantic Provinces (10.4 per cent to 11,700), and Ontario (9.2 per cent to 32,100). The increase in enrolment of women (17.3 per cent) was higher than that for men (10.8 per cent).

The largest increases estimated by faculty were in library science (35.4 per cent), physical and health education (33.7 per cent), journalism (30.5 per cent), optometry (23.7

per cent), and physiotherapy and occupational therapy (21.1 per cent). Only four faculties showed decreases, led by law (8.5 per cent), fine and applied arts (4.2 per cent), forestry (3.5 per cent), and medicine (0.5 per cent). Enrolment in medicine (4,244) has shown small yearly decreases since 1956-57, when the figure was 4,944. Engineering enrolment showed a small increase of 3.3 per cent to 15,190.

Including enrolment at all affiliated institutions, the largest was the Université de Montréal with 14,950, followed by the University of Toronto (13,599), the University of British Columbia (12,683), Université Laval (9,847), McGill University (7,751), the University of Alberta (6,974), the University of Manitoba (6,278), and the University of Saskatchewan (5,391).

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MARITAL STATUS, 1959

The trend toward earlier marriage during the war and post-war period is reflected in the sharp rise in the proportion married in the age group 15-24 years, where the percentage increased from 8.0 in 1941 to 16.0 in 1959 for males and from 21.7 in 1941 to 34.2 in 1959 for females, according to annual estimates of the population by marital status, age and sex issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Other interesting features of these marital status estimates are the excess of married males over married females (largely owing to a preponderance of male immigrants whose wives had not yet joined them), and the large number of widows, as compared to widowers, in the population.

The estimated total population of Canada, excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, on June 1, 1959, and 17,408,000, of whom 11,600,000 or 66.6 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 5,858,500, of whom 1,795,700 or 30.7 per cent were single, 3,850,100 or 65.7 per cent were married, and 212,700 or 3.6 per cent were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females, 15 years of age and over, was 5,741,500, of whom 1,331,900 or 23.2 per cent were single, 3,816,100 or 66.5 per cent were married and 593,500 or 10.3 per cent were widowed or divorced.

Canada's total population, exclusive of Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1941, was 11,489,713, of whom 8,296,713 or 72.2 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The total number of males 15 years of age and over was 4,274,205, of whom 1,700,576 or 39.8 per cent were single, 2,396,633 or 56.1 per cent were married and 176,996 or 4.1 per cent were widowed or divorced. The females 15 years of age and over in 1941 numbered 4,022,508, of whom 1,327,678 or 33.0 per cent were single, 2,333,429 or 58.0 per cent were married and 361,401 or 9.0 per cent were widowed or divorced.

GROWTH OF TERRITORIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued from P. 3)

a licence for the station has been approved by the Board of Broadcast Governors and it now seems reasonably certain that broadcasts will begin this month.

"Some five years ago, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation undertook a programme to provide a good Canadian radio service in the north. The opening of the station at Frobisher Bay will complete this programme, as far as the Northwest Territories are concerned. I think that it is appropriate for me at this time to express our appreciation to the CBC, and especially to the personnel of the Northern Service, for the very fine job that they have done. Life in many parts of the Territories would be very different today without the radio service that is so quickly taken for granted.

"There are, of course, some regrets about the passing of the old community stations, of which CHAK in Aklavik was the last example. The regrets arise because of the opportunities which these stations offered for community participation and service. There are, however,

other opportunities for voluntary activities, and the enthusiastic response which the new community centres policy has received indicates that people are not slow to take advantage of them. I understand that curling rinks are being constructed, or at least discussed, in Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Simpson, and Inuvik, that a community hall is to be built in Tuktoyaktuk, and that the municipality of Yellowknife is planning improvements to the playing-field and playground under the programme...."

DIEFENBAKER SALUTES KENNEDY

Prime Minister Diefenbaker, sent the following telegram on January 20 to President Kennedy of the United States:

"As you take up the responsibilities of office in these challenging times I wish to send you on my personal behalf and in the name of the Canadian Government a warm expression of good wishes. I look forward to working with you in spirit of constructive co-operation for the peace of the world and for the continuance of friendly relations between our countries."

Other interesting features of these marital status estimates are the excess of married males over married females (largely owing to the preponderance of male immigrants whose wives had not yet joined them), and the large number of widows, as compared to widowers, in the population. The estimated total population of Canada, excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, on June 1, 1959, was 17,408,000, of whom 11,600,000 or 66.6 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 5,858,500, of whom 1,752,700 or 29.7 per cent were single, 3,850,100 or 65.7 per cent were married, and 255,700 or 4.3 per cent were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females 15 years of age and over was 5,549,500, of whom 1,317,900 or 23.7 per cent were single, 3,816,100 or 68.8 per cent were married, and 515,500 or 9.3 per cent were widowed or divorced. Canada's total population, exclusive of Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1961, was 11,489,713, of whom 7,713,073 or 67.2 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The total number of males 15 years of age and over was 4,274,202, of whom 1,700,376 or 39.8 per cent were single, 2,398,633 or 56.1 per cent were married, and 175,193 or 4.1 per cent were widowed or divorced. The female 15 years of age and over in 1961 numbered 4,022,308, of whom 1,227,678 or 30.8 per cent were single, 2,335,250 or 58.0 per cent were married, and 459,380 or 11.2 per cent were widowed or divorced.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT IN 1960

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