



Bulletin

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GIANT PRAIRIE FLOODWAY

The Red River Floodway, one of Canada's great excavation projects, will be opened formally on October 11 by the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Mr. J.J. Greene, and Manitoba's Premier Walter Weir.

The inauguration of the \$63-million federal-provincial project, which will be held at the intersection of the floodway channel and the Red River, south of St. Norbert in suburban Winnipeg, will be the culmination of five years of intensive work during which 100 million cubic yards of earth were removed, a massive \$10-million inlet control structure and allied outlet structure were built, 13 road and rail bridges constructed, and two trunk highways relocated. Major crossings were built for two aqueducts, 27 miles of dyking, a river - the Seine - diverted under the floodway by means of an inverted siphon and crossings made for oil and gas pipe-lines, six hydro transmission-lines and a major telephone-line.

The 100 million yards of excavation is 30 per cent greater than the volume of earth removed for the Canadian section of the St. Lawrence Seaway and is 40 per cent as great as that excavated for the Panama Canal.

The opening will take place six years, almost to the day, from the time that the then premier, Duff Roblin, and the then federal Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Walter Dinsdale, stripped the first sod from the floodway on October 6, 1962.

Flanked by construction equipment of the sort used on the floodway, Mr. Greene and Premier Weir will unveil two plaques on a 7-foot concrete cairn - one to commemorate the opening and the other bearing statistics of the project.

The \$63.2-million floodway has a channel length

of 25.4 miles. It is trapegoidal in shape, with a base width of 380 to 540 feet, a top width of 700 to 1,000 feet and an average depth of 30 feet. The minimum depth of the channel is 24 feet and the maximum depth is 67 feet. The floodway also has a low-flow channel some 4 feet deep and 54 feet wide.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS

For citizens of Greater Winnipeg, the floodway represents a major form of insurance. In 1950, about 100,000 people had to flee the city to escape the rising waters, and 10,500 homes were inundated, as were 50 of the 63 schools.

Since then, a massive system of dykes and pumping stations has been built to help contain flood waters. The new floodway, together with this protective system, and with other control works on the Assiniboine River which feeds into the Red at Winnipeg, will give protection for a flood 60 per cent greater than that of 1950.

Since 1950, the Red has been above initial flood stage seven times. Two were serious threats. In 1956, it first appeared that another flood of even greater dimensions than that of 1950 was in the offing. Only through the fortuitous circumstances of good run-off and extremely favourable weather was the flood contained within the existing dyking system. In 1965, extensive emergency dyking had to be

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undertaken, and in 1966 a flood of major proportions took place, but construction of a major emergency dyking system and of secondary and tertiary levees held back the waters.

The massive floodway was paid for by the federal and provincial governments, with the federal government contributing 58.5 per cent of the total cost.

MUSEUM ARMISTICE DISPLAY

A display to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the armistice of the First World War will open at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa on November 9.

The exhibits will occupy 69 panels depicting Canada's role in the war from 1914 to 1918, and tracing the growth of the Canadian war machine from amateur beginnings to the achievements of the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

One of the show's highlights will be the Victoria Cross won by Lieutenant Alan McLeod, a young airman who was decorated at the age of 18. Lieutenant McLeod, a native of Stonewall, Manitoba who won the VC on March 27, 1918, recovered from his war wounds but died that November of influenza after returning home.

Pictures illustrating the response to recruiting, the opening of Valcartier Camp, the armada that carried the Canadian first contingent to Europe, and the Canadian camp at Salisbury Plains in England will be shown, as well as an edited version of the film *Fields of Sacrifice*, an award-winning film produced by Donald Brittain for the National Film Board.

One hundred veterans of the First World War from all branches of the Canadian Corps, who will be in Ottawa during Armistice weekend to take part in the various functions, will visit the exhibition on November 9.

INCENTIVES PROGRAMME CHANGES

In a recent statement in the House of Commons Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, announced major changes in the federal legislation governing the industrial incentives programme. These changes will affect both the designation of areas eligible for assistance as well as the incentives system.

To avoid any uncertainty on the part of industry, Mr. Marchand gave assurance that the new legislation would include transitional arrangements to protect the position of firms currently considering new development in the designated areas.

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS

Areas eligible for assistance are now designated under Part II of the Department of Industry Act. As previously announced, it is the Government's intention to create a new department in place of the various agencies that have dealt with different aspects of economic growth. Mr. Marchand indicated that in this legislation, which will be introduced shortly, basic principles would be established on which areas are to be designated either because em-

ployment is low in the area itself or because employment is low in the general region in which the area is located. This broader approach will initially be particularly important for the Maritimes.

If Parliament approves the proposed legislation, it will permit the extension of benefits to an additional three areas in the Atlantic region: Halifax, Saint John and Fredericton.

LEGISLATION NEXT YEAR

The present Area Development Incentives Act will terminate on March 31, 1971. Since major projects may take two years or so to come into operation, Mr. Marchand, said that it was the Government's intention to introduce new legislation early next year.

The Minister added: "This legislation will be based on a careful review of the whole incentive system. The review has already gone far enough for me to say that there will be some important changes. I hope we can avoid some features of the present system that have proved to be somewhat wasteful, and at the same time make the incentives more effective where they will do most good."

In the meantime, the incentives available under the present legislation will be paid to any new developments even if, for necessary reasons, the projects do not come into operation until after the terminal date provided for in the present legislation.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The population of Canada at July 1, 1968, was estimated as 20,772,000, an increase of 331,000 (1.6 per cent) since July 1, 1967. An increase of 391,000 (1.9 per cent) occurred in the 12-month period July 1, 1966 to July 1, 1967. About one-third of the decrease in population growth in the 1967-68 period, compared to the growth in the 1966-67 period, was owing to lower immigration, while fewer births and greater numbers of emigrants and deaths contributed almost equally to the remaining decrease.

Ontario's increase was the largest (from 7,167,000 to 7,321,000, a gain of 154,000 or 2.1 per cent). British Columbia gained 58,000, or 3.0 per cent, rising from 1,952,000 to 2,010,000; Quebec gained 57,000 or 1.0 per cent, increasing from 5,873,000 to 5,930,000; and Alberta gained 36,000 or 2.4 per cent. Both Newfoundland and Manitoba gained 7,000; New Brunswick gained 4,000; Saskatchewan, 3,000; Nova Scotia, 2,000 and Prince Edward Island, 1,000.

The final census count of June 1, 1966, was the starting-point for these estimates. To the provincial counts were added the births and immigrants by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt of family allowances.

On the basis of the elements of population growth prevailing in July, projected population at 2:30 p.m., September 11, as registered on the Canada Population Clock, was 20,839,152.

CANADIAN RELIEF TO NIGERIA

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced on September 30 that, in the interest of continuing the close co-operation between the Canadian Government and the Canadian Red Cross Society, he had invited Major-General A.E. Wrinch, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, to visit Ottawa on September 26 to discuss Canadian relief programmes in all parts of Nigeria. General Wrinch had just returned from Europe where he had studied the Nigerian operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the sister Red Cross societies participating in the relief of suffering in the area of conflict.

Mr. Sharp explained the basic considerations behind the Government's policy on Nigerian relief. Canada has maintained the closest relations with Nigeria since it became independent in 1960 and recognizes the government at Lagos as the only Nigerian Government. The Canadian Government and people, he declared, had been "deeply distressed" by the civil war particularly by the suffering of civilians. The Canadian Government nonetheless respects the fact that this was a civil war and had no intention of intervening in Nigeria's internal affairs. It had also taken note of the views of the African states, expressed in the resolution of the Algiers meeting of the Organization of African Unity Heads of State. However, Mr. Sharp said, Canada was deeply concerned with the humanitarian problem of supplying food and other relief to those in need, and in helping if possible, to see that relief reached those who needed it most. The Canadian Government deeply regretted that it had not been possible for the parties to reach arrangements that would permit relief supplies in the amounts required to be sent to the affected areas.

General Wrinch and the Minister exchanged

views as to how Canada might contribute most effectively in meeting the immediate needs as well as those that might arise in the future. General Wrinch said that in view of the limited response to the public appeal made by the Nigeria-Biafra Relief Fund of Canada, neither the Fund nor the Canadian Red Cross was able to meet the request of the International Committee of the Red Cross for an aircraft to participate in the International Red Cross's relief operations.

AIRCRAFT AND CREW

Following the discussion, Mr. Sharp said that the Government was prepared to facilitate these relief operations by providing a Canadian Forces *Hercules* aircraft and crew to the Canadian Red Cross for participation as soon as practicable in relief operations in areas under the control of the Nigerian Government.

The Minister and General Wrinch also discussed the arrangements for the shipment and distribution of the remainder of the \$1-million worth of food aid which the Government had made available to the International Red Cross for use in Nigeria. The next shipment, which will begin loading in Halifax on October 13, will consist of 2,500 tons of dried, salted fish provided by the Canadian Government, together with 650 tons of supplies contributed by Canadian voluntary agencies and 20 tons contributed by the government of British Columbia. Arrangements were agreed upon that would facilitate the International Red Cross's distribution of Canadian Government relief supplies in all areas of Nigeria in which the International Red Cross is operating. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 23, Nos. 31, P. 3, dated July 31, and 33, P. 3, dated August 14.)

SALE OF PLUTONIUM TO FRANCE

Arrangements have been approved by the Governments of Canada and France for the sale of Canadian plutonium to France.

In a statement to the House of Commons on September 30, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said that officials of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique had been discussing the possibility of such an agreement for some time. Mr. Sharp said that the Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique had done intensive research in plutonium-burning, fast-breeder, nuclear-power reactors, but that France was not able to meet all its requirements. Canada, on the other hand, did not use all the plutonium it produced, he said, and "discussions between the French Commissariat and AECL on the possible supply of plutonium from Canada, therefore, came as a natural outcome of the collaboration between the two government agencies".

PEACEFUL PURPOSES

The Minister continued:

"It is a long-standing policy of the Canadian Government that nuclear materials be exported from Canada for peaceful purposes only. With the full agreement of the French Government, it has been decided that the plutonium which will be used in the French civil nuclear programme will be transferred to France under the provisions of the agreement between Canada and the European Atomic Energy Community, of which France is, of course, a member. This agreement provides for the application of EURATOM safeguards and for procedures whereby Canada may obtain assurance that the Community's safeguards-and-control system is satisfactory and effective for any material transferred under the agreement from Canada to the member states of EURATOM. The role is fully compatible with Canada's signature of the test-ban treaty and of the NPT.

"I should also like to point out that the agree-

ment concluded between Canada and India in 1963 regarding the construction of a nuclear-power station in Rajasthan, India, similar to the Douglas Point nuclear-power station, provided for reciprocal bilateral safeguards on the Rajasthan and Douglas Point nuclear-power stations and any special nuclear materials produced in them. The Government of India has, therefore, been consulted regarding the safeguards arrangements to be applied on transfers to France of plutonium produced in the Douglas Point nuclear-power station."

TEAM AIDS CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES

A four-man team arrived recently in Vienna to assist specially-qualified Czechoslovak refugees in Austria who might wish to come to Canada.

Brought together under Government initiative were J.D. Babbitt of the National Research Council; Mr. G. Gagnon of the Department of Manpower and Immigration; Dr. Andrew Rossos from the Centre for Russian and Eastern European Languages, Toronto; and Dr. Arnold Walter, former head of the Conservatory of Music, Toronto.

The team will benefit from the many offers of assistance that have been made to the Government by public and private organizations and individuals in Canada. The members of the group specialize in various fields and will assist in the counselling work being done by Canadian immigration officers in Vienna.

The arrival in Canada on September 15 of 203 Czechoslovak refugees brought the total to 267. By September 19, 528 Czechoslovak refugees had arrived in Canada and new applications are being received daily.

CANADA COUNCIL PRIZES

The Toronto pianist Glenn Gould and the Montreal essayist Jean Le Moyne have received this year's Molson Prizes from the Canada Council, which are awarded for outstanding achievement in the arts, social sciences and humanities.

The prizes, worth \$15,000 each, were presented recently by Canada Council Chairman Jean Martineau during an informal reception at the Country Club in Aylmer, Quebec. In a brief ceremony Mr. Martineau said that Glenn Gould had expanded "the frontiers of musical expression" and paid tribute to the role of Jean Le Moyne as an essayist and thinker.

One of Canada's highest tokens of recognition for cultural achievement, the Molson Prizes were created in 1963 by a gift of \$600,000 to the Canada Council from the Molson Foundation. Recipients, usually two each year, are selected by a committee appointed by the Canada Council. Previous winners were: Arthur Erickson, Anne Hébert, Marshall McLuhan (1967); Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, Hugh MacLennan (1966); Jean Gascon, Frank Scott (1965); Donald Creighton and Alain Grandbois (1963).

CANADA-MEXICO QUARANTINE PACT

A quarantine reciprocity arrangement has been concluded by Canada and Mexico. Effective September 15, 1968, travellers between Canada and Mexico are no longer required to show evidence of immunization against smallpox if they have been resident for the previous 14 days in either Canada or Mexico or any other area free of smallpox.

The agreement marks a milestone in the quarantine protective services of North America. Although the World Health Organization reported a total of 119,000 cases of smallpox in the world last year, none of these occurred on the North American continent. Canada has been free from smallpox for several decades, as has the United States. The last case of smallpox in Mexico was reported in 1951.

The Canadian Quarantine Service, operated by the Medical Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, will continue to perform quarantine inspection for travellers arriving in Canada from other areas.

STAMPS AND EDUCATION

The Education through Stamps pavilion at the Man and His World exhibition in Montreal is attracting philatelists from all over the world.

Under the flag of the United Nations and the flags of the 122 member nations, collectors gather to exchange stamps and admire exhibits of rare series.

On the upper level of the pavilion is an exhibit on loan from the Chicago Philatelic Club, shown by courtesy of the Union Philatélique de Montréal. It consists of 36 autographed montages, including complete autographed series by King Edward VIII and the late President Roosevelt.

Another display attracting wide attention is on loan from the Musée Saint-Charles Borromée of Sherbrooke, Quebec. It is part of a rare Limoges china dinnerware set. Precious stamps are embedded in the chinaware.

There is a "trading-post" in the pavilion for the exchange of stamps, "The collectors gather here, especially on weekends, to look over each other's stock," Pierre Gervais, the pavilion manager, says. "They come from all corners of the world."

ESSAY CONTEST

To stimulate the interest of young people, a contest is being sponsored by the pavilion, which has invited students to write 250 words in English or French telling why they collect stamps and how it helps their education.

The winners will be awarded a centenary album, autographed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Postmaster-General, Eric Kierans. Second and third prizes also will be awarded.

There are 44 nations participating at Man and His World in Montreal, more than at any other exhibition anywhere this year.

NEW NAME FOR EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

The External Aid Office, administering agency of Canada's development assistance programmes since 1960, has become the Canadian International Development Agency, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced. Its chief executive, Director-General Maurice F. Strong, is designated President and the External Aid Board, the Government's senior advisory committee in this area, becomes the Canadian International Development Board. The change of title has been effected by Order in Council. CIDA, as was the case with the External Aid Office, will report to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

REASON FOR CHANGE

The Prime Minister forecast the change in a statement on May 29, 1968, when he said: "In order to stress the true objectives of our aid programme, we will change the name of the External Aid Office to Canadian International Development Agency." Mr. Sharp explained:

"Ten years ago, our aid programme was running at the level of \$73 million. Our Colombo Plan relationship with the nations of South and Southeast Asia was in its seventh year of growth and we had just begun our assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean with an allocation of \$3 million. We had not begun to help the English-speaking or French-speaking nations of Africa and we had no plan for Latin America. Our contributions to multilateral agencies were slightly more than \$6 million. Few opportunities existed for the international co-ordination of development assistance and the economic theories which have since become the guide-lines of this new science were then in a formative stage.

"Much has happened. This year's programme will run in excess of \$350 million, extended in an effective, co-ordinated form to the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. One dollar in seven will go to support the programmes of the World Bank, the development agencies of the United Nations and the newly-created regional lending institutions. The world has yet to fully appreciate the magnitude of the importance of the struggle against global poverty, but we...are pledged to play a full part. We plan to expand our assistance to a level equivalent to 1 per cent of our gross national product, and to ensure, by all the means at our disposal, that the resources we make available are applied with maximum impact to the growth problems of our partners in the third world.

NEW METHODS NECESSARY

"It is now realized that the attainment of this objective requires skills and techniques that were practically unknown ten years ago. Aid administration has become a profession, involving a knowledge of all the political, economic, social and cultural conditions that govern the efficient and effective transfer of resources from the industrialized countries to the developing nations.

"Although direct aid continues to be necessary

to meet emergency needs, it has been in many ways a short-term expedient, which does not provide a satisfactory basis for the relationship between rich and poor nations in the long run. 'Giveaway' programmes of aid must increasingly be supplemented by a much more complex and sophisticated set of arrangements in the fields of trade, investment, education, science and technology, designed to support and strengthen the self-help efforts and initiatives of the less-developed nations.

"In short, the activities in which we are involved in the name of civilization are no longer aid, with its connotations of handout and hand-up, but international development in the truest sense of partnership.

"The new name we have chosen for our administering agency reflects our dedication to this purpose."

CYPRUS FORCE REDUCED

At the request of the United Nations Secretariat, the size of Canada's peacekeeping force in Cyprus will be reduced this month.

The reduction, which will include the withdrawal of the 95-man reconnaissance squadron and a decrease in the strengths of the infantry battalion and the headquarters staff, will total 285 all ranks, from a strength of 872 to 587.

Returning to Canada during the regular October rotation are the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the reconnaissance squadron of the Fort Garry Horse, both of Calgary, and headquarters personnel. Replacing them will be the 3rd *Bataillon, Royal 22e Regiment*, CFB Valcartier, at reduced strength, and personnel for the headquarters staff.

The contingent is responsible for 550 square miles in the Kyrenia district, from Nicosia north to the Mediterranean coast.

Canadian troops have been engaged in peacekeeping operations in Cyprus since the UN contingent first went to the island in 1964. The Canadian troops have been rotated twice a year since that time.

STUDY OF CARIBOU PUBLISHED

Publication of the first comprehensive life-history of Canada's migratory barren-ground caribou, a 364-page monograph by Dr. John P. Kelsall of the Canadian Wildlife Service, was announced recently by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Concerned by the decline in numbers of these animals (from perhaps two to three million in primitive times to 672,000 in 1949, when the first census was made), the Canadian Wildlife Service and agencies co-operating with it began an intensive research programme into the life-history of the caribou.

Habitat, food habits, migration, predation and human use were investigated by a team led by

Dr. Kelsall from 1949, when the study began, to 1958. During this time, the number of caribou fell still further, to fewer than 300,000 in 1955.

CAUSES OF DECLINE

Excessive hunting and low calf "crops" having been identified as the chief causes of the decline, conservation measures, including hunting restrictions and a programme of education and persuasion developed by the Wildlife Service, were introduced. Cartoons explaining what had to be done to save the resource, produced in English and French and in Eskimo, Chipewyan syllabics, were distributed in thousands of copies to northern residents including school-children.

A third range-wide census in 1967 showed that the decline had stopped and that caribou numbers had, in fact, risen to 357,000.

In primitive times caribou provided the native peoples with almost everything they needed to support life: food, clothing, oil for light and heat, and bone and antlers for tools. Much of the past exploration and settlement of the North was possible only because the caribou provided fresh meat.

Today, the caribou is still of great social and economic importance to the North, even though it has greatly declined in numbers from earlier abun-

dance. Many Eskimos and Indians still live off the land, and caribou hunting helps them maintain an independent way of life.

CANADIAN HOSPITALS 1967

There were 1,277 general and allied special hospitals in Canada in 1967, an increase of four over the 1966 figure. During the same period, bed capacity rose by 3.0 per cent, to 141,000, and adult and child patient-days rose by 2.5 per cent, to 36,790,300, for an average daily patient-load of 100,900 in 1967. Provincial hospital insurance plans paid for 95.4 per cent of these patient-days (94.9 per cent in 1966).

In public hospitals, the average length of stay for adults and children dropped from 11.7 days in 1966 to 11.5 days in 1967, while paid hours of work a day rose from 13.4 to 13.9 and total employment in public hospitals rose by 7.4 per cent to more than 274,000 employees.

In 1967, revenue-fund income in public hospitals reached \$1,415,523,000, or \$38.48 for each patient (\$34.34 in 1966), while expenditures totalled \$1,480,489,000, or \$40.24 a day for each patient (\$36.06 in 1966).