



CANADA

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## INDIAN SHARE IN THE NATIONAL LIFE

Addressing the House of Commons on February 16 on the estimates of the Indian Affairs Branch, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, declared that "it is our bounden duty to ensure that Canadians of the Indian race are given the opportunity of sharing fully in the national life of this country". "This will be denied them," she added, "unless they are given the training, academic and technical, to fit them for our increasingly complex and highly industrialized economy... The estimates now before the committee (Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons) bear witness to our intention of accepting this obligation." Mrs. Fairclough then proceeded to support this claim in the following words:

"...Members will note that almost \$29 million, over 58 per cent of the total Indian Affairs appropriation, is proposed for educational purposes. This continued expansion of the Indian educational programme is reflected not only in the number of pupils receiving education but also in the scope of the courses which are being made available for Indian students. Preliminary reports indicate that the number of Indian pupils receiving an education has now reached the figure of approximately 42,500, of whom more than 10,000 are enrolled in non-Indian schools, universities, teachers' colleges, commercial and trade schools. The statistics for the year ended December 31, 1960, are not yet available,

but is anticipated that at the present rate of increase during the fiscal year 1961-62 pupils attending such institutions will number in excess of 11,500.

"In September 1960 a revision of teachers' salaries was approved. The increase in the requirements for teachers' salaries for the 1961-62 fiscal year, which is approximately 4 per cent higher than the current fiscal year, is to provide for this increased salary scale. The Department currently employs 1,351 teachers, of whom 123, or 9.1 per cent of the total teaching staff, are of Indian status. It is my hope that this percentage will steadily increase.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEES

"The programme of organizing education committees composed of Indian band members has continued a fairly rapid expansion. Last year I reported that 19 such committees were in existence. To date this number has increased to 25. These committees have been established in the following regions: in British Columbia, 6; in Alberta, 3; in Saskatchewan, 9; in Ontario, 5; in Quebec, 1; and in the Maritimes, 1.

"The Department awarded 18 new scholarships during the fiscal year 1960-61 to outstanding students, the total of which amounted to \$17,910, an increase of one in the number of awards and of \$3,600 in the total value.

(Over)



"Provision is made for the construction of 109 new classrooms, of which 40 are for the replacement of existing units, and 40 new staff units, with a total estimated cost of construction amounting to \$5,500,000. In addition, provision is made for financial contributions toward a share of the construction of provincial schools in connection with the joint education of Indian and non-Indian pupils in 26 localities. During the current year 15 agreements for joint education of Indian pupils have been completed, with government contributions totalling approximately \$1,100,000. The Department has now completed 98 agreements with various provincial and territorial school boards in connection with the joint education of Indian and non-Indian pupils.

"During the current fiscal year the programme of repairs and upkeep of Indian schools was accelerated and had the additional attraction of providing for more winter employment. It is expected that an amount of approximately \$483,000 will be expended by March 31, 1961, over and above the amount originally provided for this purpose.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

"In addition to the regular school programme, the Department has continued its work in the adult-education field. During the year 1959-60 the total enrollment was approximately 1,300 with the greatest number enrolled in literacy and homemaking courses. In this regard the upgrading courses institute an interesting innovation in our adult-education programme this year. Under these schemes young Indian men and women who have left school are given short concentrated courses in English, mathematics and social orientation to prepare them for commercial, trade training and employment. Much interest and enthusiasm have been indicated so that now we have over 150 participants in such courses in Edmonton, Regina, Prince Albert and at Muncey. It is very apparent that the young Indian adult is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of formal training.

"An obvious extension of our responsibilities to Canadians of the Indian race is to ensure that, once skills have been attained, equal opportunities exist for them in the economic life of Canada. Through the new economic development division, which came into operation about a year ago, it has been possible to place added emphasis on the distinction between relief assistance on the one hand and the promotion of employment opportunities on the other. In the field of agriculture, assistance has generally been provided on a repayable basis. The programme of lending cattle on a rotational basis to selected Indians in the Western provinces has aroused considerable interest during the past year, and the current estimates include provision for a very substantial increase in livestock expenditures.

#### EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

"Under the employment placement programme, with excellent co-operation from the national employment service, the total number of selected Indians placed in regular employment in urban centres since April 1957 has now risen to over 700, of whom 270 were placed during the year ended November 30 last. These are for the most part young Indians qualified for their jobs. They are in a very real sense pioneers in the process of integration; and the Department has continued the policy of careful selection with this in mind and with a view to promoting good and lasting relations with employers.

"Rural and seasonal placements in which placement and field officers participated totalled over 8,500 from April 1957 to November 1960 and included nearly 4,000 individuals placed during the last year. These figures do not, of course, include Indians who have obtained employment independently or with the assistance of their local agency superintendent.

#### SOCIAL ORIENTATION

"One of the problems in encouraging young Indians to take advantage of vocational training and employment opportunities has been, in many cases, their lack of education and social development. This problem was thoroughly reviewed at a meeting of administrative, educational and placement staff at Edmonton in October last. As a result, additional courses providing academic upgrading and social orientation have been initiated or are planned at several points in Western Canada.

"A regional placement officer was appointed to Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, in September, 1960, bringing the total of such specialists to nine. A new appointment for the Yukon Territory is expected shortly, and the estimates include provision for four additional appointments at London, Ontario, The Pas, Manitoba, Calgary, Alberta, and Prince George, British Columbia.

"While economic development activities are extending into new fields the fact must not be forgotten, that many Indians still depend on hunting, trapping and fishing for their livelihood and will continue to do so. In areas where fishing companies operate, the department assists Indian fishermen by providing equipment when required on a repayable basis, generally through deductions from sales of fish. In other areas the Department has organized fishing operations on a project basis and provided supervision equipment, ice houses and other facilities. These operations serve as a training ground for Indian fishermen.

"As in the past, Indian trappers have been grubstaked where required. The demands for this type of assistance tend to increase when other employment opportunities diminish. The Indians in the hinterland, however, benefited



from many of the new developments in the northern areas and will participate in them to an even greater extent in the future.

#### NEED FOR RESEARCH

"In carrying out the various administrative programmes of assistance, the Department has not overlooked the vital importance of research to meet the needs of tomorrow. An economist was appointed in October, 1960, as an economic development officer, to initiate surveys and studies and to co-ordinate activities of this nature carried out on our behalf or independently by other agencies. Several economic surveys are now in the process of being organized.

"In introducing Indian affairs estimates last year, I mentioned that a record total of 1,465 homes had been built on reserves and that 228 units had been started. Final records are not yet available for the current year but it is clear that we can expect another very successful year. Members will recall that to help meet the shortage of houses on many reserves and to provide employment during the winter months an additional sum of \$200,000 was provided for this purpose in the supplementary estimates passed by the House on December 20 last.

#### HOUSING LOANS

"I think...Members will be particularly interested and pleased to note provision of \$100,000 under the heading of loans, investments and advances to make possible housing loans to individual Indians on reserves. The purpose of this relatively small sum is merely to launch the programme which will be introduced as soon as possible in the fiscal year 1961-62 in a few pilot areas. The purpose of these funds is to make loans available to Indians who earn a sufficient income to assume such obligations but who cannot secure credit from other lending institutions because of restrictions upon the use of real property situated on reserves as security.

"The appropriation for housing is maintained at the same level as in previous years, which as members will recall this Government doubled in 1958. These funds will provide grants and subsidies in addition to loans for families whose income is not sufficient to enable them to meet their housing requirements from present or future income.

#### WELFARE AID

"In regard to welfare assistance, it will be recalled that the former rations system was discontinued in April of 1959. The change in procedure and the increased scale of benefits provided placed a good deal more responsibility upon Indian bands and upon individual members of these bands. Since I last reported to the House on this subject, the number of bands whose needy members receive assistance by cheque has increased from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. A particularly interesting devel-

opment this year has been the negotiation of an agreement with the Province of Manitoba. Under this agreement the federal and provincial governments share in the costs of a community-development programme which the province has launched in an effort to improve the social and economic standards in a number of communities with both Indian and Metis populations.

#### ADMINISTRATION THROUGH BANDS

"I should like to comment also, as a matter of general interest, upon the fact that 16 bands representing 74 per cent of the Indians in southern Ontario and 10 bands representing 13 per cent of the Indians in northern Ontario are now administering their own welfare assistance programmes on exactly the same basis as municipalities in Ontario. This has been possible through amendments to the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act and the application of Section 68 of the Indian Act.

"All persons in these reserves apply to the band welfare administrator in non-Indian municipalities. Assistance is provided by this administrator from funds established in the band bank account. An 80 per cent subsidy, 50 per cent of which represents the federal share under the Unemployment Assistance Act agreements, is paid direct to the bands by the province. Under this programme, bands administer their own programme, pay the normal municipal share of the costs, and deal directly with the province.

"This progressive measure is being energetically pushed forward by the Province of Ontario in co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch. Discussions with other bands in the province are now under way, and it is expected that this programme will be extended in the near future. Much has been and is being accomplished in works of a capital nature designed to improve the economy and conditions on populated reserves.

#### ROADBUILDING

"Perhaps the most important aspect of this programme has been the extensive construction of roads which are needed, not only for the development of Indian community life but are most essential in providing the Indian population with access to neighbouring municipalities where advantage may be taken of the opportunity for employment and the means of earning a better livelihood. The importance of roads to the educational programme, especially on the larger reserves, must not be overlooked. It is only by the provision of better roads that greater use of school-bus transportation can be made to ensure that more Indian children attend classes regularly in the schools operated by the Department as well as municipal schools where such arrangements are in effect.

"It is interesting to note the co-operation received from provincial governments by the branch in its roadbuilding programme in many

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## NEW PRIVATE TV OUTLET

The following is a partial text of an address by Transport Minister Léon Balcer at the official inauguration of Television Station CFTM-TV, Montreal, on February 19:

"...The Government understands that a friendly rivalry is an excellent thing. That is why it decided a few months ago to recommend to the Board of Broadcast Governors that they permit the establishment of a second television station in the principal cities of the country. We have therefore, nowadays, the advantage of witnessing new initiatives from which we may hope for great things. You will readily admit that it was natural that Montreal occupy a special position in this respect, in view of the cohabitation of its two main ethnic groups.

"I am not expressing anything new when I say that television is playing a more and more important role in our home-life. It is here to stay and can contribute very effectively to raising the intellectual and artistic level of our fellow citizens. Without denying the important and well-established role of the newspaper, it is easy to see that the radio and, more recently, television contribute in large measure to the rapid and accurate diffusion of information to the public. Through its discussion programmes, television provides a mass of ideas and permits each individual to develop his own point of view. Through its entertainment programmes, it adds to the enjoyment of life and gives its spectators the benefits of a healthy recreation at the end of a day's labours. It does not seem to me at all exaggerated to assert that television plays a social role of first importance and, on this basis, must assume ever-increasing responsibilities.

### MAKING TV HISTORY

"Tele-Metropole adds a new page to the history of Canadian television. The company has been able to gather together much talent; people of experience and vision who will try to fulfil to the best of their ability the obligations which they are today assuming. We have every reason to expect that this new and carefully-planned service will enjoy the success which it deserves. I will only add that I am very pleased to think that this organization has established its headquarters right in the heart of the French-Canadian sector which it is called upon to serve....

"We live in a system of mixed economy. Without repudiating the private initiative which assured our country's destiny, we have all come to the conclusion that the state, in turn, has its active role to play. It follows that in numerous fields there exists a legitimate competition between private institutions and state organisms. As you know, that is how it is with radio and television. I am inclined to think that this situation is

beneficial and that it adds considerably to the service on which the population can draw. Side by side, completing each other, state and private television can accomplish excellent work.

"I should add that, at the present time, one aspect in particular which interests me is that we have a large number of interpreters, announcers, commentators and technicians today who have a good profession. The creation of a new station can only serve to extend their field of operation and guarantee them an honorable means of livelihood. This source of benefits must not be neglected...."

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## FINNISH PRESIDENT TO VISIT

Prime Minister Diefenbaker made the following announcement on February 16:

"On the occasion of presentation of his Letters of Credence as first Ambassador of Canada to Finland, Mr. Harrison Cleveland conveyed a message of greeting from the Prime Minister which included an invitation to the President of Finland and Mrs. Kekkonen to visit Canada.

"The President has now informed the Prime Minister of his acceptance of this invitation. At this time he is unable to state when he can come to Canada but it is hoped that the visit will take place next autumn.

"The Ambassador has also conveyed a message from the Governor-General expressing His Excellency's pleasure upon learning of the President's acceptance of the Prime Minister's invitation and inviting Mrs. Kekkonen and himself to stay at Government House during their days in Ottawa.

"A further announcement will be made as soon as mutually convenient dates have been established."

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## CANADA - U.S. TAX CONVENTION

Mr. Donald Fleming, Minister of Finance, announced recently that a convention had been concluded between Canada and the United States of America for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on estates. The instrument was signed in Washington on February 17 by the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. A.D.P. Heeney, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

This convention is additional to the previously existing convention between Canada and the United States, signed June 8, 1944, which continues to apply to the estates of persons who died before January 1, 1959. The new convention applies to the estates of persons dying on or after that date -- the date on which the Canadian Estate Tax Act superseded the Dominion Succession Duty Act. It follows the general pattern of the 1944 convention between Canada and the United States and the



conventions between Canada and the United Kingdom, France, Ireland and South Africa.

The taxes included in the scope of the new agreement are the Canadian estate tax, the United States estate tax and any other taxes of a substantially similar character subsequently imposed by the Federal Governments of either country.

#### RECIPROCAL TAX CREDITS

The main object of the convention is to avoid double taxation that might otherwise result, particularly when the estate of a person dying domiciled in one country includes assets situated in the other country. This purpose is accomplished chiefly by a reciprocal system of tax credits whereby the country of domicile gives credit for the tax imposed by the country where the assets are situated (the country of situs). In order to make this system work smoothly specific rules of situs for assets of various classes are provided. These rules are almost identical with those in the Estate Tax Act.

Another method of avoiding double taxation is by providing that when one country is taxing solely on the basis of situs it will take into account only property situated in its territory and will restrict its tax by limiting its rates or by allowing an exemption, or both. Accordingly, Canada has bound for the term of the convention the present flat rate of 15 per cent imposed by the Estate Tax on property situated in Canada of any foreign-domiciled decedent. The convention also stipulates that Canada will not tax such property if its value is less than \$15,000. This contrasts with the provision in the Estate Tax Act whereby such property will not be taxed if its value is less than \$5,000. The United States in taxing Canadian domiciliaries is similarly required to restrict its tax base to property situated in the United States and not to tax if this property is valued at less than \$15,000. However, the United States, which uses a schedule of graduated rates, is not obliged to restrict its rates; instead it is required to allow a deductible exemption of \$2,000 in all cases where the property is valued at more than \$15,000.

#### MUTUAL CREDITS

By the terms of the convention, Canada will make two other changes of substance affecting the normal operation of the Estate Tax Act. The first is that Canada, in giving a credit for United States taxes on property situated therein will give a credit for the United States federal tax before this tax is itself reduced by credits allowed in respect of taxes levied by the state governments. The United States will similarly give a credit for the Canadian federal estate tax before this tax is reduced by abatements in respect of provincial succession duties. This provision has much the

same result as allowing a credit for the provincial or state taxes of the other country. The new provision will make Canadian practice reciprocal with long-standing United States practice and will benefit estates of certain Canadian domiciliaries by increasing the amount of credits given.

The second of these changes is that, where Canada allows a deduction for a bequest to a charitable organization in Canada, as it now does under the Estate Tax Act, it will also allow a deduction for a bequest to any charitable organization in the United States that would have qualified according to the Canadian definition of a charitable organization, if it had been in Canada. The provision affecting this amendment is reciprocal and again will bring Canadian practice into conformity with long-standing United States practice. It will also be beneficial to the estates of Canadian domiciliaries where such a bequest exists.

The convention will come into force when it receives legislative approval and is ratified by the Governments of the two countries. When it comes into force, it will be retroactive to January 1, 1959, so as to provide continuity with the existing convention. Consequently, benefits resulting from its terms will apply to estates of persons dying on or after that date.

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#### OECD SECRETARY VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary-General Designate of the new Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development when it comes into being, paid an official visit to Ottawa, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, on February 27 and 28. The Secretary-General Designate was accompanied by Mr. Gunter Keiser, Director of Trade and Payments of the OEEC; Mr. John Fay, Director of Economic and Statistics; and Mr. Ottino Carraciolo di Forino, Chief of the OEEC Mission in Washington.

Mr. Kristensen called on the Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned with the new organization, and also had discussions with Canadian officials. He addressed a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club on Monday, February 27, at the Chateau Laurier, and attended a dinner given by the Minister of Finance at the Rideau Club that evening.

Mr. Kristensen and his party left Ottawa for New York on February 28.

This was the first official visit to Canada of the Secretary-General Designate of the OECD, and provided an opportunity to review the proposed activities of the new organization and the problems with which it would be concerned. Canada has signed the OECD Convention and will become a full member when the Organization comes into force following ratification by signatories.



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areas. The payment of provincial subsidies or straight sharing of project costs by the provincial departments concerned have resulted in more and better roads being developed and, in many instances, having these joined up with important provincial and municipal road systems. A continued high level of expenditure on these capital works is anticipated in the new year.

"In these introductory remarks I have endeavoured to make it clear that these estimates are designed to meet our needs if certain clearly-defined objectives are to be attained: First, a continued acceleration of our educational programme so that Indian youth will be assured the opportunity of a full academic life and the opportunity of learning those skills, which are necessary tools with which to work and progress in our national life; second, the development of projects designed to enable him to take full advantage of knowledge so gained; and, third, the improvement of home and community facilities so that he may walk securely among us as a fellow citizen blessed with a proud heritage."

NEW ENVOY TO BERNE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. H.F. Feaver as Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland, to succeed the late Mr. Edmond Turcotte, who died in Berne last November.

Mr. Feaver was born at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, in June 1907, and was educated at King's College, Dalhousie University, and the Harvard Law School. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1930 and has served in Washington, Tokyo, London, and The Hague. He has also attended sessions of the United

Nations General Assembly. He was Canadian Minister to Denmark from 1954 until 1956 and Canadian Ambassador there from 1956 until his return in August 1958 to Ottawa, where he has since been the Department's Chief of Protocol.

During the Second World War he was Head of the Department's Prisoner of War Section, in which capacity he was in close touch with representatives of the Government of Switzerland as protecting power for Canadian interests in Germany and German interests in Canada. He also had close relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross whose headquarters are in Geneva. He has visited Switzerland on many occasions and has always maintained an interest in Swiss affairs.

NATIONAL NURSES' CONFERENCE

A federal-provincial public-health nursing conference, the first of its kind, brought together in Ottawa on February 20, 21, and 22, 17 senior public-health nurses from all parts of Canada. Under the chairmanship of Miss Dorothy Percy, Chief Nursing Consultant with the Department of National Health and Welfare, ten representatives from as many provinces and the seven heads of federal groups making up the Departmental nursing committee held a three-day session in the Jackson Building.

The purpose of the gathering was to exchange views on programmes and problems in the public-health nursing field, and to explore ways in which the senior nursing personnel of the federal department might be of greater assistance to public-health nurses in the field.

The meetings opened at 9:30 on the morning of February 20, when the delegates were welcomed by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare. They concluded on the evening of the 22. A luncheon was held on the 21, at which the nurses had an opportunity to meet leaders of the department other than those directly involved in the conference.

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