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\$35 MILLION FOR COLOMBO PLAN

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons October 22 that, subject to the approval of Parliament, Canada will contribute \$35 million to the Colombo Plan in 1958.

In his statement to the House, the Prime Minister said:

"For some years now the basic Canadian contribution to the Colombo Plan has stood at \$26.4 million. In order to meet certain additional expenditures in connection with the Warsak project in Pakistan and the Canada-India reactor, this amount was supplemented by a further \$8 million both this year and last. We have now decided to do away with this idea of a basic contribution to which additional amounts are added. We shall therefore seek the authority of Parliament to provide that the total vote for Canada's regular Colombo Plan programme be, as I stated a moment ago, \$35 million for this year.

"In connection with the expenditures being made thereunder we have agreed first to provide \$1 million worth of flour to the Government of Ceylon. The proceeds of the sale of this flour will be used by the Government of Ceylon for various development projects.

UNITED NATIONS DAY: Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker issued the following statement on the occasion of United Nations Day, October 24:

"October 24 is United Nations Day -- the twelfth anniversary of the ratification of the

"Second, the Government of Pakistan has drawn our attention to the very serious floods that occurred recently in west Pakistan and to the resulting need for good grains. We have therefore offered \$2 million worth of wheat to the Government of Pakistan out of Colombo Plan funds and the Government of Pakistan has indicated that this would be very welcome. This wheat will be shipped very shortly.

"In India we have proposed to the Government of that country that the balance of counterpart funds held by the Indian Government which have been created by the sale of Canadian commodities supplied under the Colombo Plan will be used to meet the further rupee costs of the Canada-India reactor. These counterpart funds amount to the equivalent of \$2,900,000.

"In connection with other proposals concerning the Colombo Plan programme they will be announced in due course after they have been discussed with the governments concerned. Might I add that later today the leader of the Canadian Delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference at Saigon, Hon. W.J. Browne, will be announcing in that country what I have stated here."

United Nations Charter and of the coming into being of the organization whose aims and ideals portray the kind of world for which we are striving.

"This anniversary gives me a welcome opportunity to emphasize the importance of the United Nations Charter and of the coming into being of the organization whose aims and ideals portray the kind of world for which we are striving.

(Over)

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portunity to emphasize the important place that we assign to the United Nations in the Realm of international relations. The United Nations was established to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations and to achieve international co-operation in solving problems of an economic, social or humanitarian nature. The Charter laid down these objectives and created the machinery designed to carry them to completion. In the twelve years of its existence, the United Nations has developed this machinery and adjusted its methods to meet the demands of a troubled world. The organization has had its difficulties and its setbacks. But in many important and dangerous issues its influence for peace has been so strong, and its facilities for conciliation so effective, that we must recognize its preservation and development as essential to our hopes for a more peaceful and prosperous world. It is encouraging to note that accumulating experience is constantly adding to the organization's ability to act as an effective instrument of mediation and of international co-operation in a great variety of fields.

"The very important but often unheralded economic and humanitarian aspects of United Nations work are an excellent example of the forward strides which can and have been made. Outstanding in this field is the aid to underdeveloped countries which has been given through United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the advances in social and physical well-being which have been achieved throughout the world by the Specialized Agencies.

"Because the United Nations is but the sum of its parts, we cannot expect fruitful and satisfactory results from its deliberations unless we ourselves are prepared to give full support to its aims and to its decisions. Therefore, we should today renew our determination to strengthen and develop the United Nations as the main safeguard for peace in this troubled world."

PREPARED SOCIAL LEGISLATION: The Government has given notice that it plans to introduce legislation designed to amend:

(1) The Old Age Security Act to increase the amount of monthly pension payable thereunder to persons 70 years and over fifty-five dollars per month, to reduce the basic residence requirements for pensioners from twenty years to ten years and to increase the length of permissible temporary absences of pensioners from Canada from three to six months.

(2) The Old Age Assistance Act to increase to fifty-five dollars per month the maximum amount of assistance in respect of which payments may be made to the provinces under the provisions of that Act, to reduce the basic

residence requirement for recipients, persons 65-69 years, from twenty years to ten years and to increase the total amount of allowable income, inclusive of assistance, by one hundred and twenty dollars a year to \$960 in the case of an unmarried person, and two hundred and forty dollars a year to \$1,620 in the case of a married person.

(3) The Blind Persons Act to increase to fifty-five dollars per month the maximum amount of allowance in respect of which payments may be made to the provinces under the provisions of that Act, and to increase the total amount of allowable income, inclusive of allowance, by one hundred and twenty dollars a year in the case of an unmarried person and two hundred and forty dollars a year in the case of a married person.

(4) The Disabled Persons Act to increase to fifty-five dollars per month the maximum amount of allowance in respect of which payments may be made to the provinces under the provisions of that Act, to provide, subject to regulations for payments in respect of certain additional persons who are patients in institutions, and to increase the total amount of allowable income, inclusive of allowance, by one hundred and twenty dollars a year to \$960 in the case of an unmarried person and two hundred and forty dollars a year to \$1,620 in the case of a married person.

BUILDING REACTOR: The Atomic Energy Control Board has issued to the University of Toronto a permit for the construction of a sub-critical reactor in the basement of the Wallberg Memorial Building on the University Campus. Permission to operate this facility, however, will not be granted until it has been completed to the satisfaction of the Board and until detailed operating procedures have been submitted by the University and approved by the Board.

Before the permit was granted, the health and safety aspects of the proposed project were carefully checked by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee. In their consideration of this project the permanent members of that Committee were joined by representatives of the Ontario Departments of Health and Labour and by the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Toronto.

A sub-critical reactor, is not strictly speaking a nuclear reactor since it is too small to support a nuclear chain reaction. It is, however, a very valuable tool for training students in the theory and operation of nuclear reactors and it can also be used for research.

The natural uranium metal required for the reactor, amounting to some three tons and valued at \$100,000, is being supplied on loan by Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY ACTIVE

Interesting details of the international work of the Canadian Red Cross Society are given by National Commissioner W. Stuart Stanbury, M.D., in the Society's annual report for 1956.

Dealing first with the activities of the young members of the Society, Dr. Stanbury reported that recognition of the common interests of all peoples and readiness to cooperate in problems of common concern are impressed upon the members of the Junior Red Cross through their international exchanges of correspondence, albums, music, paintings, crafts and magazines. Forty-two members and seven staff of the Junior Red Cross participated in three International Study Centres last year, two in Europe and one in the United States. A student delegate to Europe, Miss Salmond, in her address to the semi-annual meeting of Central Council, was the personal embodiment of one of the most frequently expressed reactions to International Study Centres: "It made the Red Cross live for me".

Excerpts from the report follow:
Through the collaboration of the Canadian Red Cross Society and its sister societies of eight Eastern European countries, 155 persons were successful in obtaining passports and exit visas to enable them to join their families in Canada, bringing the total of such arrivals to 397 by the end of 1956. Red Cross Enquiry Bureaux in Canada and abroad succeeded in tracing internationally 454 persons who had lost contact with their families.

Study visitors came to Canada from many countries including Britain, France, The Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., Ceylon, Roumania and Viet Nam. These included a large number of blood transfusion experts, both Red Cross and non-Red Cross, who took the opportunity of seeing national laboratories after attending a haematology congress in Boston.

The cost of international work performed by the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1956 is recorded as \$653,129. This is not a true figure as it does not include staff time of Branches, Divisions, national office and the office of the National Transportation Committee. On the other hand, the word "value" cannot be used in relation to this work, as this would entail putting a price upon the sewing and knitting of volunteer members of the Women's Work Committee and the Junior Red Cross and adding to that the incalculable value of personal service.

From Red Cross funds, \$225,174 was spent in purchasing supplies and partial cost of shipping them to their destination abroad. The Women's Work Committee shipped 728 cases of clothing and bedding at a cost of \$142,885 in raw materials alone. The Junior Red Cross assisted nine countries with direct relief and

five others with educational material, at a cost of \$73,651. This included \$30,000 for Hungarian children, half of which was used to clothe 750 children who spent Christmas in refugee camps in Austria. From general funds, \$7,366 was spent in transporting a Canadian Government gift of \$50,000 worth of flour to the West Indies for Hurricane victims and \$1,270 in assisting Canadians to send drugs to their relatives in Eastern European countries.

Eight designated funds were entrusted to the Society for administration, of which four, the Danube Flood Relief Fund, the Canadian West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund, the Tripoli-Lebanon Flood Fund and a small gift designated for Korean Red Cross nurses, were completely expended during the year. From the International Relief Fund, formerly the Canadian National European Flood Fund, \$72,000 was spent to purchase supplies for disaster victims in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iran, India and the Middle East.

The remaining three designated funds - The Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund, the Canadian Government Grant for Hungarian refugees, and "Santa's Airlift" - are stories in themselves. They are stories of a courageous people's heroic struggle for freedom and the physical suffering which the result of that struggle imposed on hundreds of thousands of innocent children and old persons, as well as young men and women. They are stories of spontaneous and selfless action on the part of the Canadian people to bring brotherly help to those who are in need wherever they may be.

Within hours of the news of the Hungarian revolt, groups were gathering at Red Cross headquarters to offer their money and their labour. The Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund, formed under the co-chairmanship of Mr. G.S. Thorvaldson, Q.C., of Winnipeg, and Mr. G.G. Temesvary, President of the Canadian Hungarian Federation, had collected \$454,771 by the end of the year. It was unanimously agreed that the Fund would be administered by the Canadian Red Cross Society according to established Red Cross principles, on a basis of need only and without relation to political considerations. It was a very moving moment when we bade God speed to a Royal Canadian Air Force plane carrying medical and hospital supplies which had been gathered together over a weekend without waiting for the means of paying for them. Between that time and the end of the year, \$215,611 was spent from the Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund to purchase supplies for the distressed people in Hungary and Hungarian refugees in Austria. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the all-Swiss, traditional, neutral intermediary in times of conflict, had immediately moved a delegation into Budapest and all distribution of relief supplies was under the control and supervision of the

delegation, with the collaboration of the re-organized Hungarian Red Cross Society.

Immediately after the onset of the Hungarian revolt, refugees began to pour across the border into Austria and by the end of the year the number had reached over 156,000. The League of Red Cross Societies immediately established temporary headquarters in Vienna. Mr. Richard H. Gluns, National Director of Public Relations, accompanied the first plane-load of Canadian supplies to Vienna and was pressed into service to set up a public information desk to handle the many foreign newspaper correspondents who had crowded into the city. After three weeks, Mr. Gluns was relieved by Mrs. Marguerite Wilson, Public Relations Director of the Quebec Division, who remained in Vienna for over a month. Meanwhile, Mr. Albert Batten, administrator of the Ontario Depot of the Blood Transfusion Service was seconded to the League Headquarters in Vienna, as Director of Administration, where he still remains at the time of writing.

At the request of the Austrian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the League of Red Cross Societies accepted responsibility, apart from building maintenance, for fourteen refugee camps on December 14 and one of these was allocated to the Canadian Red Cross Society. Mr. Reuben Baetz, National Director of Disaster Services, installed the first Canadian team, consisting of a director, doctor, nurse, administrative assistant, clothing specialist, feeding specialist, and group social worker.

In a report covering the operations of the year 1956, it is not strictly correct to mention developments during the current year. In passing, however, it might be pertinent to mention that, by means of financial grants from the Canadian Government, it has been possible to supply teams to administer two more refugee camps in Austria and to provide nursing services for all camps in The Netherlands housing refugees destined for Canada. Our overseas staff has grown in number to an establishment of 27, on which eight divisions and national headquarters are represented.

"Santa's Airlift" was the name given to a fund collected by the Toronto Telegram to provide holiday food, toys and gifts for refugee children in several of the camps in Austria over Christmas. For many of these boys and girls, it was their first Christmas celebration and "Santa's Airlift" brought a great deal of joy and gaiety.

As in most disasters, speed in both purchasing and transporting supplies was essential. We cannot give too much credit to the Chairman of the National Transportation Committee for his help, the merchants for their co-operation and the Royal Canadian Air Force and commercial airlines for their generosity in carrying much of our goods on a complimentary basis.

In Canada, the Hungarian revolt and its aftermath brought to the Canadian Red Cross Society one of the busiest winters on record. With the influx of Hungarians as landed immigrants, no Division and very few Branches escaped the extra pressure of work. At Gander Airport, where aircraft carrying refugees to the United States as well as Canada made a landing, a transit centre was established under the direction of the Commissioner of the Newfoundland Division, with assistance of local Red Cross volunteers and two staff members borrowed from the Ontario and New Brunswick Divisions. At ocean ports all refugees were received by Red Cross representatives and, where necessary, emergency supplies distributed to enable them to continue their journey by train. In Toronto, reception centres were administered by the Ontario Division and Toronto Branch at the expense of the Ontario Government. Other Divisions and Branches assisted at reception centres operated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Manitoba making itself responsible for nursing services at the Winnipeg hostel.

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NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES: Builders of the Alaska Highway in 1942 followed a migration route used by Asian tribes 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, according to archaeological evidence discovered this summer in the southern Yukon Territory by Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, chief archaeologist of the Human History Branch, National Museum of Canada. Traces of six cultures were found in 97 ancient camp-sites during a survey of approximately 62,000 square miles between Dawson and Whitehorse. Objects found on 28 of the sites closely resemble those found in Outer Mongolia by Swedish and American expeditions, suggesting that the people who used them were recent arrivals from Eastern Asia. "This material provides the strongest factual support yet for the theory that there were successive waves of migration and influence from Asia to North America," Dr. MacNeish said. "Artifacts with some Mongolian characteristics have been found before in Alaska, the Yukon, and British Columbia. However many of the 1,000 artifacts collected this summer have a more striking similarity to complexes found in Mongolia and establish a more definite link between the tribes of Asia and the ancient inhabitants of the interior of North America."

The archaeologist believes these ancient cultures moved from Asia through the interior of Alaska to the mountainous regions of the Yukon and B.C. and then further south. He deduces from the occurrence of their camps on the beaches of former large lakes that they were fishermen and did less hunting in the forests than other civilizations of the North whose life was based on hunting.

NEW PATTERN FOR INDIANS

we found and perhaps much older." He stressed that this summer's discoveries were only the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian people.

The age-old pattern of Indian employment in hunting, fishing, trapping and farming, though it is still important, is changing before the demands of Canada's growing industrialization. "The Indian News" reports:

Today, singly or in groups, Indians may be found in any one of a hundred occupations. Opportunities offered by vast resource development and defence projects -- especially in the far north and other remote regions -- are hastening the new ways.

The Indian himself realizes that times have changed, that the traditional economy of the reserves cannot meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population, alert for a constantly improving standard of living.

This realization is expressed in an increasing demand for more vocational and trades training, a more extended general education and for opportunities to meet and mingle with non-Indians in the community generally.

MAKING TRANSITION

Those Indians living in the more southerly and more settled parts of Canada have already made great strides in the transition to regular seasonal or year-round work in the woods industries, in mining, in agriculture off the reserves, in construction and in industrial employment. Many live and work in towns and cities alongside their non-Indian neighbours. Some have earned enviable reputations in the learned professions.

Nomadic Indian Bands, some virtually un-reached by modern life, have now been awakened to a new day by the roar of airplanes, the grunt and roll of bulldozers and the machine-gun clatter of the riveter's hammer.

Indian and non-Indian, employer and employee alike are learning about each other. Each, they realize, needs to understand the other. Non-Indian employers are finding that, given training and a chance, the Indian workman can be industrious and reliable. Sometimes, his aid is vital.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS

Indians find their skills and labour are marketable commodities in a host of ways. For two years in a row, Indian labour has saved the sugar beet crop in southern Alberta. This year some six hundred Indians, accompanied by their wives and families, voyaged to the beet fields from all parts of Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. Last year, 350 worked on the beet crop.

At one time last autumn, nearly 400 Indians worked on the Mid-Canada Radar Line. Last mid-summer, of 343 Indian workmen, 53 were classed as semi-skilled, of whom 8 were foremen and 5 were truck drivers.

This summer, 250 Indians from the Norway House, Nelson River and The Pas Agencies in

Manitoba were employed as axemen and general laborers at the Moak Lake-Mystery Lake base metal mining development. They cut survey lines, cleared brush roads and prospective sites for camp buildings.

At present, 100 Indians from Norway House are in the "brush" as fire-fighters. Another 120 come from the Clandeboye Agency near Sellkirk. Hundreds more are hired annually for the fire season in the other timber-rich provinces and territories of Canada. The Indian's reputation as a forest fire fighter is high.

VARIETY THE KEYNOTE

In Ontario, variety is the keynote. From the Sault Ste. Marie Agency alone, 245 Indians have been employed on such work as railway right-of-way maintenance and bridge repair, in various lumber yards and mills, on power-line work, in mining and in industry.

Last summer, nearly 400 Saskatchewan Indians were engaged in commercial fishing operations, returning to the traplines for the winter.

Seventy Indians are currently employed in the iron ore industry at Seven Islands, Knob Lake and other points in "New" Quebec.

Maritime Indians work in the woods, in pulp mills, and in the intensive berry and potato harvest at home and across the border in the United States. Basket-making, especially for garden produce, employs many the year round.

British Columbia's broad industrial base provides a variety of opportunities in lumbering, mining, commercial fishing and canning and industry generally. This spring, some 225 Indians -- some from Alberta -- worked on the West-coast Transmission Line, another 250 in the hopfields.

In the past, these large-scale movements of labour and many others have been handled by the Agency Superintendents, assisted by the Regional Supervisors, working in close cooperation with the National Employment Service. This will still, to a large extent, be true.

But the need to fit the Indian more closely to the job, to secure longer-lasting employment for him, and to keep in touch with prospective employers has resulted in a new employment service being set up by the Indian Affairs Branch. This service does not take the place of any existing agencies, it merely supplements them, with special regard to the Indian and his problems.

NEW PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

Indian Placement Officers, as they are known, have been appointed in Vancouver, Edmonton and Toronto, with a fourth scheduled soon for Winnipeg. Other major centres will have their officers later. In charge of the organization will be a Chief Placement Officer soon to be appointed.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE. A delegation representing the Canadian Government is attending the XIXth International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi which opened October 24 and will continue to November 7.

The delegation consists of the Canadian Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, as leader; the Judge Advocate General of the Department of National Defence, Brigadier W. J. Lawson; and the Head of the Consular Division, Department of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Malone, as Delegates, and an officer of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in New Delhi, Mr. W.M. Agnes, as Secretary.

The International Red Cross Conference is the co-ordinating authority of the world-wide Red Cross movement. It brings together representatives of national Red Cross Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and official delegates of states signatory to the Geneva conventions. Consideration of international regulations proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the protection of civilian populations against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare forms the general theme of the XIXth Conference.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is represented by its own delegation at New Delhi.

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NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

(Continued from P. 4)

These beaches, which now remain as terraces above the modern lakes, yielded riches to Dr. MacNeish's party. A wide variety of stone tools, choppers and knives, and crude burins or slotting tools were found. Among the distinctive Mongolian material were stone "tongue shaped" cores from which the people struck off blades to use as tools. Comparison with illustrations and detailed descriptions of objects found in Outer Mongolia enabled Dr. MacNeish to identify some of the tools as Asian in origin.

The Mongolian-type discoveries are believed to be between 6,000 and 8,000 years old and the relics of the first or second of the six cultures seem unrelated to the nine civilizations whose relics were discovered by Dr. MacNeish on the banks of the Firth River in the northern Yukon in 1955. The Firth River peoples appear to have moved along the Arctic coast and perhaps down the Mackenzie Valley and lived the nomadic lives of hunters. The time relation between the Firth River cultures and those of the southern Yukon will not be established until further research is carried out.

The southern Yukon sites offer a wealth of material for future study. In addition to the remains of six civilizations there are two sites near Dawson which Dr. MacNeish describes

as "considerably different from anything else we found and perhaps much older". He stressed that this summer's discoveries were only the incidental results of a preliminary survey undertaken to locate and assess a number of sites that could be profitably explored later. Many of the sites may eventually disappear beneath the waters of large power developments planned for the Yukon but there is now sufficient information to enable Dr. MacNeish to organize future expeditions that will collect the valuable archaeological material before it is lost.

Dr. MacNeish's field assistants during the summer were Mark Molot and Reginald Hamel, two university students of Ottawa.

NEW PATTERN FOR INDIANS

(Continued from P. 5)

At first, the Placement Officers will concentrate on finding suitable jobs in the cities for those Indians whose education and training fit them for industrial and urban employment. Especially high on the list are recent graduates of high schools, technical or trades courses.

The Placement Officer will not only help get them jobs, he will attempt to find suitable accommodation and arrange financial assistance if needed until earnings come in. He is especially interested in making the change-over from reserve to city as easy and as successful as possible.

In time, the Placement Officer will have a good idea of the quantity and quality of possible prospects for industrial and other employment and will serve as the main link between the employee and the job.

The Indian Affairs Officers and those of the National Employment Service work hand-in-glove. In practice, the NES puts the applicant in the job, when one is found, and its advice and facilities are open to the Indian just as they are to everyone.

Early this spring, the newly-appointed Placement Officers were given an intensive course at Indian Affairs headquarters in Ottawa to familiarize them with the special aspects of work with the Indian population and of the services of other government departments upon which they can draw.

Since that time, they have become acquainted with many of the reserves and have done a great deal of work on their new jobs. Everywhere, they report, employers are interested in discussing the employment of Indians and a number of jobs have already been filled.

Increasing numbers of Indian young people are fitting themselves to take their places in the non-Indian community at suitable jobs on equal terms with their fellow-employees.