

The Laboratory is headed by Dr. Nathan Stolow as Director and Scientific Consultant. Dr. Stolow came to the National Gallery in 1957 from the Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London. He has since been engaged in the development of the NCRL.

\*\*\*\*

CONFEDERATION NEEDS MORE THAN LIP SERVICE

(Continued from P. 2)

invite the provinces to let us have their views on trade policy, particularly in relation to the forthcoming "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations.

In the field of trade promotion, the situation is very different. Here there is no clear division of responsibility. As the Federal Minister, I recognized that the Federal Government has a responsibility to provide leadership. I welcomed the activities of the provincial governments. The more people promoting trade, the better for all concerned. I put the facilities of my department, at home and abroad, at the disposal of the provinces. I went further, I offered the facilities of my department to help train their officials both in Ottawa and abroad. My only plea was for co-ordination of effort so as to avoid waste and to achieve best results.

This is a relatively minor example of the application of the principles of co-operative federalism and I refer to it only because it happens to be one with which I am personally familiar. In the fields of labour, of industry, of agriculture, of taxation, for example, and most of all perhaps in the field of health and welfare, the need for co-ordination and consultation between federal and provincial authorities grows from year to year and requires new forms of co-operative action....

A CHANGING QUEBEC

The second characteristic of the present phase of important change is, of course, the vigour with which Quebec is asserting its constitutional authority and its special place in Confederation. There is undoubtedly a small but articulate minority in Quebec who favour separation. The purpose of French Canadians generally, I am convinced, is not to separate but simply to maintain what they regard as their rights under the British North America Act and to exercise those rights as a means of invigorating their social, economic, political and cultural life. So far as I am aware, there is no serious challenge to federal authority from the Province of Quebec. Some confusion on this point seems to have arisen as a result of the misbegotten phrase "contracting-out". Indeed some people seem to have got the impression that Quebec is trying to "contract-out" of Confederation. This is absurd. "Contracting-out" applies to a very limited area, namely to those federal

programmes in areas of joint occupancy or provincial jurisdiction, such as contributory old-age pensions. The Province of Quebec has said in effect: "We have the authority to legislate on old-age pensions, and would prefer to have our own plan rather than a national pension plan."

This may or may not be a wise decision, but it is certainly open to Quebec as well as to any other province. It was not by any stretch of the imagination, in my opinion, designed to split the country or to frustrate national policy. There is good reason to believe that Quebec will be prepared to co-operate closely with the rest of the country in the formation of their plans.

So, too, with the so-called shared-cost programmes. These originated as an effort on the part of the Federal Government to induce the provinces and to help them to raise the level of certain of their health and welfare services....

SHARED-COST SCHEMES

To my way of thinking, it is a legitimate aim of Canadian policy to raise the level of health and welfare services, and all other services. No Canadian should be indifferent to what goes on in any part of Canada. We all have an interest in better education for all Canadians, just as much as we have an interest in seeing that all Canadians are employed. In some provinces these Canadian objectives can best be promoted in co-operation with the provinces by shared-cost programmes, in others by a different form of financial arrangement. The ends, not the means, are important.

Canada is a difficult country to govern; it always has been and always will be. We have had to be ingenious and flexible and seldom have we been able, because of our own peculiar problems, to move directly from A to B in a straight line.

I see no reason therefore to be discouraged or dismayed by what faces us today.

Re-thinking is required. New techniques of co-operation between the federal and provincial governments will have to be developed. We shall have to abandon some old concepts and fashion new ones in their place. The difficulties are very great but, when one looks around the world at what is happening in some other countries, we should be thankful that we in Canada have, relatively speaking, so little to worry about.

The task will be so much easier if we proceed on the assumption, which I properly believe to be justified, that an overwhelming proportion of the Canadian people in all parts of our country, French-speaking and English-speaking, desire to remain united and to work together for the advancement of Canada. If we approach the difficulties that now face us in that spirit, trusting one another, confident that we can find mutually satisfactory solutions, we cannot fail to succeed....

CORRIGENDUM:

Volume 19, No. 16, April 15, 1964, Page 6, "Progress at Douglas Point", line 8: "20,000", should read "200,000".

Vol. I  
Two C  
New C  
Nigeri  
Ottaw  
Old P  
U.S.-C  
Ad  
tions  
Sharp  
audien  
conce  
year  
Devel  
so-ca  
tions  
on Ta  
A  
topics  
...  
health  
trade  
compe  
respe  
recen  
merch  
\$7 b  
the r  
from  
BRO  
Expo  
areas  
trial  
produ  
ticular  
of co  
last  
expo  
in 19