

June 30, would take about a month to complete. It will provide information on job vacancies by occupation, by industry, and by geographical boundary and will be valuable in developing vocational and other training programmes.

Mr. Marchand noted that the survey, as well as being a means of obtaining information on current manpower requirements in selected Ontario localities, is a feasibility study to test the questions and procedures that should be followed in future surveys. It is not known yet whether employers can provide the required information or whether manpower specialists can interpret the job descriptions given by employers.

In seeking the co-operation of employers to make the survey successful, Mr. Marchand said, the seven centres were chosen as providing a good cross-section of the province, both geographically and industrially; among the industries represented are automobile, steel, textiles, shipbuilding, mining, paper, grain elevators, tourist and agriculture.

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### CANADA NEARS FIRST CENTURY

*On July 1, to mark the ninety-ninth anniversary of Canada's Confederation, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson issued the following message:*

Today our country enters its hundredth year of confederation, as 20 million Canadians from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island observe our ninety-ninth national birthday.

As 1967 approaches, there is everywhere a growing excitement over our centennial celebrations – a growing sense of pride in Canada's past, and greater confidence in its future.

In the past few years, we in Canada have been living through a significant historical process, one connecting what has been with what is to come. Our national birthday, each year, should remind us of this creative march from the past into the present and the future.

From our past, we remember particularly the courageous and far-sighted work of the Fathers of Confederation, "...who builded better than they knew". We remember that, for 99 years, through challenges and sacrifices far greater than any we face today, our country's course towards its destiny has run straight and true, along the paths of freedom and justice and charity among men – that our great strength as a people and as a federal state has lain not in declarations and documents but in creative, determined action.

The present, too, has its lessons. It teaches, above all, that our diversity is the very source of our distinct Canadian development and Canadian character. I hope it teaches, too, that tolerance and understanding among ourselves, and patience when understanding is not clearly established – are among our greatest needs. Given these, I am confident that no influences or pressure from without or within can change the basic Canadian design as envisioned 99 years ago in which our confederation was cast.

### CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

But it is our Canadian future towards which our attention must be directed throughout our hundredth year of nationhood – the future Canada that we will bequeath to our children and our grandchildren: a strong, prosperous, independent nation in the family of nations. We cannot fulfill this destiny nor discharge this commitment to our future without unceasing work and unceasing devotion; not expecting or accepting easy solutions to problems, but carrying the burden, as our forefathers did, until we reach our goal.

In a very real sense, we are the executors of the testament handed down by those who conceived our confederation. It is on our shoulders to bring our country into its second century more sure, more confident, more determined to preserve and strengthen our free institutions. I hope we will never lose sight of this challenge that history has posed for us, nor weary in the task of meeting it.

Our strength, progress, our prosperity, these must be shared by all Canadians. In moving forward, differences and difficulties must be recognized – certainly – but they must not be exaggerated; individual, special and regional interests will persist in a country such as ours, but this must not be at the expense of the common good; the demands of change must be met – but not at the cost of human misery or at the risk of destroying our real values and our cherished institutions; our country's stature in the world must continue to be a source of pride to us as mankind seeks for peace and understanding.

Above all, let us all remember this July 1 that we are Canadians. We have not been as vigilant as we should have been in promoting the national spirit, the national pride that our country should command in its children – the love for and dedication to a Canada second to none in the world as it nears its second century.

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### THE PROBLEM OF NUCLEAR CONTROL

*(Continued from P. 2)*

weapons by states with the technical skill, resources, and industrial bases which could enable them to produce such weapons, and who feel that this is necessary for security reasons.

For the non-aligned countries, security assurances to prevent this development raise complex issues affecting their non-aligned status, their relations with the great powers and with their immediate neighbours. In India, for example, which is confronted by a hostile China, these issues are particularly acute and have recently given rise to public discussion. Within the last few weeks, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh stated in the Indian Parliament that, if the nuclear powers wished a non-proliferation treaty, they must be prepared to make some sacrifices. Among other things, he went on to recount the merits of a multilateral international guarantee to reassure the non-nuclear countries against nuclear blackmail.

Security assurances of this kind raise important issues for the nuclear powers. They already have commitments to their allies and the acceptance of