



Bulletin

Vol. 23, No. 38

September 18, 1968

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The following is a partial text of the Speech from the Throne read by the Governor General at the opening of the first session of Canada's Twenty-Eighth Parliament on September 12:

...My Ministers believe that much of the delay and difficulty in the handling of Parliamentary business during recent years could have been avoided or reduced by the improvement of Parliamentary rules and procedures. It is their view that Canadians feel that Parliament is too far removed from the people it serves; its operations are too slow and ponderous; its deliberations are often insufficiently informed and its decisions are too few and too much delayed. In order that Parliamentary institutions may retain the confidence of the people, and in order that they may cope successfully with the vast scope and complexity of government today, it is essential that provision be made for legislative machinery that can act speedily on the large number of varied, detailed and complicated legislative, financial and policy questions that will be the normal, and indeed the growing, Parliamentary programme of the future. My Government accords the greatest importance to Parliamentary reform and, to this end and as a matter of the highest priority, it has already had useful discussions with representatives of Opposition parties concerning changes in the rules and procedures of the House of Commons....

AIM OF UNITED CANADA

My Government is deeply and irrevocably committed to the objectives of a just society and a prosperous economy in a peaceful world. My Ministers believe that the unity of the country is fundamental to the attainment of these goals, as - indeed - to the enjoyment by each Canadian of the maximum possible

CONTENTS

Speech From the Throne.....	1
Canada at UN Welfare Meet	3
Labour Force	3
Greek Traders in Winnipeg.....	4
Library Training for Indians	4
Photos Fight Forest Fires.....	4
Death Rates	5
Canada Repays IMF	5
Wheat for Tunisia	5
Petroleum Progress.....	5
Federal Bond Issue 1968	5

liberty, happiness and material well-being. Constitutional reform remains the best long-term guarantee of Canadian unity and my Ministers are directing officials in discussions with the provinces which are proceeding well and will, through a series of inter-governmental conferences, lead to proposals that Parliament will wish to consider. In the meantime, however, to further the objective of a united Canada, you will be asked during the current session, to enact a totally new Official Languages Act based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. You will also be asked to approve a new Publication of Statutes Act to change the way in which the law of our bilingual land is presented and made known in both the official languages of our land....

Some of these proposals involve the righting of wrongs and others the opening of opportunities long denied. Together they exemplify the essential connection between justice and national unity. The attainment of a just society is the cherished hope of civilized men. While perhaps more difficult to formulate for groups than for individuals, even the members of majorities - political, religious, linguistic or economic - must know what it is to suffer injustice. My Government is deeply concerned to provide and to ensure increased justice, dignity and recognition to the individual, particularly in an age which is characterized by large governments, industrial automation, social regimentation and old-fashioned laws. A great deal has been accomplished in recent years to make the Canadian society more just in terms of income distribution and security

against the vicissitudes of life. Pensions for the aged, provision for the sick and for the needy have been made more effective by legislation passed in recent Parliaments and by action of the provinces. Notwithstanding such measures, poverty continues to exist in Canada. My Government recognizes that, but it also believes that it would be deluding and cruel to pretend that there is a simple, all-encompassing or instantaneously effective remedy. Poverty can be dealt with successfully and permanently only by continued and determined action in a variety of ways by all governments. For its part, Parliament can be assured that the Federal Government will contribute fully and assume leadership wherever it can properly do so. To this end, the proposals you will have for your consideration will include the establishment of a department charged with the objective of ensuring that people in all areas and regions of our country have as equal access as possible to the opportunities of Canada's economic development.

At the same time, there are other and broader elements vital to a just society, and my Ministers feel that these must receive, at this and in later sessions of Parliament, a degree of attention they have not had hitherto. Toward these ends, you will be asked to enact important changes in the Criminal Law, to provide new protections for consumers and investors, to up-date food, drug and health legislation, to revise or amend legislation relating to the machinery of justice, and to correct a number of particular injustices, including those resulting from certain provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. During the course of the present session it is anticipated that the Government will receive reports from inquiries with regard to labour legislation and veterans pensions, and it is the intention of my Ministers to bring their proposals in these matters before you as soon as possible.

PURSUIT OF A PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

My Government believes that the objective of a just society must always include the pursuit of a prosperous economy as well as the fair distribution of its proceeds. Just as we have in the past tended, perhaps, to consider justice in our society largely in material terms, so we must recognize that there has been a tendency in Parliament, and to some degree in Government, to concentrate on the distributive aspects of our economy. In this course we have sometimes tended to neglect those aspects that can affect the productivity of our country, and hence the total provision of economic well-being for our society, and its competitiveness in the changing conditions of the modern world. The natural resources of Canada and the industries based upon them continue to be of immense importance to our economy but the advantages of our great physical resources by themselves are no longer an adequate base for a growing and prosperous modern economy. We shall increasingly have to compete on even terms with those countries of the world which are most advanced technologically in the provision of the sophisticated products of modern life. Unless Canada can maintain an economy that is efficient, competitive and productive in rela-

tion to the most advanced nations on earth, we cannot have the basis for a society from which poverty has been eliminated, we cannot maintain high levels of employment and income and we cannot ensure the standard of life to which Canadians generally aspire. It is against this background, as well as with the consciousness that the interests of all must be fairly balanced, that the Government is approaching its policies and programmes of an economic character. In this same context, Parliament will be asked during the present session to consider proposals for a systematic and continuous review of prices and costs in our economy.

Just as incomes cannot increase faster than productivity if price increases are to be restrained, so government spending by all levels of government cannot increase faster than productivity if we wish to restrain the increase in levels of taxation. These two realities are among the most important that Canadians and their leaders must bear in mind during the months and years ahead. Measures that you will have to consider relating to the Kennedy Round reflect the outcome of a major international effort to reduce the barriers to international trade and emphasize the opportunities opening up for a great trading nation like Canada. A measure to be brought before you dealing with the amendment of the Bretton Woods arrangements, results from comparable efforts to stabilize and improve the whole international financial system....

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE

The growth of our population and the changes in the nature of our mobile urban and industrial society lend a new importance to conservation in its traditional sense. We have taken and are taking effective strides toward economic conservation through progressively better use of our resources to achieve a high and long-term productivity. We must also give new attention before it is too late to the preservation of our natural heritage for the enjoyment of Canadians of future generations. You will be asked to consider measures concerning National Parks and Historic Sites and Monuments. These and other facilities for the repose of the mind and restoration of the spirit, for sport, and for physical relaxation are and will be of increasing importance to our social environment. They offer Canadians and to visitors to Canada the possibility of a quality of life richly satisfying and and ever more difficult to come by in this and in other industrial countries. Of broader importance is the problem of pollution, which must receive increased attention from federal, provincial and municipal governments. My Ministers are actively engaged in preparing proposals on these subjects and, in due course, these will be brought before you for your examination....

In international affairs generally, my Ministers regard the current situation as uncertain and deeply disturbing. Talks are under way in Paris concerning Vietnam but so far negotiations have not advanced as we had hoped they might. The Government has followed with anxiety the attempts to promote a peaceful settlement in Nigeria and has participated

CANADA AT UN WELFARE MEET

Speaking recently at the United Nations, Mr. John Munro, Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare, called for a greater recognition of "the needs of the human constituency" by governments throughout the world. "Human development," Mr. Munro told the First International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, must become "the determinant of public policy". Social welfare could no longer play the "limited role of reacting to, rather than shaping, events", he said. It must be "the agent of individual and community adjustment in a context of continuing social change".

"Social problems," Mr. Munro told the 80-nation conference, "are not mainly a private fault but rather a warning about the malfunctioning of society as a whole."

Mr. Munro, who headed the 11-member Canadian delegation, which also included the Deputy Minister of National Welfare, Dr. J.W. Willard, the welfare ministers of three provinces (J.B. Carroll of Manitoba, C.P. MacDonald of Saskatchewan and L.N. Thériault of New Brunswick) and the Deputy Welfare Minister of Quebec, Roger Marier, addressed the first plenary session of the ten-day conference.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MUNRO SPEECH

He pointed to "the number of problems which are common to all of us" and indicated that the wide variance between countries lay in "the depth and severity of these problems and in their ability to remedy them - an ability which is not always related to the level of national development".

"But similar or dissimilar as particular problems may be, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the key to much of what we are trying to achieve lies in involvement of the people," Mr. Munro said. He singled out the need to provide young people with "the opportunity for a meaningful involvement in national social development".

He proposed an expanded international use of volunteers from the university and technical college level. "Volunteers at this level of competence from the developed country," he said, "working with volunteers from the developing country, can perform an important interim job as teachers, youth workers and the like, as well as assisting senior experts and advisers."

Speaking of the visible conditions of self-perpetuating poverty, bad housing, illiteracy and unemployment, Mr. Munro suggested that the root causes might often lie in the "much deeper human condition of absence of hope and personal fulfilment".

Referring to the world-wide emphasis on industrialization and urbanization, he called for an accompanying emphasis on meeting the social needs which flow from it: "Throughout the world, the city has become a magnet, drawing people from the land with a promise it cannot fulfil. The result can be a crushing blow to the human spirit."

He called for "study and planning in the field of need and motivation" and for social planners to "assert their claim for inclusion in the total de-

velopment process".

"Future development plans must be based on integrated social and economic considerations," Mr. Munro said. Social planning "must not be lost in the simpler economic and engineering sides of planning".

In order to support their claim to an equal voice in development planning, Mr. Munro continued, social planners must improve their expertise and their techniques. He called for more specialization in training at the university, vocational and agency levels and more active recruitment into the social development sector.

The allocation of resources to the social side of development is warranted not only on humanitarian grounds, he said, "but also to accelerate economic growth through the increased efficiency of the working population....Support for social development involves difficulties, but without balance in development its process is hampered, retarded and sometimes nullified".

LABOUR FORCE

The labour force in Canada increased by 165,000 to 8,323,000 from June to July. This increase, which is smaller than usual, followed an unusually large influx of students into the labour market from May to June. Employment increased during the month by 189,000 to 7,952,000, while unemployment decreased by 24,000 to 371,000.

Compared to last year's figure, the labour force showed an increase of 198,000, or 2.4 per cent. Employment was up by 111,000 and unemployment by 87,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment among persons 14 to 19 years of age increased from June to July by 204,000, which compares with average gains of 254,000 during the same period in the past five years. The smaller-than-usual advance during the month followed an unusually large increase from May to June.

As usual, employment among persons 20 years of age and over declined during the month as many married women moved out of the labour force during the school holiday period.

About two-thirds (124,000) of the June-to-July increase in employment was in non-farm industries; farm employment increased by 65,000. Gains were recorded in trade (45,000), construction (34,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (19,000) and community, business and personal services (18,000). Employment in manufacturing, which in recent years has gone up from June to July, registered a decrease of 22,000.

Compared to the 1967 figure, non-farm employment in July 1968 was up by 137,000. The largest gain took place in community, business and personal services (89,000). Smaller gains were recorded in transportation, communication and other utilities (34,000) and trade (22,000). Employment in manufacturing was lower than that recorded a year ago by 30,000.

Year-to-year increases in employment were recorded in British Columbia (4.2 per cent), the Prairies (2.3 per cent) and Ontario (2.1 per cent). There was little change in the Atlantic Region and in Quebec.

UNEMPLOYMENT

From June to July unemployment decreased by 24,000 to 371,000, compared to an average June-to-July decrease of 7,000 during the past five years.

Of the total unemployed in July, 123,000, or 33 per cent, had been unemployed for less than one month. Some 147,000, or 40 per cent, had been unemployed for one to three months, and some 101,000, or 27 per cent, for four months or over.

Unemployment in July 1968 represented 4.5 per cent of the labour force, compared to 3.5 per cent in July 1967, and 3.1 per cent in July 1966. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for July was 5.3 per cent.

GREEK TRADERS IN WINNIPEG

A Greek trade delegation paid a two-day visit to Winnipeg in June to meet government and business executives for discussions aimed at stimulating trade between Greece and the Province of Manitoba.

The group was led by Mr. John Canellopoulos, President of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and included Mr. A. Antonapoulos, President of the Association of Industries of Patras, Mr. A. Gregoriades, importer, Mr. G. Katsonis representing the Panhellenic Exporters Association, and Mr. A. Mercouris, Greek Minister of Trade. The Consul of Greece in Manitoba, Mr. Michael Mercury, accompanied the mission during its Winnipeg tour.

To decrease its \$7 million trade deficit with Canada, Greece would like to increase its exports to Canada, which last year totalled \$3.5 million. Products considered suitable for increased trade are olives and olive oil, figs, wine and cotton yarns. Mr. Canellopoulos pointed out that Greece was the only country in Europe producing cotton and that the Greek cotton was well known for its fine quality and was in good demand.

In addition to Manitoba's interest in exports to Greece and imports from that country, the mission was told of the province's growing interest in immigration from Greece. Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Lorne D.R. Dyke, said: "Greece has a pool of labour, some skilled, others semi-skilled and unskilled, who are potential residents of Manitoba. We have been focusing some attention on Greece with our immigration programme and the initial response has been encouraging."

LIBRARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS

Two years ago David Sparvier, a Cree from the Cowessess Reserve in Saskatchewan, became the first Canadian Indian to obtain a bachelor of library science degree. His desire to use his professional training on behalf of the Indian people laid the founda-

tions for a programme started last year by the Department of Indian Affairs in co-operation with provincial and regional library systems throughout the country. The programme was designed to do two things: to provide "in-service" training to Indian students planning a career as library technicians or professional librarians, and to encourage and assist Indian bands in establishing libraries on their reserves. Twenty training positions have been filled so far this year.

PURPOSE OF TRAINING

Under the programme, Indian students with a special knowledge of their own people and culture and an interest in reading and libraries receive four months intensive training in provincial and regional libraries to acquaint them with the resources of the library system and the techniques of establishing, organizing, and operating community libraries. Having completed their training, the students work with Indian bands in the area to help provide library services adapted to the special needs of each reserve community. Training costs are shared between the Department and the employing library.

Last year four bands in southern Saskatchewan - Sakimay, Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw, and Ochapowace - began using public libraries at nearby Broadview and Grenfell under an agreement with the South-eastern Saskatchewan Regional Library System. Early this year, under a similar agreement, the Muskeg Lake Band began to use the public library at Marcelin, near Saskatoon. But it was only with the signing of an agreement between the Walpole Island Band and the Lambton County Library on January 1, 1968, that the first "on-reserve" library was established at Walpole Island as part of the provincial public library system. Most Indian communities have neither a library nor access to off-reserve library facilities.

PHOTOS FIGHT FOREST FIRES

The Alberta Forest Service is using photography in a unique system of locating and reporting new outbreaks of forest fires. The method, which is an expansion of a United States system, has proved to be highly effective in transmitting accurate early-warning information concerning new blazes in a minimum of time.

Each of the 146 manned lookout towers throughout the forest area of Alberta will be equipped with a set of 10 to 16 photographs comprising the 360-degree view from the tower. Identifiable landmarks are clearly indicated on each photograph with their distances from the tower. All photographs in the set have the same scale and are marked with a grid so that the distance from the tower to any point on a particular photo may be measured with a plastic scale that comes with the set.

When possible, a detected fire is also checked by triangulation by adjoining towers, and the exact location established by fire-control headquarters, so that quick action may be taken.

DEATH RATES

The number of deaths in Canada rose slightly in 1967 to 150,283 from 149,863 in 1966, according to preliminary figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan showed an increase in the number of deaths over those recorded in 1966. The national death-rate for each 1,000 of the population declined from the previous low record of 7.5 in 1966 to a new low record of 7.4 in 1967. The Prince Edward Island death-rate was highest, at 9.5, while Newfoundland had the lowest, at 6.2.

Of the 150,283 deaths recorded in 1967, 75,397, or 50.2 per cent, were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system; cancer accounted for 28,007 or 18.6 per cent, of all deaths; and accidents took 11,596 or 7.7 per cent of all lives. Corresponding 1966 figures are 75,279, 26,848 and 11,474. These have been the three leading causes of death since 1951 and there was very little change in their relative importance from 1966 to 1967. Tuberculosis deaths decreased slightly from 669 in 1966 to 658 in 1967. Fatalities from major types of accident, with 1966 figures in parentheses, were as follows: motor vehicles, 5,522 (5,410); falls, 1,704 (1,664); drownings, 1,200, (1,208); fire, 729 (661); and poisonings, 484 (471).

In 1967, there were 8,151 infant deaths, equivalent to a rate of 22.0 for every 1,000 infants born alive. The infant mortality rate has been declining steadily and the 1967 rate is the lowest on record. Of the provinces, Newfoundland was highest with a rate of 28.6, while Ontario was lowest with 19.7.

CANADA REPAYS IMF

Mr. E.J. Benson, the Minister of Finance, has announced Canada's repurchase of \$70-million worth of its own currency from the International Monetary Fund. This repurchase, which is paid from holdings of official reserves, was made under Article V, Section 7, of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF. Canada has now completely repaid its IMF gold *tranche* drawing of last February and has acquired a small-creditor position.

The Minister also said that he had cancelled the stand-by credit from the Export Import Bank of Washington, the arrangements for which he had announced in the House of Commons on March 7, 1968.

WHEAT FOR TUNISIA

Canada is giving \$1,500,000-worth of wheat to Tunisia. The grain, which will be shipped shortly, is part of the External Aid Office's food-aid programme for 1968-69. During the previous fiscal year, Canada provided Tunisia with a total of \$1-million worth of food aid.

At present, 46 Canadian teachers are serving in Tunisia, and 46 Canadian medical advisers are working at the Hôpital d'Enfants de Tunis.

PETROLEUM PROGRESS

Although petroleum has been produced in Canada since 1857, it was not until the major oil discovery at Leduc, Alberta, in 1947 that the nation's hydrocarbon industry began to acquire a leading stature, according to *Facts and Figures about Oil in Canada*, a booklet produced by Imperial Oil Limited.

At the end of 1946 — the year before the company's discovery at Leduc — Canada ranked fifteenth among the world's producers of oil; 16 countries possessed greater proven oil reserves. Although Canada, with more than 12 million people, was then the world's second largest *per capita* consumer of oil products, the price was an estimated petroleum trade deficit for the year of more than \$400 million.

By the end of 1967, Canada was the ninth largest producer of petroleum in the world, and ranked eleventh in proven oil reserves. With about 20 million people, it has become the world's leading *per capita* consumer of petroleum products, using more than 800 gallons a person, while its petroleum trade deficit for the year has been reduced to \$50 million.

FEDERAL BOND ISSUE 1968

The new issue of Government of Canada bonds dated October 1, 1968, has been allotted in a total amount of \$535 million. The amounts of the four maturities were set at:

- \$ 35 million of 6 percent bonds due February 15, 1970
- \$200 million of 6¼ percent bonds due October 1, 1971
- \$200 million of 6½ percent bonds due April 1, 1975
- \$100 million of 6½ percent bonds due October 1, 1995.

Following the issue of the above securities, the total amount of 6 percent bonds due February 15, 1970, outstanding will be \$285 million.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(Continued from P. 2)

actively in international efforts to relieve the sufferings of the civilian population. The situation in Czechoslovakia has also caused the gravest concern to the Government, not only for its effects on the prospects of détente and future evolution within Communist countries, but also for its consequences for the freedom and well-being of the Czechoslovak people. For those of them who have to seek refuge in other countries, my Ministers have already taken steps to offer permanent homes in Canada.

The Government has undertaken and is pursuing a thorough review of our external and defence policies. Canada's contribution to NATO, relations with Peking, with Latin America and with Europe are being studied currently. Reviews of our relations

with other areas will be undertaken later and, as conclusions are reached, Parliament will be invited to consider them....

The Government has...taken steps to review its information services in order to introduce, as soon as possible, improvements by which the flow of information into and out of the Government will be more efficient and effective, permitting the people of Canada a continuing, informed, and more active participation in the activities of their Government. In addition, as part of the continuing process of modernization and development of governmental machinery, you will be asked during the current session to enact a Government Organization Act. This measure will complete a number of changes in organization and structure announced by the Prime Minister some weeks ago and will complement the Parliamentary reforms so fundamental to the successful operation

of our democratic institutions.

The reinforcement and renovation of Parliamentary and administrative machinery and the clearing away of the substantial backlog now outstanding in the legislative programme will free Parliament so that it can come to grips with difficult and pressing problems relating to youth, poverty, regional disparities, urban growth, individual welfare, and the application and encouragement of scientific technology. These subjects are of concern to all governments in Canada and it is clear that a great deal more has to be done than has so far been contemplated. It would be wrong, however, to expect solutions to be found easily or indeed to be found at all except on the basis of close co-operation in good faith between federal, provincial and municipal governments not only in planning but in implementation as well....

FEDERAL BOND ISSUE 1968

Mr. E. J. Benson, the Minister of Finance, has announced Canada's repurchase of \$70-million worth of its own currency from the International Monetary Fund. This repurchase, which is paid from foreign exchange reserves, was made under Article V of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF. Canada has now completely repaid its 100 gold francs drawing of last February and has regained a small credit position.

MR. E. J. BENSON, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAS ANNOUNCED CANADA'S REPURCHASE OF \$70-MILLION WORTH OF ITS OWN CURRENCY FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

This repurchase, which is paid from foreign exchange reserves, was made under Article V of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF. Canada has now completely repaid its 100 gold francs drawing of last February and has regained a small credit position. The Minister also said that he had cancelled the stand-by credit from the Export-Import Bank of Washington the arrangements for which he had announced in the House of Commons on March 7, 1968.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REVISIONS AND REVISIONS BEING STUDIED

The Government's revisions and revisions being studied through review of our external and defence policies, Canada's contribution to NATO, relations with Latin America and with Europe are being studied carefully. Revisions of our relations with the United States and with other countries, my Ministers have already taken steps to offer permanent homes in Canada.

MR. E. J. BENSON, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAS ANNOUNCED CANADA'S REPURCHASE OF \$70-MILLION WORTH OF ITS OWN CURRENCY FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

This repurchase, which is paid from foreign exchange reserves, was made under Article V of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF. Canada has now completely repaid its 100 gold francs drawing of last February and has regained a small credit position. The Minister also said that he had cancelled the stand-by credit from the Export-Import Bank of Washington the arrangements for which he had announced in the House of Commons on March 7, 1968.