



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 15 No. 24

June 15, 1960

## CONTENTS

- University and Government in Canada ..... 1
- May Price Index ..... 4
- Unemployment Claims ..... 4
- Patterson Bust for Stratford ..... 4

- Ontario Human Rights Code ..... 4
- New Arts Centre ..... 5
- B.C. Trade Fair ..... 5

## UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

Addressing the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, on June 3, Mr. Donald Fleming, Minister of Finance, observed that the "creative influence" of the Canadian universities "reaches into every sector of our Canadian society...." This influence, he said, was exerted in a variety of ways- through general-degree courses, professional schools, extension departments, workers' educational associations and farmers' institutes, and by sponsoring the publication of books and learned journals.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that the importance of the Canadian universities not only as teaching institutions but as research centres was a fairly recent development in their histories. "The creation of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific Research in 1916," he said, "and more particularly its formal organization in 1927 as the National Research Council and its admission to the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1928, was a significant event in Canadian history... The founding of the Canada Council in 1957 represented another major step forward toward the expansion of research and creative work in the fields of the arts and letters, the humanities and social sciences...."

After these introductory remarks, the speaker proceeded to discuss the role of the Federal Government in relation to university education, as follows:

### ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"The British North America Act has confided exclusive jurisdiction over education to the provinces. Confederation could hardly have been possible on any other basis. The Federal Government must avoid any trespass upon the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces over education.

"The growing importance of universities as institutions engaged in fundamental applied research has nevertheless given them significance for the entire nation. From its earliest days the National Research Council has devoted a considerable part of its annual budget to grants-in-aid and other forms of assistance to research in the universities. This policy has been pursued because, while there is a place for specialized research institutes, generally speaking, research and teaching should be and must be intimately related.

"Because of their important role in national development, the Dominion Government has for several decades been providing a great variety of forms of assistance to universities in Canada. Federal interest in particular forms of education was evinced early in the century. Assistance in the promotion of agricultural training extends back to prior to World War I, and assistance matched by provincial grants for technical and vocational training is one of the oldest forms of federal aid, dating from 1919. It was the impact of

ex-service students under the DVA programme following World War II which first drew the Federal Government into contributing to general university costs through payment of \$150 per student per annum. Nevertheless, broadly speaking, federal assistance to universities prior to the nineteen-fifties was restricted to study and research considered national in scope. There were national scholarships and bursaries to students or assistance to universities for research projects related to the promotion and utilization of national resources, national defence and national health and welfare.

#### GENERAL UNIVERSITY GRANTS

"The origins of a new and more direct federal involvement in university operations are to be found in the Massey Commission Report, which in 1951 noted: 'Our universities are facing a financial crisis so grave as to threaten their future usefulness.' The Commission recommended federal aid to universities 'on the basis of the population of each of the provinces . . . to be distributed to each university proportionately to the student enrolment'.

"The proposals for paying university grants introduced in Parliament in 1951 by way of an annual appropriation in the estimates followed in general the lines set forth in the Massey Report, and provided for payment of fifty cents per capita by the Minister of Finance directly to the universities and for the Minister to seek the advice of the NCCU. Under this system the Federal Government made available to the universities in the five years 1951-52 to 1955-56 a total of \$28,267,450. Universities in the Province of Quebec did not accept the grants except in the initial year and their share of the vote lapsed accordingly. The next advances in the programme derived directly from the historic National Conference on the Crisis in Higher Education held in Ottawa in November, 1956, under your sponsorship. Following this meeting, the National Conference of Canadian Universities accepted the responsibility of distributing the grants according to the existing formula. For this purpose it was incorporated, and in January, 1957, the grants were increased from fifty cents to one dollar per capita. The agreement between the Minister of Finance and the NCCU permitted the accumulation of the grants in the hands of the NCCU to the credit of universities entitled thereto. In general terms these arrangements remained the basis for the distribution of federal grants to universities until this year.

"In the fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58, a total of \$32,607,288 was thus made available to the universities. Nevertheless their needs continued to grow rapidly. These were ably summarized in your representations to the Prime Minister and myself in April, 1958, in a report which, among other things, stressed the

need for an extension of graduate programmes and some modification to make the rates between one university and another more equal. Accordingly it was my privilege to propose to the House of Commons in September, 1958, an increase of fifty per cent in the university grants from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per capita. Unfortunately, wide differences in educational forms in the various provinces and differences in definitions of institutions of higher learning made it impossible to bring about a greater measure of equality nationally on a per student basis. The agreement subsequently entered into between the Minister of Finance and the Conference thus made no change in the formula for the distribution of grants but did provide for the distribution of the grants by the Canadian Universities Foundation, then in the process of being organized and incorporated in February of this year.

#### CASE OF QUEBEC

"With the exception of one small university in 1957-58 and two small universities in 1958-59, the universities of Quebec did not find themselves in a position to accept the grants made available in the years 1956-57 to 1959-60, and an amount in excess of \$25 million accumulated to their credit. This fact was a cause of continuing concern and dissatisfaction. Last October, during the course of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of the Ministers of Finance and Provincial Treasurers, discussions were opened between the Government of Quebec and the Federal Government on this question. Out of the extended negotiations which ensued emerged proposals by the Federal Government to all the provinces providing for an alternative method for the payment of university grants which took account of the longstanding objection of the Province of Quebec to payment of federal grants to universities of that province. I do not propose to review the details of this alternative which has now been embodied in an amendment to the Dominion-Provincial Tax Sharing Arrangements Act and given Royal Assent. Briefly, the legislation provides that a province which has rented the corporation tax field to the Federal Government may revise its tax rental agreement and resume the collection of its own corporation taxes. Where any province which collects its own corporation tax chooses to pay additional grants to its institutions of higher learning on the basis of student enrolment on a scale equivalent to \$1.50 per capita of its population, its federal corporate taxpayers will receive an additional abatement of one per cent under the federal Income Tax Act, raising that abatement from nine to ten per cent. A consequential amendment to the Income Tax Act will shortly be introduced in the House of Commons. This alternative has been made available for the taxation years 1960 and 1961, and other clauses of the amendment to the Tax Sharing Arrangements Act made provision for

the equalization of this alternative as between provinces....

"The Legislature of Quebec earlier this year enacted legislation providing for additional grants to universities on a basis of \$1.75 per capita of the total population as well as capital grants. The universities of Quebec accepted the funds accumulated with the Foundation and by March 31 of this year the distribution of the more than \$25 million had been virtually completed....

"The relinquishment of its charter by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and the conclusion of an agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Canadian Universities Foundation, together with the acceptance of the alternative arrangements which I have outlined, mark a new stage in the programme of university grants. The designation of the Canadian Universities Foundation as the agency of distribution in provinces which have not adopted the alternative plan provides a desirable continuity in the administration of this programme. I express my hearty thanks for the co-operation and assistance the NCCU has rendered over the years in this regard....

#### OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

"I have already referred to the report on university needs which the National Conference presented to the Government in 1958. In the course of that report it was indicated that in the ensuing five years Canadian universities would incur total capital expenditures of some \$314 million. I suspect that were that figure projected from today to take account of capital requirements for the next five years, this figure would be substantially higher. The requirements which your survey reflected were recognized in the report of the Massey Commission which again provides the origins for the history of federal capital grants to universities. The Commission reported that, under postwar pressures, the universities had been compelled to include new services and courses, and even when capital grants had been given them for new buildings the maintenance of these created new financial burdens. The Commission, however, did not extend its recommendations respecting grants into the field of capital assistance. This was left to be instituted as a function of the Canada Council.

"The Canada Council Act of 1957 provided for grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects and stipulated that the buildings towards which grants might be made should be for the arts, humanities and social sciences.

"The university capital-grants fund established by the Canada Council was credited with the sum of \$50 million from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. To date the Council has paid capital grants to universities totalling some \$11 million and has approved grants in the sum of nearly \$22 million. As of May 1960,

the balance available in the fund for grants amounted to approximately \$34,700,000.

#### CANADA COUNCIL CONCEPTION

"As I have already indicated, one of the main motives in establishing the Canada Council was to provide the same sort of assistance in the graduate field for the humanities and social sciences as the National Research Council had long been supplying in the natural sciences. Although not a form of direct assistance to university administration, perhaps, the Canada Council's programme of scholarships and grants contributes substantially to Canadian scholarship and thus to the quality of our academic community. This it accomplishes through support of postgraduate work in Canada and travelling scholarships and grants for Canadians abroad and non-resident teachers and students in Canada. A rough estimate indicates that about one-third of the Council's scholarship and grant programme for the three years 1957-58 to 1960-61 has been devoted to this important task.

"I have spent some time outlining the expenditures on federal assistance to Canadian universities through university grants and capital assistance. This, however, by no means covers all the expenditures incurred by the Federal Government for direct assistance to the universities. To enumerate such a list would cover a wide range of activities, Federal Government departments and agencies. The bulk of such additional forms of assistance is, broadly speaking, related to research activities. The most significant of these are the grants in aid of research and scholarships provided by the National Research Council which have grown from a total of about \$2.5 million in 1955-56 to over \$8 million in 1959-60, and for the past five fiscal years in the aggregate amount to nearly \$25 million. Grants for various research activities are also provided by the Departments of Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Fisheries, Labour, Mines and Technical Surveys, Public Works, National Defence, chiefly through the Defence Research Board, the Atomic Energy Control Board, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. They range from such projects as the development of a coal-fired gas-turbine engine to a contribution to the installation of an atomic research reactor at McMaster University, towards which the National Research Council, the Atomic Energy Control Board and the Defence Research Board contributed some \$940,000....

"Besides these additional grants to universities for research activities, the Federal Government has provided direct assistance to the institutions of higher learning through an amendment to the Income Tax Act two years ago which raised the permissible corporate tax deductions for donations to universities from 5 to 10 per cent of gross profits. In effect

**MAY PRICE INDEX**

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) was slightly lower at the beginning of May than at the beginning of April, having moved from 127.5 to 127.4, a decline of 0.1 per cent. For May 1959, the index stood at 125.6. Decreases in the food and household-operation indexes outweighed increases in the indexes for shelter and "other commodities and services", while the clothing index remained unchanged.

The food component decreased 0.6 per cent, from 120.9 to 120.2, as egg prices dropped 6¢ a dozen and lower prices were reported for oranges and orange juice, tomatoes and bananas. Potato prices continued to rise, and beef, after declining for several months, rose during April and May. Pork prices remained steady.

The shelter index rose slightly from 143.3 to 143.5, an increase of 0.1 per cent. The rent component was unchanged but home-ownership was higher, largely because property insurance, priced in May, was above last year's level. The clothing index was unchanged at 110.8, as only minor price changes occurred on a scatter of clothing items.

A drop of 0.3 per cent in the household-operation index, from 123.5 to 123.1, was due largely to a seasonal decline in coal prices and sale prices on textiles. Some utensils and household supplies were higher. Insurance rates on household effects, priced in May, were also higher.

An increase of 0.4 per cent in "other commodities and services", from 137.1 to 137.6, reflected higher automobile-insurance rates as well as price increases for theatre admissions, men's haircuts, women's hairdressing and local transportation, the latter price change occurring in Toronto and Hamilton. New passenger cars showed seasonal price declines, and gasoline prices were slightly lower.

\* \* \* \*

**UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS**

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefits numbered 714,900 at April 29, a drop of 13 per cent from 823,000 at March 31 but up 17 per cent from 610,800 at April 30, 1959, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Seasonal benefit claimants included in these totals numbered 228,600 at April 29, 248,500 at March 31 and 228,400 at April 30 last year. The number of claimants for regular benefits at April 29 declined by some 88,000 from a month earlier but increased by 104,000 from a year ago.

Initial and renewal claims filed during April totalled 214,600, compared to 283,500 in March and 206,900 in April last year. The month-to-month decline in initial claims was 26 per cent against 20 per cent for renewals. The failure rate of initial claims processed

in April was 10.1 per cent, compared to 7.3 per cent in March and 10.0 per cent in April 1959.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 732,900 for April, 733,000 for March and 640,200 for April last year. Benefit payments in April amounted to \$61.8 million against \$74.8 million in the preceding month and \$60.0 million a year ago. The average weekly payment was \$22.18 in April, \$22.20 in March and \$21.29 in April 1959.

\* \* \* \*

**PATTERSON BUST FOR STRATFORD**

In recognition of his contribution to the Canadian theatre, and to Stratford in particular, a group of friends of Tom Patterson, founder and planning consultant of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, have banded together to present a bust of Mr. Patterson to the Festival Theatre.

The bust, the work of Alan H. Jarvis, Canadian sculptor and former director of the National Gallery, is expected to be finished early in the summer and will at that time be placed in the foyer of the Theatre.

With the approval of the Festival Governors, a "Tom Patterson Recognition Fund" committee has been set up with Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of Health and Welfare, as honorary chairman. Friends of Mr. Patterson, who conceived the original idea of the Festival, are being solicited for donations not greater than \$10. These are being received by the Tom Patterson Fund, British Mortgage & Trust Co., Stratford, Ontario.

\* \* \* \*

**ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS CODE**

A poster proclaiming Ontario's human-rights code, stressing equality of rights for all regardless of colour, religion or background, has been published by the Ontario Anti-Discrimination Commission and is now available to organizations and institutions throughout the province for public display.

The inscription on the poster reads as follows:

"It is public policy in Ontario that all its citizens are born free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, color, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. Through Ontario's human-rights code, the Legislature has laid the ground where people of goodwill can come together and solve their difficulties.

The poster carries the signatures of Premier Leslie M. Frost and Labour Minister Charles Daley.

Mr. Daley also announces that copies of a six-page pamphlet on Labour Law printed in Italian are being distributed to New Canadians of Italian origin.

## NEW ARTS CENTRE

One of the most exciting building projects in Toronto is nearing completion at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets. This is the O'Keefe Centre, Toronto's new multi-purpose entertainment centre, presenting the best in show business-- musical comedy, revue, opera, symphony, drama, ballet.

The \$12 million building, scheduled to open in the fall, is the result of five years of planning and construction. Its policy embraces the housing of the best of international companies and the finest Canadian attractions. Operating as a non-profit enterprise, it answers Toronto's need for a centre of the arts appropriate to a city of a million and a half people.

O'Keefe Centre has been designed by Toronto architects Earle C. Morgan and Page and Steele in consultation with Eggers and Higgins of New York. Anglin-Norcross are the general contractors. Through an emphasis on line and colour and an imaginative use of building materials (granite, glass and limestone) the architects and engineers have contrived to give the structure a grace and lightness completely interpretative of its purpose.

Beyond the wide entrance portals is the main lobby running the width of the building and opening into lounge areas that flank the auditorium on three levels. Dominating the main lounge is the 100-foot mural painted by the Canadian R. York Wilson, a panorama of the "Seven Lively Arts" through the ages.

The auditorium, housing a 1,000-seat balcony and a 2,200-seat, raked main floor, is so designed that no patron is further than 124 feet from the stage. The house can be reduced to 1,100 seats by the drawing of an acoustic curtain in front of the balcony.

### THE STAGE

The stage-floor area is 128 by 60 feet, with a 60-by-30 foot proscenium that can be reduced to 36 by 18 feet. Extensive stage-receiving area, stage office and service elevator flank the stage on one side. Dressing-rooms and a rehearsal hall are on the other side.

The building has been constructed to exclude extraneous noise and to provide the most favourable acoustic conditions. Sound reinforcement systems are available whenever required. One of the unique features of the auditorium itself is the construction of the theatre side-walls consisting of sliding wood panels, which operate on a system of reflection and absorption. Their position controls the quality of sound through the range of a single human voice to a full orchestra.

A mechanically-elevated orchestra pit has space for fifty musicians. When larger orchestras are required, the pit can be enlarged to accommodate an additional 40 musicians on a level behind the orchestra pit and below the

stage. The orchestra pit also can be raised to form a twelve-foot extension to the stage itself, or, at auditorium floor level, an extension of the auditorium, seating an extra 83 patrons. For orchestral performances on stage, a specially-designed acoustic shell can be lowered into position on stage to project sound into the auditorium.

Backstage facilities provide company offices, a rehearsal hall built to stage scale, eight star dressing-rooms and a green room adjacent to the stage. Dressing rooms for 100 chorus members are situated immediately above stage level. Change rooms, rehearsal rooms and locker rooms for orchestra members lie below stage level.

Modern adjustable lighting is being installed to service every type of production--drama, films, concerts, ballet, opera and television. Stage lighting can be pre-set for as many as ten scenes through automatic control.

Another unique feature of the theatre is its equipment for radio and television broadcasting. Control and announcer rooms have been located in strategic places overlooking both stage and rehearsal areas.

\* \* \* \*

## B.C. TRADE FAIR

British Columbia's trade economy will receive major impetus when the second International Trade Fair is held at Exhibition Park, Vancouver, May 3 to 13, 1961, according to Mr. R.W. Bonner, B.C. Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce.

"We enjoyed exceptional success on the occasion of the first BCIFT in 1958," stated Mr. Bonner. "After that show, more than 90 per cent of the exhibitors declared themselves highly pleased and indicated they would return. From time to time, since then, they have verified that opinion. Now, as arrangements are being made for the 1961 BCIFT they are giving practical effect to that view and many are even taking additional space to that used in 1958."

For the new Fair, organization work was started earlier. It already appears that there will be sixteen countries having national or government exhibits and some forty nations represented by individual exhibitors.

The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and West Germany have already signed and negotiations with others are well advanced. Many individual firms are signed and, in this category, negotiations with others are also well advanced. Interest in the expanding Western Canada market is higher than ever.

British Columbia enjoys a rather large favourable balance of trade in the statistics covering exports and imports through its customs ports. In the first nine months of 1959 the cumulative total for exports was \$664,752,810, as opposed to \$380,628,740 for

imports. Even if it was considered that \$244,980,184, the value of agricultural and farm-product exports, reflected grains in transit from the Prairies (and this is certainly not the complete case), the grand total for exports would still be, roughly, \$419,700,000.

\* \* \* \*

UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

(Continued from P. 3)

this means that the federal treasury makes a matching grant for all corporate contributions.

UNIVERSITIES AND EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES

"I have dwelt at some length on the relations between the Federal Government and Canadian universities in meeting the requirements of higher learning within our own boundaries. This by no means, however, exhausts the area of co-operation and mutual responsibility which exists between us. Canadian universities play a vital and indispensable role in helping the nation to fulfil its international responsibilities. Indeed, without the active support and participation of the institutions you represent here it would be virtually impossible for many of our assistance and training programmes to go forward. One has only to consider the involvement of the universities in our Colombo Plan and technical assistance programmes to understand the nature of the contribution you are making to these important international undertakings.

"As you know, the Canadian Government operates three bilateral programmes of technical assistance in addition to its participation in similar activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, such as UNESCO, FAO, ICAO, ILO and ICA. Our three bilateral programmes comprise the Colombo Plan, a programme of technical assistance to the West Indies and a third to the less-developed countries and territories of the Commonwealth that are not eligible to receive assistance under the first two plans, principally in Africa....

TRAINEES IN CANADA

"Under our three bilateral technical assistance programmes since their inception a total of 1,359 trainees have come to Canada at a cost of some \$5 million. Of course, not all of them have been engaged in academic work. Nevertheless, an indication of the contribution made to these programmes by the universities may be had from the fact that of the 288 trainees under the Colombo Plan in Canada last year 151 were doing academic work under scholarships awarded through the Plan, 39 per cent

at the undergraduate level and 61 per cent at the graduate level....

"Yet a further indication of the important role of the Canadian universities in international exchanges may be drawn from the fact that in 1958-59 some 2,613 students from Commonwealth countries were in attendance at Canadian Universities either by their own private arrangements or through various types of scholarship.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

"It is an interesting coincidence that the first gathering of what was to be the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1911 in Montreal was called to discuss questions suggested for consideration at the first meeting of a Congress of Universities of the Empire. This Congress which met first in 1912 subsequently evolved into the present Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. Thus throughout the history of your organization there has been a continuous association with the Commonwealth connection, and it is, therefore, singularly appropriate that the task of the academic administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan as a whole for Canada should have been vested in the Canadian Universities Foundation. It continues an historic relationship.

"The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan had its origins, as you know, in the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference that was held in Montreal in September, 1958, at which agreement was reached in principle on the establishment of a scholarship scheme. The Plan contemplated that some 1,000 scholars and fellows would be given the opportunity to study in Commonwealth countries other than their own. At the Montreal Conference, the United Kingdom offered to make 500 places available and Canada agreed to accept 250 students under the proposed Plan. Other Commonwealth countries have since that time offered places, and the target figure of 1,000 has now been attained and will probably be surpassed.

"It was obvious from the very beginning that the success of the Plan would depend heavily upon the support and collaboration of the universities. The enthusiastic response which has been given by our Canadian universities has been most encouraging....

"The Commonwealth, as a unique experiment in human relationships and founded on a belief in the worth and dignity of the individual and a recognition of the value of freedom and co-operative action, depends to no small extent for the attainment of its objectives upon the quality and scope of education in its deepest and widest meaning...."