

Bulletin

Vol. 24, No. 25

June 18, 1969

HULL AS PART OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, Mr. Jean Marchand, announced on May 29 certain initial measures that the Government had accepted as part of the long-range plans for developing the national capital region.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Mr. Marchand said that the Government proposed to "direct about 25 per cent of its new accommodation construction to the core of Hull in the years ahead".

The Minister's statement follows:

...I believe it is of interest to all Canadians that in recent months the National Capital Commission has put before the Government certain recommendations to guide the long-range development of Canada's capital region. While study is still in progress with regard to many aspects of this important work, the Government has accepted certain measures within the long-range conception which I would like to announce at this time.

The area of consideration which has received the most urgent attention is development of central Hull. Improvement of this area, which is in the Quebec portion of the national capital region, about a mile from these Parliament Buildings, opens an important new phase in the progress of Canada's capital region. This is essential if our capital region is to grow as the focus of Canadian identity and a symbol of which all Canadians can be proud.

The Government will accelerate achievement of this goal by developing Hull into a major government employment centre. Apart from the construction of several buildings, which are already programmed as established needs, the Government undertakes to provide assistance in the construction of infra-

CONTENTS

Hull as Part of the National Capital Development	1
Sad End for a Proud Ship	3
Iron-Ore for Japan	4
ETV in French for Edmonton	4
Arts Centre Summer Events	4
Nickel Price Up	4
Refugee Agreements Signed	5
Seaway's Tenth Birthday	5
Exports Insurance Record	5
Population Estimates	6
Defence Research Grants	6
Forest Fires in April	6

structural works as an essential prerequisite to large-scale development that can be expected over the next 25 years.

This federal assistance is part of a wider development programme under which action will be taken to eliminate air and water pollution throughout the whole capital region.

All of this will involve the Federal Government co-operating with other levels of government in renewing sewer, water and transportation systems necessary to make the capital core an integrated metropolitan area on both sides of the Ottawa River.

THE ROLE OF THE CAPITAL

Before I deal more specifically with the decisions taken, I wish to emphasize the underlying objectives. It is our firm belief that the capital of a country has an indispensable role to perform which sets it quite apart from other metropolitan areas. This is doubly true in a federal state such as Canada, where patriotism has the strongest of roots in diverse regions and cultures. The substance of Canadian identity is in its wide variety of historic ties. A true devotion to Canada is difficult to conceive without the strong loyalties, which are everywhere apparent, to the

various regions and cultures from which we spring. On the other hand, a true loyalty to our native culture or region is enhanced by the recognition that our diversity has been able to flourish under the protection of a great federation.

Canada occupies half of the world's most developed continent. This has been achieved because of a healthy diversity, not in spite of it. There is an underlying Canadian wisdom which has always prevailed in times of stress. This wisdom argues in favour of mutual understanding, accommodation and justice. It argues for a diversity which is not aggressive or divisive and for a unity that does not demand conformity. The basic understanding and respect which have made Canada possible must never, however, be taken for granted.

In a Canada where languages, cultures and geography breed deep loyalties, the common meeting ground, the capital region, must be a strong and true reflection of the country. It must be one of the major elements contributing to national pride. In it each Canadian must find his personal identity strengthened and his perspective broadened by tangible expressions of mutual respect and trust.

It was this recognition by the Canadian premiers at the Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference in February 1969, which led to unanimous adoption of the resolution, declaring that the core of the Canadian capital region should include Hull, Quebec, as well as Ottawa, Ontario.

While talks continue with the governments concerned with a view to the eventual establishment of a revised form of government for the capital region, more specific talks have taken place with the province of Quebec with a view to co-operative efforts to overcome the glaring disparities which exist between the sister cities at the core of the capital region. We are pleased to see that, for its part, the Quebec government has recently announced plans for construction in Hull that will help bring relief to the city and to the economy of western Quebec. The Federal Government's programme will add greatly to this progress, while serving urgent and important federal accommodation needs.

PROGRAMME FOR HULL

The long-term development programme for Hull is designed to produce a major federal presence in the Quebec portion of the capital region over the next 25 years. It is also expected to be the generator of considerable private investment, which has generally avoided the area in the past because of the lack of basic services and adequate transportation.

The Government proposes to direct about 25 per cent of its new accommodation construction to the core of Hull in the years ahead. This allocation of construction to the Quebec portion of the capital region does not affect buildings already programmed for location in Ottawa - for example, among others, the headquarters for the External Affairs and Transport Departments.

The first of the buildings to be located in a concentrated section of central Hull will be the headquarters of the following three departments: Manpower and Immigration, Fisheries and Forestry, and Consumer and Corporate Affairs. With further departments added as accommodation becomes necessary, this employment centre in the core of Hull is expected to provide 4.5 million square feet of accommodation for some 36,000 public service employees.

The initial requirement for making the development possible is land for the building sites.

At this very moment, the National Capital Commission is filing an expropriation document that will give the Crown title to 15 acres....

The Federal Government also recognizes the need in the City of Hull for a sewage treatment plant, main trunk sewers and an adequate water distribution grid. It accepts the principle of collaboration with other levels of government to ensure the provision of these municipal services.

In the area of transportation, as in the field of municipal services, the success of the programme will require parallel action in co-operation with the other levels of government. An improved system of transportation is required to eliminate the Ottawa River as a barrier between parts of an integrated capital core.

The conception of an expanded capital core is linked to broader regional development goals which foresee a doubling of the population of the capital by 1995. This will mean an increase averaging 9,000 families a year during the next 25 years.

CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

This growth will not only be in numbers. The very nature of the urban environment will be transformed. This poses a challenge and an opportunity to create a unique capital area. While I have already mentioned the symbolic impact that the capital region must have, it is important that it also be a thriving metropolitan area. Both of these functions transcend particular local and provincial definitions. Regional disparities have no place within a capital region whose preponderant economic support is the Federal Government presence. However, without early action to break the vicious circle of declining prospects for the Quebec portion of the capital region, these disparities may well result in serious social and economic problems.

This Government is confident that the action it is initiating today will, with the support of all Canadians, create a capital in which all can find identification and response; one which will reflect the multinational fact of Canadian life; one which is a strong, continuing and visible expression of the Canadian experience.

One hundred goldfish are being sent to Expo 70 in Japan as a goodwill gesture by the Government of Canada, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and the City of Toronto.

SAD END FOR A PROUD SHIP

HMS *Calypso*, built late last century as a sailing corvette for the Royal Navy, today lies at anchor in Lewisporte, Newfoundland, laden with salt and rusting into oblivion.

Calypso was the sister ship of the famous *Calliope*, the only survivor of a storm that hit a fleet of warships of all nationalities in 1889 in the harbour of Apia, Samoa. *Calypso* was also one of the ships in which Canada's first Chief of the Naval Staff, the late Rear-Admiral Walter Hose, served as a midshipman in 1895.

The vessel, designed by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, a noted naval architect, came down the slips in Chatham, England, in 1883 and, though known as a screw cruiser third class, with a top speed of 15 knots, was basically a sailing ship rigged as a barque.

Many will recall the wooden guns carried by Canadian corvettes in 1939 – unlike *Calypso*, which boasted four six-inch guns, 12 five-inch, two 14-inch torpedo-tubes and six Nordenfeldt machine-guns.



HMS Calypso, 1898

Imperial War Museum

Though built entirely of iron, the 235-foot hull was completely covered by planking, which gave the appearance of a vulnerable wooden ship. A protective steel deck just below the main deck could stop the heaviest of shot.

Despite her formidable firepower, however, there is no record that *Calypso* ever engaged an enemy. As a member of the British Training Squadron, she cruised the Caribbean in winter and the Northern waters in summer. In 1890, *Calypso* helped in the evacuation of British Heligoland.

SAVED FROM SCRAP HEAP

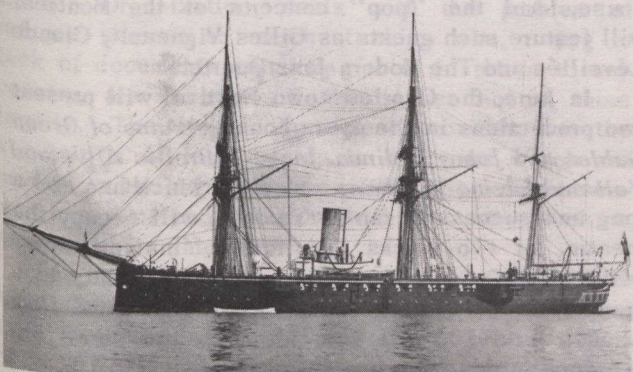
Near the turn of the century, *Calypso* seemed to be doomed for demolishment but in 1902, when the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve needed a depot training-ship, *Calypso* was chosen and crossed the Atlantic for the last time.

On arrival in St. John's, Newfoundland, the ship was stripped of its rigging and a roof erected over the upper deck to protect the trainees from the elements. *Calypso* took on the appearance of an overgrown houseboat, which the salts of the Second World War dubbed Noah's Ark.

Calypso became the foster-mother of the Newfoundland RNR. Her children were the fishermen from the coves and bays of Newfoundland. She took them in for two months each year, polished them up with the tradition and discipline of the Royal Navy and sent them home to await the call to arms. During the first World War some 1,500 *Calypso* sailors served with the Royal Navy.

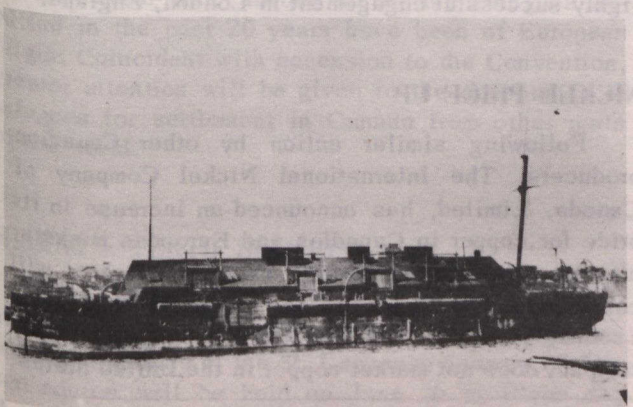
END OF SERVICE

Calypso's best days, spent in St. John's harbour, came to a sudden end in 1922 when the Washington



HMS Calypso, 1885

Imperial War Museum



The Calypso as a salt hulk.

naval disarmament conference called for the Newfoundland RNR to disband. The little ship became a salt hulk which remained in St. John's until after the Second World War and then was towed to Lewisporte, where the younger generation refer to her as "some old battleship".

There are others who remember and would like to preserve the old *Calypso*. Among them is her last owner, Captain Tom Dower of Grand Falls, who has waged a personal campaign to have her restored and kept as a museum piece. The last word is that the good Captain has lost the fight and the *Calypso* is to be scrapped.

IRON-ORE FOR JAPAN

The sale of iron-ore concentrates to five Japanese steel mills by Iron Ore Co. of Canada Ltd., has been hailed by the Canada-Japan Trade Council as a breakthrough for iron-ore producers of Eastern Canada. Previous sales of iron-ore to Japan have been by British Columbia producers, though Eastern mining firms had supplied other minerals to Japanese buyers.

"This proves once again that profitable trade with Japan is not just a Western Canadian phenomenon, but can be a profitable enterprise for anyone willing to go after the business," Robert L. Houston, Executive Director of the Council, said.

Mr. Houston was particularly pleased with the indication that the new iron-ore contract, initially for two years, 1970-71, was likely to be extended.

The contract calls for Iron Ore Canada to deliver 1.3 million tons of concentrates to five Japanese steel companies over a two-year period, at a price of 16.4 cents a long ton. However, H. Mita, vice-president of Toyomenka Inc., Montreal, which negotiated for the Japanese firms, said that the contract might be extended for an additional five or six years. If so, it was likely that yearly deliveries of concentrates would be boosted to 1.5 million tons.

Mr. Houston also pointed out that the contract would give impetus to harbour improvements at Sept-Iles, Quebec, which would rank it among the best in the world. The iron-ore is to be transported from Labrador City, Labrador, to Sept-Iles for loading on sea-going bulk carriers.

ETV IN FRENCH FOR EDMONTON

The Secretary of State, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, has announced an understanding between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Department of Education of Alberta, representing the Metropolitan Edmonton Educational Television Association (MEETA), in accordance with which an application has been made to the Canadian Radio-Television Commission for the licensing of an educational

broadcasting station in the Edmonton area that would broadcast in French as well as English.

Mr. Pelletier said that he had received a petition signed by over 28,000 people in the Edmonton area asking for a French-language TV station as soon as possible. At the same time, he added, the Alberta Department of Education and MEETA had indicated that expanded facilities for educational broadcasting were urgently required. On October 24, 1968, in the expectation that action would have to be taken as quickly as possible to meet the pressing need of Alberta and other provinces for such facilities, the Secretary of State announced the establishment of a task force, one of whose functions would be to consider the necessity of interim action. The present arrangement was one of its recommendations. Mr. Pelletier said that he was convinced that it would satisfy both these major requirements in the Edmonton area.

ARTS CENTRE SUMMER EVENTS

Light entertainment ranging from personal appearances of stars to revues will highlight the summer season at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Harry Belafonte, Marlene Dietrich, Juliette Greco and Duke Ellington will perform in the opera house, and the "pop" concerts of the Montreal will feature such guests as Gilles Vigneault, Claude Léveillé and The Modern Jazz Quartet.

In June, the Charlottetown Festival will present two productions in the opera house - *Anne of Green Gables* and *Johnny Belinda*. *Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*, a musical which has had a long and successful run in Toronto, will occupy the theatre for two weeks. Montreal's "Instantheatre" will perform a number of one-act plays. And, as a grand finale, a Marlene Dietrich Film Festival from August 4 to 10, will coincide with the star's appearance in the opera house from August 5 to 10.

Starting on July 8, and running to August 30, *Love and Maple Syrup* will make use of the revolutionary facilities of the experimental studio with a new Canadian revue which comes to Ottawa from a highly successful engagement in London, England.

NICKEL PRICE UP

Following similar action by other Canadian producers, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, has announced an increase in its price for copper in Canadian and European markets, effective May 12. Its price in European markets will continue to be based on the daily London Metal Exchange cash settlement wire-bar quotation. The company does not market copper in the United States.

Canada's highest mountain, Mount Logan, has an elevation of 19,850 feet.

REFUGEE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Mr. A.J. MacEachen, announced on May 26 Canada's adherence to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, to the 1965 Protocol to that Convention, and to the Hague Agreement on Refugee Seamen.

The Convention, adopted by the United Nations in July 1951, is the major international instrument for the protection of refugees. It establishes a common definition of the term "refugee", lays down specific standards for the treatment of refugees in the country of sanctuary or residence and contains safeguards against their expulsion. It does not detract from a country's right to control admission.

The Protocol, adopted by the United Nations in 1967, recognizes the universal nature of the refugee problem and its indefinite duration. Originally the Convention mainly covered persons displaced as the result of the two world wars and, in its definition, limited its scope to persons made refugees "as a result of events occurring before January 1, 1951".

REFUGEE SEAMEN

The Hague Agreement on Refugee Seamen, concluded in 1957 under the auspices of the International Labour Organization, deals with the problem of refugee seamen on merchant ships who, owing to lack of documents permitting them to return to any country, are sometimes unable to set foot on shore legally. The Hague Agreement provides for the acquisition of legal status in countries which are parties to the Agreement, provided the refugee seaman has some connection with that country, such as service on its ships.

As a major immigration country, Canada has been deeply involved in the re-settlement of refugees, having admitted 300,000 since the end of the Second World War, including many who were unskilled, sick or socially handicapped.

Because past policies have, for the most part, been designed to help solve the plight of persons displaced as a result of events arising out of the Second World War, almost all of the refugees admitted in the past 20 years have been of European origin. Coincident with accession to the Convention, greater attention will be given to the acceptance of refugees for settlement in Canada from other parts of the world.

SEAWAY'S TENTH BIRTHDAY

Mr. Don C. Jamieson, Minister of Transport, will officiate at the Canadian ceremonies marking the tenth anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Public ceremonies will be held on June 26 at Place des Nations on St. Helen's Island, within sight of St. Lambert lock, where Queen Elizabeth and the late

President Eisenhower officially opened the Seaway ten years ago on that date. Prime Minister John P. Robarts of Ontario, Prime Minister Jean-Jacques Bertrand of Quebec and Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe of the United States have been invited to attend.

The official party will board the CGS *d'Iberville*, one of the largest icebreakers in the Canadian fleet, for a tour of Montreal Harbour, passing through the entrance to the Seaway to St. Lambert lock. The *d'Iberville* was the first vessel to enter the Seaway at the opening of navigation after its completion in 1959, though the Seaway was not officially opened until the entrance of HMS *Britannia* on June 26, of the same year.

Dr. Pierre Camu, President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, has said that, to commemorate ten years of operation, suitable public viewing sites will be provided by the Authority during the next two or three years, so that the increasing number of visitors may see the operation of the system and appreciate its importance. About a million people a year now visit the limited viewing facilities along the Canadian side of the Seaway.

Other events commemorating the Seaway's first decade will be held at Upper Canada Village, Ontario, Chicago, Detroit and several other ports on the Great Lakes.

EXPORTS INSURANCE RECORD

Insurance and financing operations of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation (ECIC) reached record levels in 1968. The annual report of the Corporation, which was issued last month, lists insured exports at \$247 million during the year (the figure for 1967 was \$214 million). The ECIC also insured \$94-million worth of exports for the account of the Government.

During 1968, the ECIC agreed to finance a record volume of capital goods exports worth \$258 million, subject to approval of each forthcoming transaction by the Governor in Council. These commitments resulted in the securing of \$21-million worth of business. Part of the remainder, however, is being carried over into 1969 for contracts still under negotiation.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A bill to establish an Export Development Corporation (EDC) to succeed the ECIC was laid before Parliament in March by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, through whom the new Corporation will report to Parliament. With expanded responsibilities as well as new and improved facilities, including guarantees of certain investments abroad, the EDC will assume all of the ECIC's present functions, assets and liabilities.

The ECIC was established in 1945 to facilitate

the expansion of Canadian exports by providing insurance against risks of non-payment faced by exporters selling abroad on commercial credit terms. Since 1960, the Corporation has administered the Government's long-term export-financing programme under which direct financing is provided for export sales of capital goods and services when commercial credit is not available.

Since it began operations in 1945, the ECIC has insured export sales totalling \$2,687 million, including \$969 million for the account of the Government, and has signed loan agreements totalling \$408 million for 51 capital projects in 19 countries.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The population of Canada at April 1 was estimated at 21,007,000 an increase of almost one million since the census of June 1, 1966 and of 307,000 (or 1.5 per cent) since April 1968 compared to the increase of 366,000 (1.8 per cent) between April 1, 1967 and April 1, 1968. The smaller increase in the last 12 months is owing mainly to decreased immigration, though fewer births, and a rise in the number of deaths and emigrants have also contributed.

During the 12 months since April 1 last year, Ontario showed the largest gain, 142,000 or 2.0 per cent; British Columbia gained 54,000 or 2.7 per cent; Quebec, 53,000 or 0.9 per cent; and Alberta, 34,000 or 2.2 per cent. Smaller gains were recorded in Newfoundland, 8,000 or 1.6 per cent; Manitoba, 8,000 or 0.8 per cent, Nova Scotia, 4,000 or 0.5 per cent; New Brunswick, 2,000 or 0.3 per cent and Saskatchewan, 1,000 or 0.1 per cent.

The final census count of June 1, 1966 was the starting-point of these estimates. To these provincial counts were added births and immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt of family allowances.

DEFENCE RESEARCH GRANTS

Some \$3 million in grants has been awarded this year to 40 Canadian universities by the Defence Research Board for fundamental research studies related to defence problems. The recipients, staff members of Canadian universities, carry out basic research and are expected to publish those results of their investigations which are not classified as secret.

Other objects of the programme are to develop and support an interest in defence science within Canada's scientific community, and indirectly, to assist in staffing the Board's seven research establishments with promising young scientists.

The grants may be used to pay research assistants, who are usually graduate students, and technical personnel; to purchase equipment and expendable materials and supplies; to finance travel required by the research programme of the individuals concerned; and to cover the costs of publishing the research findings in the scientific literature.

Support from DRB covers a substantially broad range of scientific disciplines. Included in the basic research are activities associated with medical, behavioural, and social sciences, chemistry materials, engineering, power sources, the atmospheric and earth sciences, oceanography, communications and information processing, physics, applied mathematics and computer science.

FOREST FIRES IN APRIL

There were 322 forest fires throughout Canada during April, which damaged some 2,000 acres of woodlands, according to estimates of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

By comparison, in April 1968 there were 765 fires, causing damage to 53,000 acres of forest.

Over the previous decade there was an average of 530 fires during the month of April with forest damage averaging 19,000 acres.