



CANADA

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CANADA: A TRULY BILINGUAL COUNTRY

Addressing the Annual general meeting of the Canadian French-Language Newspapers' Association at La Malbaie, Quebec, on August 17, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson observed that Canada's weekly press performed a service of the greatest importance "in circulating news and information and also in moulding opinion at the primary levels of human activity, that is, at the family level, at the municipal level, and within regional limits". A "distinctive contribution" of the French-language weekly papers, Mr. Pearson said, was the "safe-guarding and development (of) French culture in North America".

This was the main topic of Mr. Pearson's speech, which follows in part:

"... Canada is rich and privileged in more than one way; particularly because she is the heir and depository of two great cultures....

"I believe it is important to accentuate this fact; the recognition that Canada is a truly bilingual country with two basic cultures, to which many others have been added to our great advantage.

ENCROACHMENT OF U.S. CULTURE

"Canadian unity is now in another difficult period. These difficulties have common causes. For some years, Canadians have been more than ever conscious of the encroachment of American culture. They feel that they are gradually losing control of their economy. On the other hand, they realize that their standard of living, which they do not want to see lowered depends in a very large measure on the export of our products to the United States and the

import of American capital. This is the reason why they realize that political independence cannot in itself be very effective in changing an economic situation which has become inseparable from prosperity.

"This situation inevitably gives rise to frustration. A very few English-speaking Canadians regret and look to the past. A few others are tempted to stop resisting and become Americans. However, the great majority have decided to react positively to the American encroachment, to accentuate their identity as Canadians and to get closer to their French-speaking fellow Canadians.

NOT FLIGHT BUT RESISTANCE

"In short, the solution to the problem is not flight but resistance. When it is impossible to prevent this encroachment, one has to attempt to assimilate and control it. In meeting this problem, and others concerned with maintaining our identity, we must first rebuild our political and economic society in terms of the problems and needs of the contemporary world. It means that both the founding races must meet together more often and become better acquainted. I am convinced that such closer relations will be mutually profitable. I also think that the common sources and similar nature of so many of the problems of English-speaking Canada and French-speaking Canada will give us a chance to get closer and to understand each other better. Basically, we have the same problems, and, to find the right solutions, we need each other. In this field, at least we are inseparable.

"Unity in Canada" is the subject of the section.

"We are also inseparable in the sense that hundreds of thousands of English-speaking Canadians reside in Quebec, and nearly a million French-speaking Canadians live outside Quebec. This latter fact has been officially recognized by the government of Quebec, when it created a Department of Cultural Affairs. Quebec, in this sense, is more than a province, it is a motherland - but a motherland in a Confederation, in a national partnership.

PROGRESS SLOW BUT REAL

"The bringing together of the two groups requires, amongst other things, that English-speaking Canada be more conscious of the aspirations of French-speaking Canada and that the latter be not too impatient if it finds that this consciousness seems slow to express itself. Real progress is being made from one generation to another. For example, the Bourassa doctrine on Canadian nationalism, which was attacked as a heresy, a generation ago, is now accepted by practically all of English-speaking Canada. In short, if we do not advance at the same pace, we move at least in the same direction. This, I believe, is essential.

"It is necessary to recognize that, in the historical and cultural sense, our country is mainly formed of two races and that these two races must have equal rights and an equal opportunity in the expansion and in the control of the economy. But we must also recognize that a Canadian nation exists which, precisely, unites these two people who have founded and developed our country. When we no longer talk of Canadian unity in this country, Canada will have ceased to exist and then our two cultures will be in great danger.

"At this time when we are preparing to celebrate our centennial, it is advisable that Confederation should be reshaped to meet the requirements of the present hour. We want a 1963 model.

"Our federalism must be conceived in such a flexible way as to permit the existence of a Canadian Government strong enough within the limits of its jurisdiction to play its part fully among the great nations of the world, while ensuring the progress and welfare of the Canadian population.

"But we also want to give the provinces all the attributions and powers granted to them by the Constitution and the means to exercise such powers. I wish to repeat that we must bring about a co-operative federalism; that is to say, a federalism free from any spirit of an unacceptable centralization.

ENTERING A NEW ERA

"At the end of the recent federal-provincial conference, the Premier of Quebec emphasized that the Confederation had now entered a new era. I am convinced that, in this new era, more frequent discussions will enable the leaders of the provincial and federal governments to find solutions to present problems. I have no doubt that a permanent agency can also play an important part in federal-provincial relations. All this will ensure better understanding of our separate problems, as well as of our common problems. It is on such understanding that good relations, friendship and co-operation are based.

"I know, as well as you do, that the Province of Quebec is different from others, because, while being a province of Canada, it is the motherland of people living in other provinces.

"Quebec needs the means to keep its own identity; Quebec must have the means to act, to meet its present needs and also satisfy aspirations dating many centuries back.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

"But Canada also needs the means to keep its own national identity and to act for Canada, on the domestic level as well in the international field, especially in the effort to safeguard peace and security in the world. In order to give a new impetus to our economy as well as to continue our role in the world, we need a united Canada. Unity in diversity, unity of action as partners, equal partners. It is within such a healthy Canada that Quebec will be in a position to realize its aspirations...

"...I place great hope in the Royal Commission on Biculturalism we have just created, which will clarify problems, recommend solutions and help government take the necessary action.

"We have already taken steps to have the French language not only recognized officially in the Government of Canada but also - and this is important - to give it a more and more current use. It is our desire that, in all sectors of the federal administration, French can be used as well as English. I know we will achieve this anticipated result and a bilingual Civil Service.

"An increasing number of English-speaking Canadians are realizing that learning the French language is not a regrettable concession to our national circumstances but an enriching cultural experience.

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

"There is no more important problem facing this country, apart from peace and work for the people, than the maintenance and development of the Canadian Confederation, on the foundation of equal partnership, the only foundation that makes possible the Canadian nation. Such a nation, strong and united, is essential if we are not to be absorbed in some continental society and thereby lose our own separate traditions and cultures, French and British.

"I have already spoken about the problem of preserving this Canadian nation, of maintaining our Canadian identity, against the inevitable pressures from the U.S.A. - all the stronger because they are friendly and, in many ways, have had good results for us.

"Some Canadians, however, are beginning to ask themselves: Why should we worry about 'saving' Canada from the American 'invasion' if we don't believe in a Canada to be saved, a Canada which is greater than its parts?

"I believe that there is such a Canada, of which we should all be proud to be citizens, whether we speak English or French.

"I believe that there can be a Canadian nation within which the two basic cultures can develop in full and equal partnership.

"I know that this can only be done if each group respects and understands the position of the other

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CANADA SATELLITE TESTING

The Minister of Transport, Mr. George J. McIlraith, has announced the approval by the Governments of Canada and the United States of a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Transport and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) under which Canada would participate in the testing of experimental communication satellites launched by NASA, such as *Telstar*, *Relay*, *Syncom* and others. The approval by the two governments took the form of an exchange of notes between the Canadian Ambassador in Washington and the United States Secretary of State.

Under the agreement, the Department of Transport will construct a ground station capable of exchanging television, multi-channel telephone, telegraph, or data transmissions with other ground stations through communication satellites. Canadian participation will include membership in the Ground Stations Committee, which is composed of representatives of a number of countries taking part in the experimental programme.

The cost of the ground station, for which no site has been selected yet, has been estimated to be approximately \$5 million. Its purpose is to conduct experiments in space communications in order to obtain the information relating to ground-station and

satellite performance that will be necessary for the development of a world communication system using satellites. Sufficient flexibility is being incorporated into the design of the station to ensure that it can eventually be converted into a terminal for a commercial system.

The Transport Department's ground station will incorporate the latest techniques and equipment available in the space-communication field. During the operation, close liaison will be maintained, with Canadian industry, maximum use of which is to be made in order that industrialists may obtain a working knowledge of space communications. The facility will be used to test any new ideas which Canadian industry may develop.

Canada has for some years participated in international telecommunications based on high-frequency radio and submarine cables. It is likely that an international commercial system of communications using earth satellites will come into operation before the end of the present decade; this new technique will permit many more telephone and telegraph circuits to be made available for international communications. It will also make available for the first time international circuits capable of exchanging television signals.

LAW OF THE SEA DISCUSSIONS

On August 26 and 27, representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments held discussions in Ottawa on a wide range of questions concerning fisheries and territorial waters. The U.S. delegation was headed by Deputy Under-Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson, and also consisted of: William C. Harrington, Special Assistant for Fisheries to the Under-Secretary, Department of State; Fred E. Taylor, Deputy Special Assistant for Fisheries to the Under-Secretary, Department of State; Raymond T. Yingling, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State; Donald L. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior; William M. Terry, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; Captain H. Ost, United States Navy, Department of Defence.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. H.J. Robichaud, Minister of Fisheries, and also included; Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary and Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs; A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; S.V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries; Captain R.W. Murdoch, Royal Canadian Navy; Lieutenant-Commander G.D. Westwood, RCN; J.A. Beesley, Department of External Affairs.

The discussions consisted of the opening round of a series of talks the next of which will be held in Washington in September, if possible. The Ambassador of the United States was in attendance.

URBAN TRANSIT

The number of initial revenue-passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by Canada's urban-transit systems declined 4.0 per cent in June, to 75,049,971 from 78,213,787 a year earlier, and 1.6 per cent in the January-June period, to 490,827,714 from 498,819,364 a year ago. More initial fares were collected in the month and cumulative period than a year ago by motor-bus and subway and fewer by trolley-coach and street-car. Operating revenue was down 3.4 per cent in June, to \$10,541,094 from \$10,916,910, and by 0.2 per cent in the half year, to \$67,982,873 from \$68,110,304.

LOW-COST ESKIMO HOUSING

As part of a continuing programme to provide and improve Eskimo housing, contracts worth over \$475,000 were recently awarded for 222 homes to be built in various northern locations, according to Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing. "While many housing units have been delivered to northern communities in the past," said Mr. Laing, "this summer's programme will be a long step towards improving housing and health conditions for many Eskimo families".

The homes are one-bedroom and three-bedroom units. All are prefabricated, using stressed-skin plywood panels with fibreglass insulation. The three-

(Over)

bedroom homes are of a type supplied to the Sisi Eskimo Co-Operative in Frobisher Bay in 1962, and are purchased complete with electrical and mechanical equipment. Many units will be assembled by their purchasers, with some technical help where needed. A \$1000 subsidy covers part of the cost; the homeowner may borrow the rest from the Eskimo Loan Fund.

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections rose 5.1 per cent in March, to 11,742,678 tons from 11,171,795 in the same month last year, and 5.5 per cent in the January-March period, to 34,141,619 tons from 32,367,480 in the first quarter of 1962. The addition of the Cartier Railway tonnage accounted for 4.6 per cent of the month's gain and for 3.5 per cent of the quarter's increase.

March loadings in Canada (including receipts from water-carriers) increased 5.9 per cent, to 9,718,690 tons from 9,179,005 in March last year, and receipts from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada rose 7.0 per cent, to 807,493 tons from 754,883, while overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) decreased 1.7 per cent, to 1,216,495 tons from 1,237,907.

Loadings in March of the six major commodity groups (changes from a year earlier in brackets) were: mine products, 3,453,079 tons (+21.7 per cent); manufacturers and miscellaneous, 3,396,354 (+3.9 per cent); agricultural products, 1,479,598 (-13.4 per cent); forest products, 1,246,396 (+2.0 per cent); animals and products, 66,416 (-2.4 per cent); and l.c.l. freight, 76,847 (+6.4 per cent).

JAMAICAN POTATO EXPERTS VISIT

Two agricultural experts from Jamaica - William McLaren, chairman of the Christiana Area Land Authority, one of the largest Jamaican growers of potatoes, and Hugh Peterkin, agronomist with the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture and Lands - visited Canada during August to inspect the seed-potato industry in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The tour, which lasted a week, was organized by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

On August 26 and 27, the two-man mission visited the Potato Research Station at Fredericton, N.B., and toured potato farms in the lower Saint John River Valley. On August 28 and 29, they toured the potato-growing areas of Prince Edward Island. In both provinces, they studied the production, inspection, certification, grading and handling of seed potatoes and met officials of the provincial government and growers and exporters of seed potatoes.

On August 30, before their departure, Mr. McLaren and Mr. Peterkin were flown to Toronto to visit the Ontario Food Terminal, the principal fruit and vegetable market in the province, through which Ontario growers distribute their produce.

This mission was the second of its kind brought to Canada by the Department of Trade and Commerce during August. Earlier in the month, two Argentine agriculturalists had visited many of the same potato-growing areas of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Visits of this sort are part of a programme to promote the development of increased export markets throughout the world for Canada's potato crop.

Canada's present exports of seed potatoes to Jamaica are from 40,000 to 50,000 hundredweight a year.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

Cargo traffic through the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section of the Seaway exceeded 4,000,000 tons for the second month in succession, according to statistics for July and the 1963 navigation season recently released by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

Through St. Lawrence canals cargoes increased in July by 34.5 per cent upbound and 29.9 per cent downbound for a total increase from 3,134,000 tons in 1962 to 4,141,000 tons in 1963 (or 32.1 per cent).

For the complete navigation season, April through July, 2,929 vessel transits carried 13,914,000 tons of cargo in 1963 compared with 11,642,000 tons in 1962 or an increase of 19.5 per cent. Bulk traffic increased by 20.5 per cent over 1962; general commodities increased less rapidly (9.2 per cent).

Traffic increases through the Welland Canal, expressed in percentages, were slightly smaller than for the St. Lawrence. July cargoes increased by 16.5 per cent, from 4,589,000 tons in 1962 to 5,346,000 tons this year. For the navigation season to date, the heavier traffic was downbound, though only 5.0 per cent greater than in 1962. Upbound loadings were up by 16.5 per cent, indicating an increase to date of 8.7 per cent, from 16,574,000 tons for the April-to-July period in 1962 to 18,023,000 tons in 1963.

ACADIAN STUDIES

As part of the regular summer field work carried out under the sponsorship of the National Museum of Canada, Laval University has this season been proceeding with a continuing programme of research and study into the kinship and value systems of Acadian groups in Nova Scotia. The Acadians are French-Canadians of the original stock that settled the colony of Acadie, which consisted of the possessions of the French Crown on the Atlantic seaboard of North America.

Professor Marc-Adéland Tremblay of Laval's Department of Sociology is the director of this summer's programme, which constitutes the second season of an extended research project. He has previously conducted research and published reports on Acadian groups in Nova Scotia in co-operation with the value-study project of Cornell University.

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RESEARCH ON CANADIAN INDIANS

The cultures and languages of Indian groups from the Province of New Brunswick to the Yukon Territory have been the subject this summer of a busy research programme by four American and Canadian ethnologists and an American linguist on behalf of the National Museum of Canada.

Dr. Karl V. Teeter of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been conducting a study of Malecite, an Algonkian tongue spoken in New Brunswick and Maine. Dr. Teeter has already published a grammar, dictionary and texts of Wiyot, an Algonkian language of California. The complete study of Malecite will be carried out in a five-year programme of summer research, as part of a comparative-historical analysis of the Algonkian languages of North America.

DANCES OF THE SIX NATIONS

The report of a two-month study of Iroquois ceremonies by Mrs. Gertrude Kurath, Co-ordinator of the Dance Research Centre, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will be published shortly. Mrs. Kurath, who has been working in the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, has gathered extensive material and detailed information from four longhouses on meetings, dances, ceremonial costumes and customs. The nucleus of the study is the choreography of native dances and the transcription and analysis of associated songs.

Dr. Edward W. Rogers, Associate Curator of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, is in charge of a re-study of the patterns of culture change among the Objibwa Indians of Parry Island, Ontario, during the past quarter of a century. The previous study was made in 1935. Dr. Rogers, who is an authority on eastern Algonkian ethnology, recently published a study of the Objibwas of Round Lake, Ontario.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN GROUPS

A study of Indian groups in the Fraser Canyon, British Columbia, and other areas in the interior of the province is being conducted by Dr. R.W. Dunning of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of British Columbia. This investigation, like that of the Objibwas, is the first in a generation.

A report on the Athabaskan Indian groups in the Aishihik, Fort Selkirk and Whitehorse areas of the Yukon, some 900 miles north of Vancouver, B.C., is in preparation as a result of a survey by Dr. Catherine McClellan of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. McClellan has spent most of her professional career studying the Athabaskans of the Northwest and inland Klingit.

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ICNAF MEETS IN HALIFAX

A programme for the enforcement of fishing regulations on the Atlantic deep-water banks was introduced at the thirteenth annual meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, which took place in Halifax in June. Details of the form of control to be used have yet to be decided on. The meeting was officially opened by the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud. A proposal for international enforcement was a highlight to the conference, which saw Klaus Sunnanaa, Norway, elected chairman. Mr. Sunnanaa, who is director of fisheries in Bergen, was chairman of the 13-nation fisheries organization from 1957 to 1959. The new vice-chairman named was Frank R. Biggs, Assistant Secretary for fish and Wildlife of the United States Department of the Interior. The Commission accepted an invitation to hold its 1964 meeting in Hamburg, Germany.

The proposed enforcement system was first suggested by the late George R. Clark, former Canadian Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

STRICTER CONSERVATION ADVISED

Delegates attending the Halifax conference were agreed that tighter conservation was necessary to protect the future of the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. The chief regulation now in effect governs the size of mesh in the otter trawl nets. The minimum mesh size allows fish of non-commercial size to escape and grow. No recommendations were made to change the existing mesh sizes.

Reports were submitted by the various member countries showing the results of their fishing operations in the convention waters during the past year, as well as the scientific studies carried out from research and commercial vessels. Other reports showed the catches in the various sub-areas, of which there are five, of the entire convention area, which takes in the international waters of the continental shelf from Greenland southward to the Gulf of Maine.

CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Employment rose during June and July by an estimated 207,000 to 6,742,000, an above-average increase for this time of year. A similarly large increase of 196,000 brought the labour force to 7,035,000. Unemployment declined slightly during the period to 293,000.

The expansion of the labour force in June and July was characterized by a very large influx of students. During the period, an estimated 199,000 persons in the 14-19 age group entered the labour force and an equally large number got jobs. The total entry of teenagers into the labour force during the two months from May to July amounted to 312,000. This compares with 268,000 during the same period last year and 214,000 in 1961.

The number of persons in the labour force 20 years of age and over remained virtually unchanged. Usually a sizeable decrease occurs in this group as a result of reduced participation by married women during the school vacation period. This year, how-

ever, the number of married women in the labour force showed little net change in June and July.

The estimated labour force in July was 158,000 higher than a year earlier. Employment was 173,000 higher and unemployment 15,000 lower than in July 1962.

TRADE MISSION TO EUROPE

A six-man Canadian commercial and institutional equipment trade mission will leave Ottawa on September 13 to pay a one-month visit to Britain, West Germany, Italy and France. It will return to Canada on October 13.

The mission will examine current and long-term market opportunities in Europe for Canadian commercial and institutional food service, refrigeration, cooking, and electrical floor-maintenance equipment. It will also obtain information regarding European trade practices, preferences and requirements, and seek to interest prospective European purchasers in the wide range of commercial and institutional equipment available from Canada.

ROLE OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

To help the mission accomplish its objectives, Canadian trade commissioners in the countries to be visited have arranged meetings with representatives of hospital authorities and hotel and restaurant associations, and with importers and wholesalers. These meetings will enable members of the group to familiarize themselves with specific needs and discuss actual product requirements. The mission will also visit manufacturers of commercial and institutional equipment to acquaint themselves with European production methods.

On its return to Canada, the mission will report on its findings to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Copies of the report will be made available to the Canadian industries concerned and to other interested parties.

The multi-million dollar commercial-cooking and food-service equipment industry serves more than 44,000 food-catering establishments in Canada. The industry's production facilities are capable of handling a much larger market.

Canadian production of commercial refrigeration equipment has increased tremendously in the last decade, reaching an annual production of \$110 million.

Canadian floor-maintenance machines and allied equipment have served the Canadian export markets for over 35 years. They are used in industrial, commercial and institutional buildings throughout the world.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The output of refined petroleum products in June amounted to 26,470,771 barrels, an increase of 6.9 per cent from last year's corresponding total of 24,761,766 barrels, according to advance figures that will be contained in the June issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil climbed 11.5 per cent in June, to 26,769,006 barrels from 24,004,139 a year earlier, comprising 18.7 per cent more domestic crude, at 15,485,406 barrels compared to 13,044,459 and 3.0 per cent more imported crude at 11,283,600 barrels compared to 10,959,000.

CANADA: A TRULY BILINGUAL COUNTRY

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and each appreciates fully the contribution of the other to the building of the Canadian confederation. But I know that it can be done.

A NATION WITHIN A NATION

"I believe also, as I have already said, that while Quebec is a province in this national Confederation, it is more than a province, because it is the heart-land of a people; in a very real sense, it is a nation within a nation.

"I refuse to believe that, in an insecure and dangerous world, where universal brotherhood is now the alternative to universal extinction, where the crying need is for men to come together rather than break apart, all Canadians cannot live together in friendship and understanding, rejecting the dangerous counsel of extremes wherever it comes from, so that together we may achieve a great Canadian destiny."

The new vice-chairman named was Frank R. Bice, Assistant Secretary for fish and wildlife of the United States Department of the Interior. The Commission accepted an invitation to hold its 1964 meeting in Hamburg, Germany.

STRICTER CONSERVATION ADVISED
Delegates attending the Halifax conference were agreed that stricter conservation was necessary to protect the future of the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. The chief regulation now in effect governs the size of mesh in the otter trawl nets. The minimum mesh size allows fish of non-commercial size to escape and grow. No recommendations were made to change the existing mesh sizes.