



Bulletin

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THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANADIAN FEDERALISM

The following extracts are from a recent address by Mr. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, to the second annual conference of the Liberal Federation of Canada (Quebec), in Montreal:

To a foreigner, one of the most puzzling characteristics of Canadians is their tendency to indulge in bitter criticism of their own country. Fastening on the inadequacies of Canada rather than celebrating its achievements, Canadians often seem blinded by doubt from seeing the value of the society they, and their forefathers, have built. The outsider is astonished that, over a century, four scattered colonies of a few hundred thousand people have grown to a modern country of 20 million spanning a continent. Canadians often seem dismayed that they have failed to accomplish even more....

The greatest accomplishment of the Canadian federation has been the nourishment of the French-Canadian community in North America.

That survival is the important fact of Canadian life - not only for French Canada but for the rest of Canada. For it is the survival of French-Canadian culture which gives Canada the possibility - a possibility which I believe is becoming more and more reality - of achieving a unique society. We are not simply a North American society, one which has rejected the privilege, the class, the inequality of European life - we are an egalitarian society which has adopted as a goal the ideal of two great cultures living together in harmony. We are not the United States - because we have rejected for ourselves the construction of a homogeneous society. We are trying to achieve a difficult and different goal. And that is why the survival - the *thriving* - of French Canada is important to all Canadians. It is essential for the realization of a unique Canadian society.

SURVIVAL FACTORS

French Canada's survival has depended on three factors. First of these is our own determination that our culture should continue. But it also depends on other factors: the fact that, in the past, even if English-speaking Canadians felt no great sympathy and understanding for French Canada, no sizable group of them was determined to extinguish our culture. Our survival, in other words, has depended not only on our resolution - it has also depended on the tolerance of our compatriots.

It has depended, thirdly, on the establishment of a federal system of government - one which gave responsibility for governmental activities of regional importance to provincial governments. The result was a provincial government - that of Quebec - dominated by French Canadians, which was responsible for governmental activity in areas, such as education, in which, there was and is a clear French-Canadian view which, at times, diverges from that of other Canadians.

The built-in protection which, in practice, the Canadian constitution gave to French Canadians has been crucial. For in the years following Confederation, English Canadians often seemed unsympathetic to, or uncomprehending of, the idea of a country which, from coast to coast, would include in an equal partnership the French- and English-speaking cultures. French Canada, turning inward, found a

governmental structure which, within its areas of constitutional responsibility, ensured that the necessary means to survival of the French-Canadian community were maintained. The existence of the federal system protected the French-Canadian society until the day - which I believe we have now reached - when Canadians as a whole are prepared to welcome not only the survival but the flourishing of French-Canadian culture as both necessary and desirable for Canada. If federalism has in the past preserved French Canada when the rest of Canada failed to appreciate its value, today it gives French Canadians, looking outward, an area of activity larger, more varied, more welcoming than they could have ever found as a minor, enclosed, inward looking community.

The second achievement of Canadian federalism has been the establishment and maintenance of a free society in Canada. To some extent this comes from the federal system which, by balancing governmental authority, prevents the concentration of political power in one set of hands. Even more important is the liberal tradition of free institutions and individual rights embodied in British conceptions of parliamentary government and civil rights.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

The achievements I have noted to this point are intangible achievements - important, but not easily quantifiable. Our most striking achievement, however, to outsiders, is the construction of a rich, developed, diversified, modern, industrial urban economy.

To considerable extent this development has depended on our fortune in having in Canada overwhelming natural wealth. No doubt, also our participation in the North American economy has stimulated our growth. But also important have been the national policies of the Federal Government, which have been designed to give Canadians the opportunity to take advantage of the rich potential Canada offered.

The first task of Canada in 1867 was to provide the transportation structure which was necessary to create a continent-wide economy. The history of the development of Canada is, in many ways, the history of government-supported efforts to link a far-flung country by transportation arrangements - first the railways, then canals and harbour improvement, government-supported airlines, and national highways, finally, in 1951, the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway....

We have established various institutions - such as the Bank of Canada, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Economic Council - to help provide a country-wide framework for growth. Within that framework a host of mechanisms have, as objectives, the maximum development of the regional potential to contribute to the national economy.

The Wheat Board, the Atlantic Development Board, the Area Development Programme, and two programmes which are of special concern to me, ARDA and the Fund for Rural Economic Development, are examples of the direct involvement of the Federal Government in supporting a high rate of

regional growth in the economy. This concern to promote the growth of the economy has been matched by a determination to ensure that national standards of fair employment practices safeguard the interests of Canada's working population. And the needs of a modern industrial labour force have been further recognized by the implementation of federal-provincial manpower programmes to encourage the training of adult workers so that they more easily adjust to the changing employment conditions of a technological society....

SOCIAL SECURITY

And Canada is not only a rich society. It is a society which has used its wealth for the purpose of social justice. One of the constant pre-occupations of government, especially in the past 20 years, has been to install in Canada a framework of social security and welfare measures which would ensure that all Canadians, regardless of their financial status, would receive protection against sickness, old age and unemployment....

The list of social-security programmes undertaken in Canada is a long and impressive one. It places us as one of the most advanced countries in the world in this area. The total Canadian expenditure on these services, for the year 1965-66 (not including, that is, the Canada Pension Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, the Guaranteed Income Supplement or the Medical Care Programmes), the total Canadian expenditure was \$4.7 billion or 8.8 per cent of gross national product, a percentage level much higher than that of, for example, the United States or Australia. Over 60 per cent of this expenditure - almost \$150 *per capita* for the Canadian population - was furnished by the Federal Government.

CULTURE

And, increasingly, government policies have been directed not only to safeguarding the minimum conditions for life but actively promoting the context in which the *good life* - the *civilized life* - can be lived. The quality of Canadian life - its cultural achievement and access to that achievement for its citizens have become as important to government as the material level of life enjoyed by our society. In television and broadcasting, in the visual arts, in film and design, in promotion of research in the humanities and in science - the Federal Government has played an active role. In undertaking this role the Government has been conscious of the importance of recognizing and encouraging the expression of a Canadian culture which represents the best quality of the society in which we live. Our splendid Montreal Expo - a profound display of this aspect of Canadian life - is a witness to the importance of government activity in this sphere.

Our achievements have made Canada privileged among countries - technologically advanced, rich, a developed culture, feared by no nation, a source of help and hope to most. When one looks at the troubles faced by most countries in our world, those of Canada - important as they are to us - are the cares of

TRADE FAIR PROGRAMME

Trade and Commerce Minister Robert H. Winters recently announced a broadly-diversified trade-fair programme to help Canadian industry increase its exports this year and next. By government-sponsored participation in 78 foreign trade fairs and exhibitions, Canadian products will be promoted in major and expanding international markets.

The programme, which extends from January 1, 1968, to June 1969, includes fairs in Australia, Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, the United States, and West Germany.

Canada will continue to be represented strongly in the highly-specialized industrial and agricultural trade fairs in Britain, the United States and Western Europe. New emphasis will be laid on Far Eastern markets; Canada will exhibit in Tokyo at the Japan Electronics Show next September and at the International Trade Fair in September 1969.

More attention will also be paid to export opportunities in France, where there will be seven shows, and West Germany (nine product exhibits and two trade-information booths). These shows will cover such diverse product groups as sporting goods, electronics, furs, leather goods, children's clothing, catering equipment, dairy breeding stock, aerospace

products, furniture and wood products.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, which constantly encourages Canadian manufacturers and producers to enter export markets, has found one of the best means is its annual programme of sponsored Canadian exhibits in international trade and consumer fairs. Each year, growing numbers of Canadian companies participate with gratifying results.

EFFORTS CO-ORDINATED

Exhibitors provide the goods displayed and man their own exhibits, while the Department of Trade and Commerce finances exhibit design, shipment to site, erection and dismantling, return of the goods (where applicable), publicity and advertising.

The Department undertakes to design and erect a display to provide the best presentation of the firm's products. Promotional booklets illustrating and describing the products exhibited are usually produced for direct-mail distribution before the fair to attract buyers to the Canadian display. Further services are provided to participants by the Department's trade commissioners abroad, such as information on terms of payment preferred by foreign buyers, tariffs, and advice about import and exchange controls.

SERVICEMEN IN CENTENNIAL YEAR

Members of the Canadian Armed Forces took part in many special programmes during centennial year, some of which are described below.

The Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo set attendance records across the country, during centennial year, in 153 performances at 45 locations. Major stadium shows were staged by a cast of nearly 1,700, and 300 took part in the arena performances. Eighteen bands accompanied these performances, among which was a two-week run at Expo 67.

The "Golden Centennaires", a Royal Canadian Air Force flying aerobatic team, specially formed for Canada's centennial year, completed a cross-Canada tour of 100 shows and then put on six shows in the United States.

The Centennial Voyageur Canoe Pageant, which covered 3,283 miles in 104 days from Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, to Montreal, was guided by the communications and safety system supplied by an Armed Forces signal troop from Kingston, Ontario.

The Canadian Forces motorcycle display team began touring early in May, performing in 112 communities throughout Canada. Composed of 51 riders from the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Kingston, the group was divided into two travelling teams. One team of 20 was attached to the Tattoo, and the other 31 men comprised the main display touring team.

During Naval Assembly Week, June 19 to 26, 40 ships from 14 nations assembled for review in

Halifax, Nova Scotia. The most spectacular naval array ever to gather in Canadian waters, the ships, which were decorated with pennants and flags, greeted the Governor General with a co-ordinated gun salute.

PAN-AM VILLAGE

Over 1,000 servicemen helped at the Pan-American Games in July. Soldiers of the 3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and 4 Transport Company, Royal Canadian Army Corps, remodelled and renovated accommodation at Fort Osborne barracks, which became known as "Pan-Am Village" for many of the 3,200 visiting athletes. The servicemen acted as interpreters, drivers, guides, referees and groundsman during the Games.

AID TO CARIBBEAN AVIATION

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced a five-year, \$5-million programme of Canadian assistance for air-transport development in the Eastern Caribbean. This is the first major project under a new system of long-range aid planning announced by Canada at the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada conference in July 1966, and is one of the largest aid undertakings by Canada in the Caribbean.

Canada's External Aid Office, assisted by a team from the federal Department of Transport,

planned the project in co-operation with the Overseas Development Ministry of Britain. The scheme is based on the advice of a Canadian-British-United States economic survey of the Eastern Caribbean, which identified the growth of the tourist industry as a major step forward in bolstering the Caribbean economy.

Under the Canadian programme, provision has been made for the development of three airfields, the study of sites for two new airports and general support in the field of technical assistance.

INDIAN PAVILION TO MONTREAL

Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing announced recently that the Indians of Canada Pavilion at Expo 67 had been offered to the City of Montreal. This building has been rated, nationally and internationally, as one of the most thought-provoking on the Expo site.

In making the offer, which includes the magnificent 71-foot totem pole, one of the finest carved on the West Coast, the Minister stipulated that no changes were to be made either to the interior or exterior structural design of the pavilion for a period of five years.

Since the closing of Expo 67 in October, there has been much speculation as to the future of the pavilion. Several organizations have approached the Minister with suggestions that the pavilion be donated to a worthy group of Indians.

The cost of moving the pavilion from its present site to anywhere within a radius of 50 miles of Montreal is \$380,000, each mile after that adding to the expense. The high cost of dismantling, transporting and erecting the pavilion at a different site has prohibited these ideas from being adopted.

During its six-month existence, the pavilion has been host to over two million visitors and has had newspaper, television, radio and motion picture coverage in Italy, Japan, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Russia and other countries.

Among the visitors to the pavilion were Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, King Constantine and Princess Ann-Marie of Greece, Prince Rainier of Monaco, singer Harry Belafonte, and Britain's fashion model Twiggy.

Design, construction, and operation costs were met by the Indian Affairs Branch, but the actual content and storyline were conceived and executed through the combined efforts of the Indian population of Canada.

CALL TO LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT

"Canada's most troublesome economic challenge is to keep control over an affluence that threatens to consume the consumer," Labour Minister John Nicholson told a gathering of Canadian business editors recently. Speaking to the National Business Press Editors Association Convention in Ottawa on

January 18, the Minister issued a strong plea to his audience to help develop a greater degree of "economic realism" throughout Canada.

"No matter what the agony of adjustment," Mr. Nicholson declared, "corrective action by industry and by labour must be taken without delay. Nearly all our aspirations for a better tomorrow rest upon our ability to accelerate our rate of productivity improvement, and all those involved in the collective bargaining system should devote increasing attention to this problem."

ADAPTING BARGAINING SYSTEM

"Our present circumstances," the Minister continued, "compel major changes and adaptations in our collective bargaining systems. Wage bargaining must be joined with productivity bargaining. At the same time, the public interest requires reasonable price reductions from those industries which continue to enjoy unusually high productivity gains and are able to achieve comparatively high levels of wages and profits."

After a statistically-supported defence of labour's right to maintain an equitable share of the value of Canada's industrial product, the Minister called on management and labour to develop new relations with each other "to improve our national productivity levels".

Declaring that the Federal Government had met its responsibility to "widen the opportunities for economic expansion", Mr. Nicholson said that "over the past two years our prices have risen much too rapidly". The benefits of such expansion and increased productivity were required by the public interest to be "shared not only with the workers in the form of improved wages and salaries but also with the consumers in the form of reduced prices", he declared.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES

Since last summer, more than 1,200 military and civilian members of the Department of National Defence have completed "defensive-driving" courses at Canadian Forces Base, Edmonton, Alberta.

Although attendance was voluntary, an average of 35 students attended each of the courses which, when time permitted, were conducted in eight one-hour sessions. More than 40 instructors, selected from among officers and senior non-commissioned officers who had been specially trained, administered the courses. Training aids, movies and instruction kits were provided by the Alberta Safety Council.

Defensive driving, says a spokesman for the Canadian Highway Safety Council, is "driving so as to avoid accidents in spite of the actions of other drivers or adverse driving conditions".

Members of the Base Transport Section at CFB Edmonton drove more than 1,800,000 miles in 1967 with an accident rate of 1.3 for each 100,000 miles — one of the lowest rates for DND units in Canada. The Edmonton CFB Base hopes to improve this record by training in defensive driving.

NRC'S FLYING LABORATORY

Scientists at the National Aeronautical Establishment of the National Research Council of Canada have converted an aging four-engined aircraft into a flying laboratory to probe for secrets hidden beneath the earth's surface.

Years of effort by aeromagnetic project engineers of NAE'S Flight Research Section have gone into "marrying" a rugged *North Star* plane to a highly sophisticated instruments system whose "heart" is a pair of high-resolution magnetometers. One is located in a 25-foot tail "sting" and the second in a "bird" capable of being towed up to 300 feet behind the aircraft.

The system makes use of the fact that all natural materials are magnetized to some degree and that some are sufficiently so to cause distortion in the earth's magnetic field.

Housing the system in the *North Star* enables its operators to skim the earth's surface aboard an airborne platform, detecting, recording, mapping and interpreting such distortions. These can be caused by anything from a huge mineral deposit far underground to the magnetized hull of a submarine cruising just below the surface of the ocean.

USE IN OIL SURVEYS

Great developments are foreseen for Canada as a result of the possibility of improved aeromagnetic surveying through use of the high-resolution magnetometer system. There is hope that these sensitive instruments will prove useful for oil surveying, because of their ability to detect changes in the structure or composition of the slightly magnetic sedimentary rock in which the oil is found. These small magnetic variations cannot be detected by the less sensitive magnetometer, according to E.A. Godby, in charge of the aeromagnetic research.

Mr. Godby said flight tests have been conducted to assess the advantages of high-resolution aeromagnetic surveying over conventional methods and to see if these advantages make up for the added costs of high resolution aeromagnetic surveying.

STRATFORD THEATRE ON TOUR

For its first tour the recently-created Stratford National Theatre of Canada will present Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in Montreal, Ottawa and Ann Arbor, Michigan, it was announced recently by Jean Gascon and John Hirsch, associate artistic directors. Featured in the large production are Douglas Rain as Bottom and Martha Henry as Titania.

Mr. Hirsch, who has just returned from New York, where he staged the highly successful *Saint Joan* at Lincoln Centre, will direct *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Settings and costumes will be created by the noted British designer, Leslie Hurry. Stanley Silverman of New York will compose the music.

ORIGIN OF NATIONAL THEATRE

The Stratford National Theatre of Canada came into being last October following an agreement between

the National Arts Centre of Ottawa and the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada. The agreement provides for year-round operation for the Stratford Festival Company, with six months at Stratford, Ontario, where it has flourished for the last 15 years – the remainder of the year being devoted to Canadian and international tours and a season at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, when the new theatre there is completed.

The tour, made possible by a grant from the Canada Council, opens on March 13 at Montreal's Theatre Maisonneuve, where it continues until March 24. The Company plays at Ottawa's Capitol Theatre from March 26 to 30 and at the Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from April 1 to 6.

Douglas Rain has the distinction of being the only actor to have appeared in all the Stratford Festival seasons. During the memorable 1953 opening season, he appeared in both productions. Among his Stratford creations have been Iago in *Othello*, Prince Hal in both parts of *Henry IV*, the title role in *Henry V*, Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night*, and many other characters. He appeared with the Stratford Company on its appearances at the Edinburgh Festival and at Chichester, England.

Miss Henry has appeared in six previous seasons at Stratford and was featured as Viola in *Twelfth Night*, Joan of Arc in *Henry VI*, and Cordelia in *King Lear*, among other leading roles. She played Rosaline with the company on its English appearance in *Love's Labour's Lost*.

STAMP TELLS WEATHER HISTORY

A 5-cent meteorological stamp, which is to be issued by the Canada Post Office on March 13, will commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of Canada's first long-term, fixed-point weather observations.

The new stamp, which is horizontal in format, measures 40 mm. x 24 mm. It is produced by the four-colour lithographic printing process in yellow, light blue, indigo-blue and ochre. A left panel incorporates an authenticated section of a recent weather-map prepared by the Meteorological Branch of the Canadian Department of Transport. Yellow is used as a background for the map area. Lettering on the top left of the stamp is "Canada"; at the bottom left appear the denomination "5" and "Météorologie". The wording in this portion is indigo on a light blue background. The right panel of the stamp consists of a composite of weather instruments surmounted by "Meteorology"; at the lower right are the dates "1768-1968". Lettering on the right panel is printed in white on an indigo background. Indigo and ochre shades are used for the radar antenna and the anemometer superimposed on a weather balloon that is mostly white.

EARLIEST INSTRUMENT DATA

The weather readings commemorated by this stamp were begun at Fort Prince of Wales, Manitoba, by William Wales and Joseph Dymond on September 10,

1768. Daily observations by thermometer and barometer continued until August 27, 1769. Earlier remarks on the weather had been recorded by soldiers, explorers and others, but these were largely non-instrumental and made in transit rather than at a fixed point. Dymond and Wales were at Hudson Bay under instructions from the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus. Wales, one of the foremost astronomers and mathematicians of his day, was later to accompany Captain Cook on voyages round the world. Fort Prince of Wales, originally established as Fort Churchill, was destroyed by fire while under construction in 1689; it was rebuilt in 1717. The area on which the fort existed is now preserved by the Canadian Government as a national historic site.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANADIAN FEDERALISM

(Continued from P. 2)

a peaceful, contented, relatively problemless society. As a result, we have a unique role to play in world affairs. With no history of imperialistic ambition, we can offer help to others untainted by suspicion. As a rich and technologically-advanced

country we have the capacity to help. Home to two world languages and cultures, we have the opportunity for relatively easy rapport with a large number of countries. Acknowledged as disinterested our judgement in international affairs is respected and our influence is considerable.

Over the past 100 years we have achieved a great deal. With many trials and tribulations we have created the infrastructure of a great society. Many of our present stresses and strains are simply the final birth pangs in the century-long gestation of a unique and valuable Canadian identity. It has taken a long time for Canadians to find themselves - to find out who they are and what kind of a society suits them....

The history of Canadian federalism, despite its difficulties and inadequacies, has been essentially a history of success. We have built a country, far from perfect yet advanced, content, beneficent. Most important, we have created a society with room to grow - room for the individuals as members of that society, room for the society itself to develop even more into a great, developed, bicultural country which can provide a unique culture for its citizens and a unique contribution to international life - a fortunate oasis in a tense and troubled world.

...Miss Henry has appeared in six previous seasons at Stratford and was named as Viola in Twelfth Night, Joan of Arc in Henry VI and Cordelia in King Lear among other leading roles. She played Rosaline with the company on the English tour in 1967. In Love's Labour's Lost she had a part which she had enjoyed very much. She is a native of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England.

Canada's first long-term, fixed-point weather observation station was established at Stratford, Ontario, in 1852. The new station, which is located on the former site of the old weather observatory, will be equipped with a modern weather observatory. The new station, which is located on the former site of the old weather observatory, will be equipped with a modern weather observatory. The new station, which is located on the former site of the old weather observatory, will be equipped with a modern weather observatory.

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STRAFTORD THEATRE OF LIONS

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GRAND NATIONAL THEATRE

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