

Canada Weekly

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Canada is a better place because he lived among us — tribute to Mr. St. Laurent



Louis Stephen St. Laurent

“I have never known a finer gentleman, or one who had a greater sense of public duty. His service to his country was without any thought of self, without any meanness of spirit or ever alloyed with personal or unworthy motives....One of my greatest privileges in public life was to have been so closely associated with him during these years,” wrote the late former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson last year of Mr. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister from 1948-1957, who passed away at the age of 91 on July 25. Both men died within seven months of each other.

Louis Stephen St. Laurent, who was 66 years old when he became Prime Minister of Canada was buried on July 28, in Compton, Quebec, where he was born.

Included in the honorary pall-bearers at the Quebec Basilica, where the funeral service was held, were Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau,

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, Transport Minister Jean Marchand, Senate Leader Paul Martin, and Paul Hellyer, former Associate Defence Minister in Mr. St. Laurent's Cabinet.

Many Canadians will remember some of the achievements of the St. Laurent Government — old age pensions for persons over 70, the accession of Newfoundland into Confederation, the appointment of the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences, which led to the establishment of the Canada Council, federal grants to universities and the support of scientific research, the appointment of the first Canadian Governor General, Vincent Massey, the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Career

Mr. St. Laurent was born on February 1, 1882, of French-Canadian and Irish-Canadian parentage and he was educated at St. Charles College, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and at Laval University, Quebec City, where he graduated in law. In June 1914, he was appointed professor of law at Laval. He was created King's Counsel the following year.

In January 1946, he was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council.

He was President of the Canadian Bar Association from 1930-32 and Honorary Life President of the Association.

In 1941, Mr. St. Laurent succeeded the late Ernest Lapointe as Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada. He was elected to the House of Commons in the Quebec East constituency in a 1942 by-election and re-elected in the general elections of 1945, 1949 and 1953.

Mr. St. Laurent's appointment as Secretary of State for External Affairs was announced on September 4, 1946. He continued to serve as

Minister of Justice until December 10, 1946, when he relinquished this post to devote himself entirely to the External Affairs portfolio.

Mr. St. Laurent was deputy chairman of the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945, and chairman of the Canadian delegation to the first session of the UN General Assembly in London early in 1946.

During Prime Minister King's absence in Britain in 1945, Mr. St. Laurent was Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, and in the summer of 1946, when Mr. King was attending conferences abroad, he served as Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. St. Laurent was chairman of the Canadian delegation at the second part of the first session of the UN General Assembly in New York in October 1946 and at the second session of the General Assembly in September 1947.

At the national convention of the Liberal Party summoned by the National Liberal Federation in August 1948 to select a successor to the retiring leader of the Party, W.L. Mackenzie King, Mr. St. Laurent was chosen to succeed Mr. King in that office.

On September 10, 1948, Mr. St. Laurent again became Minister of Justice and Acting Prime Minister during Mr. King's attendance at the third session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. When illness prevented Mr. King from attending

the meetings of Commonwealth prime ministers that opened in London on October 11 of the same year, Mr. St. Laurent replaced him during the latter part of the discussions.

On November 15, 1948, he became Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

Following the defeat of his Government in the general election of June 10, 1957, Mr. St. Laurent and his Cabinet resigned on June 21. He continued as leader of the Liberal Party and leader of the Opposition during the Twenty-Third Parliament.

During his nine years as Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent attended six conferences of Commonwealth prime ministers – in 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955 and 1956 – and made several visits to the United States. He led the Canadian delegation to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953. In February and March 1954, he undertook a world tour, visiting Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Japan and Hawaii. In the spring of 1956, he attended a conference with the Presidents of the United States and Mexico at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Mr. Trudeau's tribute

Prime Minister Trudeau issued the following statement on the death of Mr. St. Laurent:

"Canada has lost a great Canadian,

but his work lives on and his name will always be associated with qualities that are respected and admired by persons in all parts of the country.

"The Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, as a person, as a public servant and as a statesman long ago won a permanent place in the affection and esteem of Canadians. His unfailing sense of courtesy and respect for others gave to him a quality of courtliness and kindness which are encountered all too rarely today.

"Mr. St. Laurent was a man of profound faith in Canada. He was motivated by a deep sense of public duty and believed there could be no greater honour than to serve his country.

"He entered public life primarily to foster Canadian harmony. His contribution to the better understanding of Canada by Canadians was immense and everywhere in this country he became the symbol of tolerance and unity.

"His 16 years of public service were fruitful years for this country, domestically and internationally. His legacy to Canada permeates Canadian life. As Minister of Justice, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Prime Minister, he played a leading role in the social, constitutional and judicial development of this country.

"He was – to use a phrase he once applied to others – an enlightened patriot. Canada is a better place because he lived among us...."

Centennial film still a favourite at Man and His World

A film that has been seen by millions of Canadians during their 1967 centennial year is still drawing crowds in 1973 at *Man and His World* in Montreal.

Canada '67, produced by Walt Disney Productions for the Telephone Association of Canada, through the facilities of Robert Lawrence Productions of Toronto, uses ten screens placed in a circle, encompassing the viewer in the heart of the auditorium.

As the camera is almost continuously mounted on either an aircraft, ship, train or automobile, the viewer experiences a realistic sensation of being in the picture as it travels from the birthplace of Canadian Confederation to the towering granite peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

Across Canada

The film begins in Ottawa and after a brief look at the Houses of Parliament, moves to Charlottetown, the site of Confederation.

The Place des Arts, St. Catherine Street, the Mont Royal chalet-lookout in Montreal and a trip to Quebec's winter carnival follow.

Also shown in the Quebec portion of the film are a hockey game between the Montreal Canadians and a visiting team, a ferry-boat trip between Quebec City and Lévis, Percé Rock and Mont Tremblant's shimmering white ski hills.

The camera takes a flying look at Telegraph Hill and St. John's ancient harbour; then it visits the mighty Churchill River; Antigonish, Nova

Scotia, where the annual summer Highland Games are in progress; the Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, the steel mills of Algoma, the graneries of Thunder Bay; Toronto City Hall and on to the prairies. The film goes on to show the fertile fields of Manitoba.

From the air *Canada '67* shows in quick succession the huge railway marshalling yards of Winnipeg, the Calgary Stampede, Banff, the Fraser River canyon, along the craggy, sloping cliffs of which Canadians pushed through the last miles of track connecting East and West for the completion of the first pan-Canadian railway system.

The final sequences of the film show Burrard's shining Inlet to Vancouver, past the gleaming spans of Lion's Gate and across the Straits of Juan de Fuca to Victoria's peaceful harbour.

Queen Elizabeth opens new headquarters of the Department of External Affairs

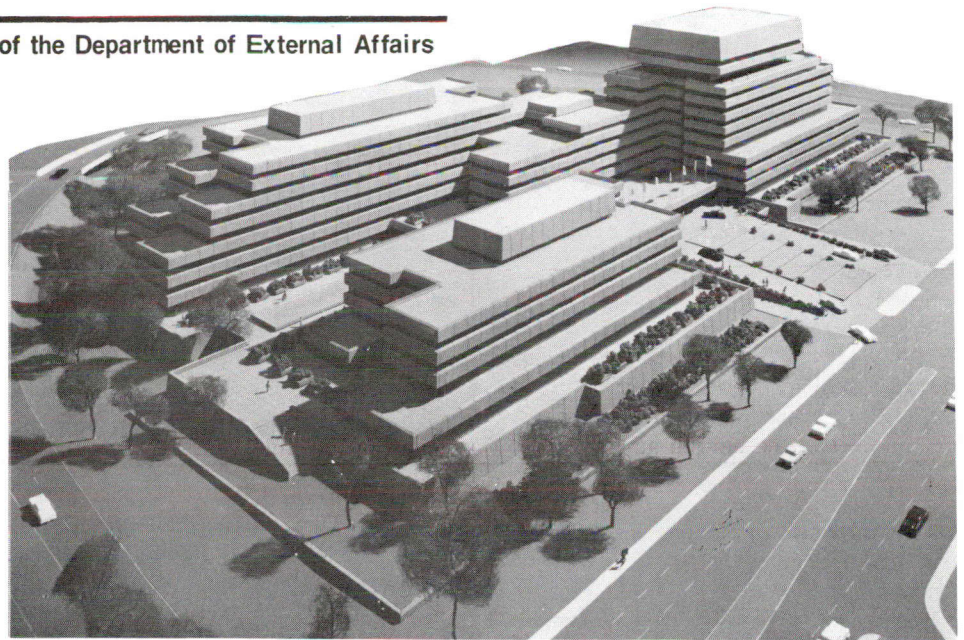
On August 1, during her second visit to Canada this summer, the Queen opened the Lester B. Pearson Building, new home of the Department of External Affairs.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, who were in Ottawa from July 31 to August 4 during the first part of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, were greeted at the building by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, who presented to the Queen the Under-Secretary, A.E. Ritchie, and the Chief of Protocol, R. Rogers. Among others presented were Haiti Ambassador Philippe Cantave, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and Mrs. Cantave, Mrs. L.B. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson and Mrs. Walter Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Pearson.

After a short address during which she paid tribute to Mr. Pearson, the Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and was shown round the building, mingling with departmental personnel.



Queen Elizabeth praises the late Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson at the opening of the new External Affairs building named after him on August 1 in Ottawa. Mrs. Pearson and Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp are shown in the picture.



Something new in buildings

In a recent issue of *International Perspectives*, a publication of the External Affairs Department, Humphrey Carver the former chairman of the Advisory Group, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, wrote the following of the Lester B. Pearson building:

"...The site is superb. From the penthouse terrace that surrounds the diplomatic dining-room on the ninth floor, there is a broad view up and down the Ottawa River, across to the Quebec side and on to the horizon of the wooded Gatineau Hills. To the left are the spires of Parliament Hill, just below is Earnscliffe, the modest Victorian home of Canada's first Prime Minister, and beyond the French Embassy to the right is the Prime Minister's official residence. Additional conversation pieces are the old National Research Council building just across the street, the Ottawa City Hall and that rather gruesome fortress the Mint. Displaying this whole scene to a visiting diplomat, one could with justice say: "Here is Canada." One could also explain that Sussex Drive is a kind of processional route between Parliament Hill and Rideau Hall....

"This is not really a single building but a three-dimensional cluster of several pieces, stretching nearly 300 yards along Sussex Drive, linked together and planned round a very handsome main entrance and foyer. The whole composition is raised on a

podium, with a battered wall 12 feet high, that gives a robust strength to the design and provides a setting for garden terraces and groups of large trees. The highest tower in the cluster is the principal diplomatic centre, with the protocol and reception facilities at the foyer level, the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the tenth floor just above the penthouse terrace, and the officers of the department on the second to the eighth floors.

"Also facing Sussex Drive, in a separate, lower building, is the Passport Office and, behind this, a general departmental office building....

The town square

"Entering the richly-sculptured bronze doors, one finds oneself immediately within the entry hall, which is two storeys high, not unlike the foyer of a large hotel, and serves the function of a kind of town-square surrounded by the whole cluster of buildings and their various features. In one direction from the foyer is the open hall of the Passport Office and the large cafeteria dining floor, both of which look into an interior courtyard that faces out towards the Rideau River. At the back of the foyer is the library.

"In another direction from the 'town square' is the international conference centre, with its own lobby and a smaller courtyard garden; there is a theatre-style auditorium, seating about 220, and a highly sophisticated confer-

ence chamber in which more than 30 delegates can sit round an oval table, surrounded by supporting staff and aided by four-language translation and such facilities as television coverage. And, finally, from the central foyer, foreign visitors will be escorted to the protocol reception area under the main tower of the building. All this has been contrived for some theatrical effect: the stepped gardens leading up to the bronze entrance doors, the high-ceilinged central hall and the vistas into the surrounding floor spaces and courtyards....

Stratified structure

"The outward appearance of the buildings in the cluster, the strong horizontal layers of window-strips and the pre-cast stone cladding, come simply from the acceptance of a normal arrangement of working office floors, each planned around a service core and lit by continuous windows. The whole composition could be thought of as an enormous stratified sculpture.

"Ottawa has not been blessed with many fine pieces of architecture since the original Gothic Revival composition on Parliament Hill. The new National Arts Centre is perhaps the only other architectural work of first rank, and its design has an obvious relation to the new External Affairs building. They are not only built of the same rugged precast slabs but are alike in being sculptural three-dimensional compositions, not just street architecture or rectangular boxes.

"This is a kind of architecture that takes us back to the grandeur and scale of medieval building, of castles and cathedrals and great stone walls rising like cliffs from the earth, mellowing with the passage of time, with the rhythm of the seasons and the evolving shapes of trees and garden plants....

"There has been criticism of the site chosen for the External Affairs headquarters, standing at the Ontario end of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and caught in the network of approach ramps. It has also been said that the traffic generated by a work force of 3,200 people will spoil the rather quiet and dignified character of Sussex Drive and put an unmanageable load on the neighbourhood streets of New Edinburgh and on the arterial roads linked to the bridge. There are obvious difficulties ahead and the External Affairs staff

Facts about the Lester B. Pearson building

Construction of the building began in May 1970 and it was ready for occupancy 36 months later. The cost, exclusive of architects' fees, landscaping and furniture, was \$27.2 million.

The building, standing on a seven-acre site, contains 1,088,973 square feet of floor space and has parking space for 575 cars. It can accommodate about 3,200 people.

The structure is of reinforced concrete tied to the bedrock, with the exterior clad in pre-cast concrete faced with Quebec granite. The main lobby may be viewed as a street, with four towers of different heights representing buildings. The main floor gives access to these blocks.

The building contains no heating or cooling plants. Steam for heating is piped under the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge from the Government Printing Bureau in Hull, and cold water for cooling comes from a plant behind the National Research Council on the opposite side of the street. The climate-control system is designed so that, if necessary, some offices may be heated while others are cooled. Each block has its own ventilating system.

In case of power failure, two auxiliary diesel generators can provide enough power to operate one elevator in each block, maintain communications and the operations centres and provide emergency lighting.

will have to accept the limitations of parking and traffic space.

"The new External Affairs building is one of the very few public-service buildings in the capital that has been sensitively designed to fit a particular complex of departmental functions. In its new headquarters it will be possible for External Affairs to consider not only the department's working convenience and the impression to be made on visiting diplomats; it should also be possible to consider the needs of the ultimate employer, the people of Canada, who come to their capital to find out what goes on here and how Canada looks out upon the rest of the world."

Major foreign licensing agreement

Northern Electric Company has signed its first major foreign licensing agreement, a ten-year contract negotiated with Plessey Telecommunications Limited of England, one of the world's largest telecommunications enterprises.

Terms of the agreement call for Northern to supply manufacturing information on telephone products of its own design. Plessey is granted exclusive manufacturing and sales rights during the contract period for England, South Africa, Australia, Portugal and Brazil. The company has large plants in each of these countries.

Products covered include Northern's latest designed and fully-electronic PBX, the SG-1, which has already met with outstanding success in Canada and the U.S., the CONTEMPRA telephone, the LOGIC 10 key set and a new lightweight headset.

"This is a big breakthrough for Northern," Mr. John G. Lobb of Northern Electric stated. "It is a multi-million dollar package and will lead to similar deals in other parts of Europe and Japan. There is no practical way to export manufactured products into these markets, but the agreement will enable us to sell many components and replacement parts made in our Canadian plants."

Tour memories captured in Stratford

The excitement of the Stratford Festival's tour of Europe last spring is captured in this summer's Festival Exhibition at Stratford's City Hall. Highlight of the display is a reproduction of the opening scene of *King Lear*, complete with portable touring set, props and costumes, as they appeared on the theatre stage.

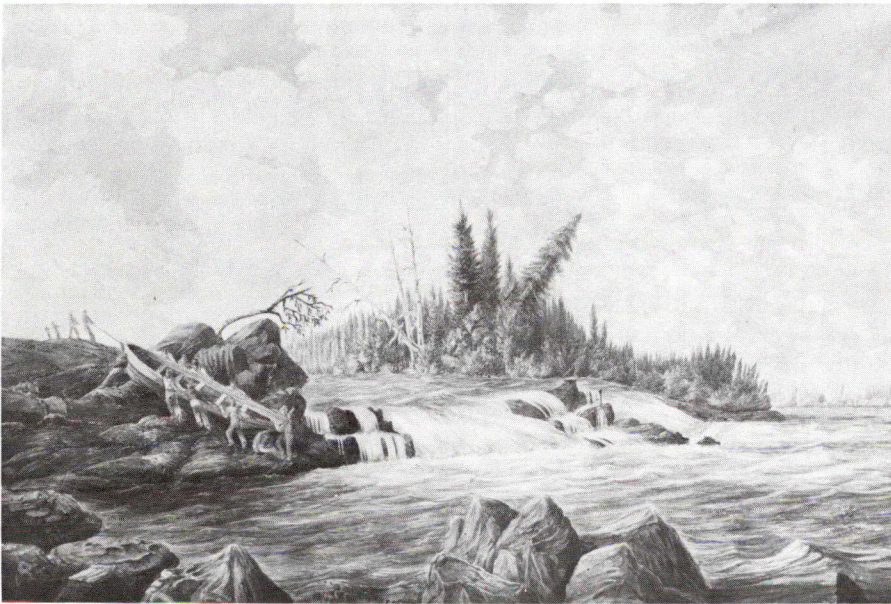
The exhibit shows the company all through the tour, from the opening engagement in Montreal, to Copenhagen, the first overseas stop, and on through the six cities visited in the Netherlands, Poland and the U.S.S.R. Posters, programs, costumes and properties from both *Lear* and *The Taming of the Shrew* are on display. An added item of interest is the slide presentation of colour photographs taken by members of the company as they travelled throughout Europe.

Exhibition of Canadiana

A major exhibition of paintings, drawings and watercolours from the "W.H. Coverdale Collection of Canadiana" is on display at the Public Archives of Canada until the end of August.

The 100 works, representing Canadian history and art from 1650-1850, document topography, military and social events, personalities, and fauna from coast to coast.

Many of the artists are well known to collectors of Canadiana: James Peachey, James Pattison Cockburn, William Armstrong and C.W. Jeffreys among others. Naturalist James Audubon is represented by three studies. Other works of high calibre and historical interest are anonymous.



Public Archives photo

Trout Falls and portage on the Trout River, Northwest Territories, 1819.

Robert Hood (1796-1821)

CP cargo flights

Starting early in August, CP Air will operate four all-cargo flights a week on the mainline route across Canada. The schedule, effective August 11, will offer return flights between Montreal and Vancouver on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, serving Toronto and Edmonton westbound and Toronto eastbound.

This new operation will provide

The William H. Coverdale Collection of Canadiana, which consists of over 2,500 paintings, engravings, drawings and maps, was assembled during the 1930s under the guidance of the president of Canada Steamship Lines, and for many years was housed at Manoir Richelieu, the company's hotel at Murray Bay, Quebec.

The Government of Canada purchased the Coverdale Collection in 1970 and presented the bulk of its treasures to the Public Archives. The National Gallery received 62 watercolours to augment their collection of early works. In recognition of the collection's importance as part of the Canadiana, it was stipulated at the time of purchase that the works be made accessible to Canadians through exhibitions.

shippers with additional container and bulk freight capacity in the DC-8 aircraft to be used on the service.

Every Thursday the cross-Canada air freighter will continue as CP Air's weekly North Pacific cargo plane, providing the only one-carrier all freight service between major Canadian cities and the Orient. The return flight will operate on Saturdays.

The other domestic freight flights will link with passenger and cargo runs to Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Mr. Trudeau to visit China

Prime Minister Trudeau will make a short visit to the People's Republic of China in mid-October.

The Prime Minister announced the visit at the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in Calgary during discussion of expansion of Canadian — especially Western Canadian — trade and economic relations with countries of the Pacific Rim.

Mr. Trudeau, who will arrive in Peking on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 10, will hold talks with Prime Minister Chou En Lai on the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and will travel outside Peking on the weekend. After further talks in Peking on Monday, he will depart on October 16, arriving in Ottawa on October 18.

Mr. Trudeau was invited by Premier Chou to visit China during the visit of former Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin in the spring of 1971.

The purpose of his trip is to strengthen the groundwork laid by Mr. Pepin, by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp and by Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald on their visits to China.

Mr. Trudeau recalled that Mr. Pepin took with him to China many representatives of the Canadian business community and Mr. Macdonald took experts and businessmen in the field of petroleum and natural gas and complementary industries.

The Prime Minister said his visit would be "a short and businesslike trip with trade and commerce foremost in our minds". Increased trading with the Pacific Rim, he said, would benefit all Canada but "we believe that this initiative will be of particular interest to the West".

Consumer prices still rising

The consumer price index for Canada (1961=100) rose 0.9 per cent to 149.7 in June from 148.4 in May, a greater than usual rise between these two months as most major components registered increases. Food prices, which advanced 2.0 per cent, were a major contributor to the latest month's increase. The level of prices for all-items other than food rose 0.5 per cent as the

housing index increased 0.5 per cent and that for transportation 0.9 per cent. The clothing component rose 0.4 per cent while the indexes for tobacco and alcohol and for recreation, education and reading both edged up 0.1 per cent. The index for health and personal care remained unchanged. From June 1972 to June 1973, the all-items index advanced 8.1 per cent.

Food chief culprit

The food index rose 2.0 per cent to 160.5 in June from 157.4 in May. This latest advance is in sharp contrast to the increases of 0.1 per cent between May and June of 1972 and 0.2 per cent a year earlier, but compares with an advance of 2.2 per cent between these two months in 1969. In the latest month, prices for food eaten away from home rose, on average, 0.6 per cent, while those for the home consumption component climbed 2.2 per cent. Although all main elements of home-consumed foods registered increases, the major contributors were fresh produce, beef and poultry. Fresh produce, which normally increases in price at this time of year, was markedly higher in June than it was in May. Prices of fresh vegetables rose, on average, 8.7 per cent as higher quotations for — amongst other items — potatoes, lettuce and tomatoes, offset decreases for other vegetables. Fresh fruit prices advanced 5.1 per cent with most items surveyed recording increases. Over the past 12 months, the index for fresh vegetables climbed over 51 per cent and for fresh fruit 23 per cent. The meat, poultry and fish index, which recorded a decline in early May, advanced 2.7 per cent in the latest month with beef prices increasing 5.1 per cent and poultry 2.3 per cent. Pork prices rose 0.5 per cent. Since June 1972, the retail price of beef rose, on average, 21 per cent, pork prices were almost 22 per cent higher and poultry prices advanced over 26 per cent. Between May

and June egg prices rose 2.0 per cent to stand over 61 percent above their level of a year earlier. A rise of 1.0 per cent in the cereal and bakery products index in June was mainly the result of higher bread and breakfast cereal prices. Prices of dairy products rose, on average, 0.3 per cent largely because of increases for ice cream, evaporated and powdered skim milk. The index for fats and oils, including margarine, shortening, cooking oil and salad dressing, advanced 1.4 per cent. In the 12 months since June 1972, the food index advanced 16.7 per cent with the price of food consumed at home rising 17.7 per cent and that for food away from home 11.1 per cent.

Housing

The housing index advanced 0.5 per cent to 152.1 in June from 151.3 in May because of increases of 0.4 per cent in shelter and 0.6 per cent in household operation. In the 12-month period ending June 1973, the housing index rose 6.7 per cent.

Clothing

The clothing index rose 0.4 per cent to 138.1 in June from 137.5 in May mainly because of increases in clothing service charges and higher prices for men's and children's wear. Charges for clothing services advanced 2.5 per cent owing to higher prices for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. Between June 1972 and June 1973, the clothing index rose 5.2 per cent.

Transportation

The transportation index rose 0.9 per cent to 136.1 in June from 134.9 in May as price increases were recorded in both the private and the public transportation components. Within the former an advance of 1.4 per cent in the automobile operation and maintenance index was largely attributable to widespread increases in gasoline and motor oil prices. The advance of the public transportation component was caused by a rise in the train fares index and by some increases in inter-city bus fares. Between June 1972 and June 1973, the transportation index rose 1.9 per cent.

Goods and services

Consumer price movements, reclassified by goods and services, offer another view of the incidence of price change.

Between May and June, the total goods index advanced 1.1 per cent. Durable goods were 0.3 percent higher mainly as a result of increased prices for furniture, household appliances and equipment and new cars. Semi-durable goods also rose 0.3 per cent chiefly because of increased prices for household furnishings and utensils and clothing. A 1.5 percent advance in the non-durable goods component was mostly attributable to higher prices for food, gasoline, fuel oil, domestic supplies and alcoholic beverages. The services index rose 0.4 per cent mainly in response to increased charges for shelter and clothing services and driving lessons. Between June 1972 and June 1973, the total goods index advanced 8.8 per cent and that for services 6.5 per cent.

Women in banking

As at April 30, 1973, the chartered banks in Canada had over 106,000 employees, of which 70 per cent, or some 74,000, were women. Although the majority were employed in clerical jobs such as teller, machine-operator, stenographer and typist, a large number were filling management jobs not only in specialized functions in divisional headquarters and at head office but in line-management jobs at the branch level as well.

In the past, the banks have tended to overlook the management potential of many of their women employees, but in recent years have been moving to correct the situation. While figures for all banks are not available, at the Bank of Montreal 12 per cent of all management jobs are now held by women, compared to 5 per cent only seven years ago, and the proportion, says the Bank, will undoubtedly continue to rise in coming years.

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