



Bulletin

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NATIONAL UNITY - A NEW SENSE OF URGENCY

The following passages are from a speech at the "Symposium on National Unity" by Mr. Robert Stanbury, Minister without Portfolio responsible for Citizenship, at Sudbury, Ontario, on February 28:

...When one of your representatives in Parliament, asked me to speak to you, indicating that the theme of your seminar was "national unity", I did not hesitate. This is a topic, a key theme, a goal, that I have espoused since entering the federal political scene. I wish to be the advocate of this cause by attempting today to show you how my Government is trying in various ways to achieve unity. It is in this spirit that our Prime Minister... described our country on October 17, 1968: "Such a country will be able to make full use of the talents and energy of all its citizens. Such a country will be more interesting, more stimulating and, in many ways, richer than ever. Such a country will be in a better position to play a useful role in the world, today and tomorrow." The task is heavy, the difficulties many and the work arduous, but if Canadians believe in it

as you and I do, we cannot but achieve the goal we have set for ourselves. Some will forcefully retort that the establishment does not permit them to participate in decision-making, that such a goal is utopian and that pessimism sometimes seems to override optimism. The only valid reply to this challenge lies in the word *participation*. Participation by all of society in the decision-making process. Participation by cultural groups regardless of whether they are a minority or a majority. Lastly, participation in accordance with one's beliefs, aspirations, language and culture. Only under such conditions will we be able to have true participation.

Our Federal Government has several policies for encouraging participation. In fact, today I should like to explain to you the mechanisms which will enable French-Canadians in our province, and throughout the country, to play a decisive role in working towards national unity. We can distinguish four major mechanisms. First, the language in our educational system, secondly, socio-cultural action among all citizens, young and old alike; thirdly, information which is not only a necessity but the right of every individual in a democratic society such as ours; the fourth mechanism is the Official Languages Act, which contains legislation concerning the status of English and French as Canada's official languages. We will pay special attention at the present time to the first three of these mechanisms.

The Government recognizes the fact that a considerable number of the recommendations made in Book II of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism fall more under provincial than federal jurisdiction both from the constitutional and from the practical standpoint. However, we share the opinion expressed by the Commissioners that the problem is necessarily one of concern to the Federal Government....

The fact that we accept the recommendation

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addressed to the Federal Government means that we are prepared to provide financial support to make it effective and that we must, so far as possible, grant to every Canadian the necessary instruments for studying the two official languages. Last November 6, the Honorable Gérard Pelletier announced that execution of the recommendations would involve, on the part of the Federal Government, financial participation amounting to approximately \$50 million for an entire year. This amount may increase within the limits of available resources as the program expands through greater participation by the provinces.

AREAS FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Since this Government policy was announced, several senior officials from Ottawa have been travelling about to meet their counterparts in each of the provinces. The aim of all these consultations is to establish a general description of the criteria for total participation in the program. On the basis of this universally-accepted description, we shall allocate the funds. The Government has recognized four particular areas in which it could give tangible assistance. First, the recommendations concerning *primary and secondary schools*:

These recommendations propose a formula by which expenditures and financial aid for official-language minority schools could be calculated. It seems to us that the first part of these recommendations is of special interest to you as teachers in the French-language secondary schools of Ontario. While, for the reasons mentioned earlier, the Government cannot assume full responsibility in this sector, we believe that a considerable portion of the grants will be reserved for this purpose. Secondly, *teacher-training*:

The Commission dealt at length with teacher-training so designed as to ensure that teachers graduating from normal schools will be able to meet the criteria of speaking and writing the most accurate French. Several inquiries, such as the Comité Franco-Ontarien d'enquête culturelle (Franco-Ontarian Cultural Inquiry Committee), directed by a number of your fellow citizens, have mentioned deficiencies in this field. All provinces training teachers in their province's minority language could participate in this specialization program.

Other recommendations refer to the creation of second-language training-centers and an inter-provincial bureau for these centers. We are prepared to accept the principles underlying these recommendations and to discuss their implementation with the province. In order to give further encouragement to the study of the second language, we shall plan to set up a greater number of establishments than originally suggested by the Commission. We also think that there would be some advantage in providing for the awarding of modest bursaries to teachers attending these and other similar training institutions.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING

Here again, the Commission recommends that the Government provide financial encouragement in various ways for students who wish to follow courses in their mother tongue in a university outside their province when the latter does not provide the courses concerned. Such encouragement could perhaps take the form of grants to students for their transportation or other expenses. In the same spirit, we are disposed to assist the institutions which must meet the requirements of the official minority by providing them with teaching in their own language.

LANGUAGE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Lastly, the creation by the Federal Government of a Language Research Council is suggested. We are inclined to accept this recommendation and consult the interested parties in connection with the possible repercussions of the establishment of such a council.

As you are probably aware, there is no shortage of projects. Recently, the Honorable Gérard Pelletier stated, with justification, that the Government felt that the Commission's report would be of considerable assistance in the struggle for national unity, and that, while there were limitations of a technical, financial and human nature to what could be achieved in this field, it was nevertheless believed that considerable progress could be made.

So here we have the country's educational system — the very vehicle of participation; this vehicle, however has to have wheels, and its two main wheels will be social development and information. Children leaving school must be encouraged to keep up an interest in the social problems of their environment; their needs must be known to the Government, as must your own. To achieve this, they must be given tools to work with, food for thought in the form of information which they will assimilate in order to get to know one another better and the more easily to express their wishes to their representative in the Government.

The Task Force on Government Information made quite plain the view that the citizen "is at present too poorly informed to participate in government activity".

This problem of information is crucial for national unity. Canadians need more than the snippets of information which are often all that reaches them about Government policies, programs and services. It is often those who need help most who know least about its availability and how to obtain it.

It is our firm intention to combat these deficiencies, partly by creating Information Canada, which should begin operations in a small way by April 1. As well as improving the conveying of essential facts to the people, Information Canada will lend an attentive ear to what the people want the Government to know. To sum up, Information Canada will be an agency with a small but expert staff

GROUP OF SEVEN REDUCED TO ONE - LAWREN HARRIS DIES

Lawren S. Harris, who died recently at the age of 85, was a leading member of the Group of Seven, the first distinctively Canadian school of painting, which was founded in 1919. On January 30, the day after his death, he was to have received a medal from the Canadian Royal Academy, with A.Y. Jackson, the only surviving member of the group.

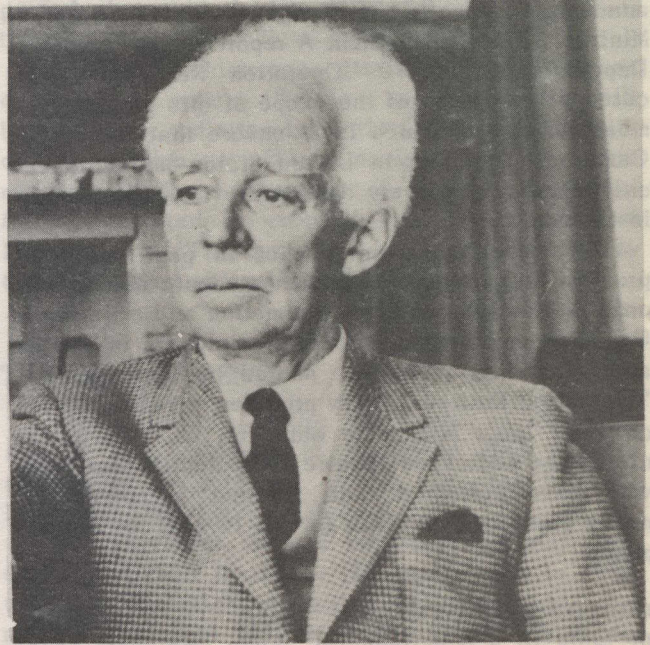
Lawren Harris was born in Brantford, Ontario. As a child who suffered much from illness, he learnt to draw and paint while confined to bed. After spending a year at the University of Toronto, he went to Berlin to study art, and later visited France, Italy and the Far East.

In 1910 Harris opened a studio in Toronto and set about painting old houses in the poorer areas of the city. Many of these early paintings have been reproduced in books on Canadian art. During this period, he met J.E.H. MacDonald, who, like himself, was to become one of the founders of the Group of Seven. The two artists, who became fast friends, made many sketching trips together to such places as Mattawa and Temiskaming, Ontario, and the Laurentian Mountains in Quebec. Harris helped plan and build the Studio Building in Toronto, which was intended to "accommodate Canadian artists who could devote their full attention to painting".

FIRST STEPS IN ALGOMA

In 1918, Harris arranged a sketching party into the rugged bush country of the Algoma region around Hearst, 200 miles north of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario. The party travelled in a boxcar fitted with bunks and a stove, which became their home when they reached a suitable location for the painting they wished to do. This was the first of several such trips, during which Harris produced some notable canvasses. One of these, *North Shore Lake Superior*, which is now the property of the National Gallery in Ottawa, won the artist \$500 at the Pan-American Exhibition of Contemporary Painting.

In his introduction to the catalogue of an exhibition held at the Art Museum of Toronto in 1920, Harris wrote: "The group of seven artists whose pictures are here exhibited have, for several years, held a like vision concerning art in Canada. They are all imbued with the idea that an art must grow and flower in the land before the country will be a real home for its people....The artists here represented make no pretence of being the only ones in Canada doing significant work. But they do most emphatically hold that their work is significant and of real value to the country...." The artists whose works were on display on this occasion included all the original members of the Group of Seven - Harris



The late Lawren S. Harris

himself, A.Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer⁽¹⁾, J.E.H. MacDonald, Frank Carmichael, Frank H. Johnston and Frederick H. Varley.⁽²⁾

ARTISTS IN THE ARCTIC

In 1930, Harris and Jackson made a trip to the Arctic aboard the steamer *Beothic*. They made sketches at Godhavn (Greenland), Pim Island and Ellesmere Island, a display of which was held at the National Gallery later the same year. Among the sketches made by Harris during this voyage were such famous works as *Iceberg and Fog*, *Smith Sound*, *Clyde Inlet* and *Baffin Island*.

Harris and his family moved in 1942 to Vancouver, British Columbia, where the artist lectured at the School of Art.

Harris was adept with the pen as well as the brush. Among his writings are a volume of poetry entitled *Contrasts* (1922) and numerous articles interpreting art for Canadians. He was the first president of the Canadian Group of Painters, set up in 1933, and served as president of the Federation of Canadian Artists from 1944 to 1947.

Lawren Harris won many awards, and his work is represented in the Detroit Institute of Art and in many Canadian collections.

(1) See also Volume 24, No. 18, April 30, 1969, P. 5.

(2) See also Volume 24, No. 50, December 10, 1969, P. 3.

LURING THE GRADUATES HOME

An intensified program of encouragement to Canadians studying abroad to return to Canada was announced recently by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan MacEachen. A report on the Manpower Department's 1969-70 "Operation Retrieval" indicates a broadening of the scope of this program, the main purpose of which is to ensure that the 15,000 Canadians studying in United States and European universities have every opportunity to apply for jobs in Canada.

Mr. MacEachen noted that in past years the program had provided Canadian students abroad with only limited labor market information and a listing of Canadian employers. To permit employers in Canada and Canadian scholars abroad to communicate, "Operation Retrieval" now provides more information on their labor market to students, as well as the names and addresses of some 700 potential employers who have indicated their interest in considering newly-graduated students (at all levels) for employment.

LIST OF EMPLOYERS

In reply to a questionnaire, these employers asked to be listed in the *Directory of Employers* prepared by the Manpower Department. The *Directory*, which lists not only potential employers but information on scholarships, student loans and addresses of Canada manpower centers, is available on request to all Canadians studying at universities abroad.

Students will be asked to complete personal information forms and return them to the Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ottawa. These forms will be mailed to 2,700 employers, including those listed in the *Directory of Employers*, who can then contact students directly.

The services of "Operation Retrieval" to Canadian university students in Europe will be available through the University Liaison Service of the Immigration Division and in the United States by the Department of External Affairs. The Department of Manpower and Immigration will also work closely with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

NEW COAST GUARD ICEBREAKER

A new icebreaking supply and buoy vessel joined the Canadian Coast Guard fleet recently when Mrs. Donald S. Macdonald, wife of the President of the Privy Council, christened the CCGS *Griffon* at the Davie Shipyard in Lauzon, Quebec.

The *Griffon*, which can accommodate 51 persons, will operate in the lower Great Lakes from its base in Prescott, Ontario. The vessel is named after the first sailing-ship on the Great Lakes, which was constructed under the direction of the explorer La Salle. The keel of the first *Griffon* was laid near the

mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above Niagara Falls, and the ship was launched in 1679. The *Griffon* replaces the old buoy-tender CCGS *Grenville*, which sank in December 1968 after being caught in heavy ice near Beauharnois, Quebec.

The new ship, built at a cost of more than \$6 million, is a twin-screw vessel with motors developing 4,000 shaft-horsepower and has a displacement of 2,828 tons. She is 234 feet long and is fully strengthened for operation on ice. Her propulsion machinery consists of four diesel generating engines driving two electric propulsion motors.

The *Griffon* is equipped with a 15-ton derrick with a special winch for handling buoys and a secondary five-ton derrick for such work. It also has a Flume-type stabilization system to reduce rolling in bad weather. A flight deck aft, fitted with a telescopic hangar designed by the Department of Transport, makes it possible to carry a helicopter when necessary. Provision is also made for research personnel who may be engaged occasionally in studies of the lakes.

The vessel is equipped with a special work-boat-lifeboat, a landing craft and a motor-powered "whaler". It also carries electronic aids to navigation and communications equipment of the most modern type. The wheelhouse has been designed to provide visibility in all directions and is equipped with consoles that house the machinery controls and navigational aids, thus providing for the maximum degree of efficiency.

FUR SEAL BODY MEET

Canada, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States sent delegations to the thirteenth annual meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission from February 23 to 27.

Established under the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, the Commission seeks to develop the fur-seal stocks and to achieve maximum sustained productivity. Canada and Japan do not participate in the actual seal harvest but, under the terms of the Convention, each shares in the proceeds, receiving 15 per cent of the seal-skins harvested by the Soviet Union and the United States. The taking of seals is restricted to the Pribilof Islands off the Alaska coast, owned by the United States, and the Commander and Robben Islands, controlled by the U.S.S.R.

Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, welcomed the Commission members and their advisers.

Dr. S.G. Federov of the Soviet Union, the Commission Chairman, presided at the plenary session. Other Commissioners were: Dr. W.M. Sprules, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Canada; Mr. Morisawa, Japanese Fisheries Society, Japan; and John I. Hodges, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States.

POSTAL CODE FOR CANADA⁽¹⁾

A report recommending the establishment of a national postal code in Canada was tabled in the House of Commons on February 19 by Mr. Eric Kierans, Postmaster-General and Minister of Communications.

Mr. Kierans described the proposed code as follows:

...Last July, the Post Office engaged the consulting firm of Samson Belair Riddell Stead Inc. to carry out a study of a possible national postal code. Their report was completed last December and, as a result, we intend to implement a national public-address postal code.

Several countries now use, or plan to use, postal codes, among them the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan. The code which has been designed for Canada will be unique. It will provide great flexibility, precision, and be able to accommodate changes in population distribution.

The code itself will consist of six alphabetical and numerical characters. The first three characters will be used for forward sortation — that is, they will describe the area to which the letter is being sent. As an example — and this is purely an example — the address code of a letter mailed to a customer in Scarborough, Ontario, could begin with the letter "T" to designate the Toronto coding region and be followed by the numerics 8 and 7 to designate both Scarborough and the appropriate postal station. The last three characters of the six-character code will describe the local delivery unit, which might be an apartment building, a street block, and so on....

TRIAL PERIOD

The basic design of the national code will be completed by November 1970. Implementation will begin with a detailed pilot project scheduled to start in April 1971. A period of testing and analysis will be followed by implementation in other cities. Ottawa is likely to be chosen as the test site because the new postal terminal due to be opened here this summer will include facilities to test new models of equipment, thus enabling us to examine the performance of the code under existing as well as future conditions.

(1) See also Vol. 24, No. 33, P. 4, August 13, 1969.

NUCLEAR LIGHT SHOWS THE WAY

Brockville, Ontario, will be the first city in Canada to have the newest in navigational aids — a light that requires no maintenance which was designed primarily for use in the Arctic and in other places where access and repairs are difficult.

Federal Transport Minister Don Jamieson said that the new light, with which his Department will replace the old one now on the public dock, is standard except for the source of its power, which is

provided by means of a radioisotope generating heat in an enclosing cylinder. The heat is transformed into electricity through a thermoelectric process, providing continuous power to the lamp. It is expected that this device will generate power continuously for at least three years.

The unit, which uses gamma energy, has been designed to ensure that the outside surface will have a lower radiation level than that of a domestic color-television set. It was developed by the Commercial Products Division of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in co-operation with the federal Department of Transport, and has been approved by the Department of Health and Welfare.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in November 1969 claimed 484 lives, an increase of 6.1 per cent from the November 1968 total of 456.

All provinces showed increases in fatal accidents over their totals for the same month in 1968, with the exception of British Columbia, which remained the same (45), New Brunswick, which decreased slightly, from 16 to 14, and Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, which showed significant decreases. Fatal accidents in Saskatchewan decreased from 24 in 1968 to 16 in 1969, while in Nova Scotia they decreased from 23 in 1968 to 16 in 1969.

The number of persons killed increased in 1969 over the number in the same month of 1968. British Columbia however, showed a decrease from 53 in 1968 to 49 in 1969. New Brunswick fatalities decreased slightly from 17 in 1968 to 15 in 1969. Saskatchewan fatalities decreased to 19 from 30 in 1968, and Nova Scotia fatalities decreased to 18 from 28.

Saskatchewan also reported that 76 fewer persons were injured in 1969, compared to those in November 1968.

CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT BODY

Thirty-five leaders of industry, labor, education and government have been appointed by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to the newly-established Construction Industry Development Council.

The Council has been described by Mr. Pepin as national in scope and representative at the policy level of the construction industry. It represents a first for the industry by making such an outstanding group available to government as advisers on the industrialization and development of the Canadian construction industry.

The CIDC, which is expected to meet three times a year, will provide a forum for discussion by industry and government on matters of economic and

technological importance to the construction industry and a means of helping the construction industry become a modern, integrated industry with a high potential for competing in export markets.

It will recommend ways of increasing productivity and efficiency in the manufacture and assembly of building equipment, accessories and materials, on the development and implementation of the BEAM (Building Equipment Accessories and Materials) Program, on the best means of encouraging research and development and increasing the rate of innovation, and on the development and promotion of trade.

The new body succeeds the three industry advisory committees that assisted the Department with the implementation of the BEAM Program. Mr. Pepin stated that it was largely because of the efforts of these committees that a broad understanding of the industry's unique character had developed. The Council, he said, recognized the need for greater communication between industry and government, closer liaison between all sectors of the industry, and more effective implementation of the BEAM Program.

LABOR FORCE

Employment declined seasonally in Canada during December and January; the estimate for January was 7,499,000, down 213,000 from that of December. The unemployment estimate in January was 485,000, up 102,000 from December, a less-than-usual increase for this time of year. The labor force decreased by 11,000 to 7,984,000.

Following the tendency in the last half of 1969, the year-over-year increases in labor force and employment in January continued to slow down. Compared to that of a year earlier, the labor force was up by 93,000, or 1.2 per cent. Employment increased by 75,000, or 1.0 per cent. There were 18,000 more unemployed persons than there were a year earlier.

NATIONAL UNITY — A NEW SENSE OF URGENCY (Continued from P. 2)

whose primary objective will be to bring about maximum communication between the people and their Federal Government. Reinforced with better information, better channels for "input", and with the

help of another instrument known as social development, citizens will be able to express more effectively their concerns and their needs, which Parliament in turn will know better.

The Secretary of State Department has a Social Action Branch, whose program will be dynamic only to the extent that groups such as yours are active. Already, the French-Canadian Association of Ontario employs eight socio-cultural workers in the field. In addition to these eight group workers, 14 social-development officials from the Citizenship Branch are going to help initiate your socio-cultural activities. The group workers and development officials are at the service of the entire population. In establishing this extensive program, it is our hope that all citizens will be able to discuss and understand the great problems with which we are faced in Canada today. It is a form of permanent referendum on social awareness and development. You can thus extend your activities until, thanks to this sustained action, your organizations can count on a more active and more involved participation of the masses. We want all individuals and all groups, both private and public, to compare their ideas on a more and more just society, and thus meet the needs and aspirations of all.

These various resources represent a number of advantages, but we must not delude ourselves into thinking that their mere use will control and solve all our problems. Far from it. Over and above this, responsible people like yourselves must take things in hand, become completely involved in the mechanism of social evolution and, above all, be ever conscious of altruistic principles. Provincial governments have taken the first step in the area of education; we shall support them in the manner I have described. Your organizations are interested in working in a spirit of co-operation; we are ready to help them wherever our help proves necessary; and, finally, should you want more information, we are resolved to give it to you in the most efficacious way possible.

These are some of the objectives of the Government of Canada concerning the future and the social development of our country. I should like, in closing, to ask you to subscribe wholeheartedly to them. For government can offer you certain structures, certain tools to make them possible, but we shall never achieve our aims unless you as citizens are convinced of their worth and agree to work with all your strength for the realization of these objectives.