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CENTENNIAL PLANS OF CANADA'S PROVINCES

Addressing the Canadian Tourist Association recently, Mr. Peter Aykroyd, Director of Special Projects at the Centennial Commission in Ottawa, presented a "telescopic" view of the centennial landscape as it would probably appear during the 20-month period from August 1966 to April 1968.

B.C. AND THE PRAIRIES

British Columbia expects to see local centennial committees in 350 centres staging centennial celebrations in their own way, developing local projects such as parks, recreation areas, youth facilities and community halls. Included in these plans is a new provincial museum and archives building in Victoria.

Alberta foresees 100 projects of an educational, cultural, historical or recreational nature, with 100 communities staging centennial festivities. Edmonton is to have a new provincial museum and archives building and Calgary a civic planetarium.

Saskatchewan, with 100 projects in view, similar in essence to those in Alberta, will also have its particular 100 "centennial days". Certain celebrations will be going on concurrently in different parts of the province, some taking place during 1965 because the province marks 60 years of provincial life in that year. The Saskatchewan centennial programme includes a new centre for the performing arts in Regina and a similar centre and an enlarged Museum of Western Development in Saskatoon.

Manitoba also envisages 100 centennial projects with some 100 centres contemplating centennial

celebrations. In the centennial year, the province should have a new cultural centre in Winnipeg, and a new auditorium in Brandon, a new pavilion at the International Peace Garden at Boissevain, and a new provincial park. From July 15 to August 15, 1967, Winnipeg and district will be engrossed in the Pan-American Games, in which 2,500 athletes from 25 countries will be competing before 30,000 spectators, representing the largest athletic event ever staged in North America. Though the actual contests are scheduled only for the period July 22 to August 7, a Festival of the Americas is being held in conjunction with the Games, combining the artistic and athletic events in a broad, flamboyant spectacle.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Ontario sets its sights on 600 centennial projects and 600 local centennial celebrations. Among the most spectacular achievements to be realized are a new museum of science and technology in Toronto and a restored Dundurn Castle in Hamilton. Another striking project is the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie, headquarters of the Jesuit mission to the Hurons, the burial place of the martyrs Brébeuf and Lalemant.

In Ottawa, extraordinary, once-a-century, celebrations befitting the nation's capital will take place. The Canadian Centre for the Performing Arts will open, preceded by the opening of the new National Library and Public Archives in 1966. A significant unit of the new National Museum of Natural History will already be opened in 1967, though completion will be some time later.

(Over)

Quebec is to have 50 new cultural centres in 50 regions of the province and buildings that will be a combination of gymnasium, community hall, theatre, library or museum, whatever the particular cultural need of the region, with buildings appropriately designed. A new conservatory, which will serve as a centre for the performing arts and a music school combined, will rise in Quebec City. The focal point of Quebec's centennial landscape of 1967 will be, of course, the 1967 World Exhibition, with its bright lights and millions of visitors.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

New Brunswick is considering 60 centennial projects enhanced by celebrations in as many centres. A historic building next to the Legislature will have been restored by 1967 and will house the province's archives. The government departments vacating the old building will now be under one roof, with the other departments in the centennial building adjacent to the playhouse.

Nova Scotia contemplates 40 centennial projects and a new centre for medical studies and research, the Sir Charles Tupper Memorial Centre, in Halifax.

Prince Edward Island has 25 projects in prospect. Its successful experience of the 1964 historical celebrations provided all Canadians with a lesson in the mobilization of human resources. With a staff of six, assisted by 1,000 volunteers, the Island carried out a very significant summer of centennial activity. The Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings, housing the archives, a library, an art gallery and the great Confederation Theatre, will thus look quite mature for the 1967 centennial celebrations.

Newfoundland, which will celebrate its eighteenth birthday as a province of Canada in 1967, should have no fewer than 25 centennial projects, and will be launching its festivities on a similar scale. In St. John's, a large cultural centre will rise, combining a theatre, a museum and an archives building.

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories, too, are planning projects and celebrations in a spirit comparable to that exhibited throughout the land.

All these plans, these new facilities, these extraordinary activities, are to be realized with the help of money, experience, enthusiasm and hard work. For the lasting projects, the money is coming from the Federal Centennial of Confederation Fund, administered by the Centennial Commission, which is providing \$42 million, from the provinces, whose total contributions will amount to approximately \$60 million, and from the municipalities, whose cash contribution to projects of a lasting nature will reach an estimated \$100 million.

NEW ATOMIC DESIGN CENTRE

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is to build design offices and a development laboratory in a community 17 miles west of Toronto. The new establishment will house AECL's Power Projects group of about 400 engineers and technicians. Power Projects carries out the engineering and development of nuclear-power stations.

RECENT PROJECTS

Since it was formed in 1958, Power Projects has been engaged in the design and management of the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station, Canada's first full-scale nuclear-power plant, which is being built, with the co-operation of Ontario Hydro, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. A similar 200,000-kilowatt station is being built in the State of Rajasthan by the Indian Department of Atomic Energy, with Power Projects acting as the nuclear consulting engineer. In addition, Power Projects is designing the nuclear steam-generating equipment for the first two 500,000-kilowatt units in an Ontario Hydro nuclear station that is to be built near Toronto.

Power Projects will move to its new premises toward the end of 1965. The establishment will consist of a two-storey engineering building containing 73,000 square feet of space and a separate 75,000 square-foot laboratory, both designed by Dobush Stewart Bourke of Montreal.

The laboratory will be used for the development and testing of components for nuclear power stations. The main equipment to be installed includes two high-pressure hot-water loops and a high-pressure steam loop; it will represent an important addition to the engineering research facilities of Canada.

NEW BLACK WATCH MARCH

The band of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada has a new march in its repertoire, composed by one of its members. The new martial air, called "The Fourth Canadian Infantry Infantry Brigade Group March", was composed by Band Sergeant Emil Moeys, a native of Brussels, Belgium, who came to Canada in 1952 and is now a Canadian citizen. Sergeant Moeys will retire shortly from the Army and plans to live in London, Ontario.

"The march has a distinctive European air," says Lieutenant Harvey C. Eagles, director of music for the Black Watch band. It was recently played in public for the first time at a farewell parade for Brigadier Michael R. Dare, who was leaving the brigade to take up a new appointment.

NEW ENVOY TO EIRE

The appointment was recently announced of Mr. E.W.T. Gill as Canadian Ambassador to Ireland, to succeed Mr. Alfred Rive, who has retired from the public service. Mr. Gill, at present Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, will be taking up his duties in Dublin early in the new year.

Born in Ottawa in November 1902, Mr. Gill was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and McGill University. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1950 and served as Alternate Canadian Representative on the North Atlantic Defence Production Board in London.

In 1954 he was appointed High Commissioner to South Africa and in 1957 High Commissioner to Ghana. In 1959 he was named Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. He was appointed High Commissioner to Australia in 1962.

FRANCE-CANADA HARMONY RE-PLEDGED

The following is the text of a joint communiqué issued at the close of the talks between the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and the Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Couve de Murville, in Paris on December 13:

In the framework of the consultations arranged between the Canadian and French Governments, the Honorable Paul Martin and Mr. Couve de Murville met on December 13, 1964. They exchanged views on international problems and on questions of mutual interest to their two countries.

The conversations first dealt with international affairs. On the eve of the NATO ministerial meeting, the two ministers reviewed the main questions concerning the organization. They exchanged views on the work of the UN. The situation in Southeast Asia, and particularly the role of the International Control and Supervisory Commissions, was also examined.

Secondly, the two ministers were pleased to see the favourable conditions in which co-operation between Canada and France is developing. They recorded their satisfaction with the understanding reached on the opening of two new Canadian consulates-general in France, one in Marseilles and the other in Bordeaux.

In the economic field, the ministers emphasized the importance of developing trade relations between the two countries and the usefulness in this respect of sending a Canadian economic mission to France, as well as the possibility of arranging a meeting of the Canada-France Joint Committee. They expressed their desire to see an increase in cultural exchanges between Canada and France. They decided to open negotiations shortly on a general agreement in this field.

At the end of this meeting, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the large measure of agreement between them and the spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding that had marked their conversation.

UNIVERSITY SALARIES

Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at 17 universities and colleges in 1964-65 showed higher percentage increases from 1963-64 to 1964-65 than for the two previous years, according to an advance release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1964-65 median for deans was \$17,361 (up 5.7 per cent over that for 1963-64), for professors \$14,163 (5.2 per cent), for associate professors \$10,634 (5.2 per cent), for assistant professors \$8,390 (4.8 per cent), and for lectures and instructors \$6,747 (5.1 per cent). For all full-time teaching staff at the 17 institutions, including a small group of ungraded professors, the 1964-65 median was \$9,668, up 6.2 per cent over 1963-64, 8.7 per cent over 1962-63, and 11.8 over 1961-62.

The increases over 1963-64 were owing mainly to the fact that nine of the 17 institutions had salary-scale floors of at least \$13,000 for full professors, \$9,500 for associate professors, and \$7,500 for assistant professors. In 1963-64, only three institutions had salary-scale floors at these levels.

REGIONAL INCREASES

The median salary for all staff included from institutions in Central Canada was \$9,959 (up 5.4 per cent from 1963-64), in the Western Provinces \$9,766 (7.9 per cent), and in the Atlantic Provinces \$8,419 (6.3 per cent). Although median salaries for institutions in the Atlantic Provinces were still appreciably lower than those for the other two regions, they increased at a greater rate in recent years, being up 20.4 per cent from 1961-62 as against an increase of 12.1 per cent for Central Canada, and 10.0 per cent for the Western Provinces.

FARM LABOUR DISCUSSED

On December 18, a federal-provincial meeting was held in Ottawa to discuss farm-labour matters. The federal Minister of Agriculture and the provincial ministers of agriculture and their deputy ministers attended.

For more than 20 years there have been agreements between the Federal Government and the provinces covering a co-operative programme to ensure the most effective use of farm labour. Under these agreements, the governments have co-operated in the recruitment, placement and movement of farm labour to meet the manpower requirements of agriculture, both in respect to year-round requirements and seasonal requirements. The federal-provincial farm-labour programme, as covered by these agreements, was reviewed at the recent meeting.

MATTERS DISCUSSED

The current labour requirements in agriculture, both on a year-round and seasonal basis, and the sources of agricultural manpower supply were among the main subjects discussed. Others were the role of recruitment and placement services and measures required to improve the attractiveness of farm work — such as hours of work, wages, vacations, living condition, and social-security benefits.

Consideration was also given to the need to raise the level of manpower skills in agriculture through training and upgrading of the agricultural work force.

The provincial ministers were asked during the meeting to consider a new form of federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreement, which, while providing for the recruitment, placement and movement of farm workers to meet the needs of agriculture, would place increased emphasis on research into farm manpower requirements and related matters.

AEC HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Senior officers of the staff of the Surgeon General of the Canadian Forces have been designated as "health authorities" under the Atomic Energy Control Regulations in an amendment recently announced by Mr. C. M. Drury, Minister of Defence Production. A "health authority", the Minister pointed out, is primarily concerned with the health of atomic-energy workers. He is responsible for advising what medical examinations they should receive and recommending whether they should be

