



CANADA

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## REPORT TO THE NATION

On May 19, Prime Minister Diefenbaker, in a radio speech, stated the position of the Government of Canada on two of the most important issues of international debate:

"I speak to you tonight at a time when the hopes for a better and more peaceful world have been rudely disturbed by happenings beyond our borders, and beyond our control.

"Why did Khrushchov destroy the hopes of mankind in the summit meeting? Was it, as he would have the world believe, because of the American aircraft over Russia? Yesterday, in the course of his press conference, he gave himself away when he revealed that this incident was only an excuse, for he said he intended to speak to the President about such flights when in the United States last September. As he said: 'I almost opened my mouth to speak of U.S. intelligence flights over Russia but the atmosphere was so convivial that I thought: Why raise this matter with this friend then?'

"He has stated on another occasion that he overruled the wish of the military authorities to bring down an intruding plane.

"This removes any suggestion that the attitude he took at the conference was dictated because of the recent event. It would seem to indicate that he had decided some time ago to wreck the conference because he had found out that the United States, France and Britain would not meet his wishes if doing so meant sacrificing the entire population of West Berlin. He simply did not want the conference

to take place, even though he had asked for it for more than two years.

"It would appear that he has been having difficulties with the military authorities at home and was also being opposed by the Communist Chinese in his expressed wish to follow a more peaceful policy. It is worth noting that Peking's leaders have been uttering some very frightening statements recently. Their Defence Minister stated that 'hundreds of millions strong can overwhelm the enemy in the flame of an all-out people's war'.

"There has been concern expressed about the way the United States has handled the aircraft matter. This is not the time to enter into criticisms or recriminations of our friends, but I think it is important that we of the free world should recall the Soviet provocations of the past; its breaking of pledges; its organized espionage which Canadians have such good reason to recall; its armed intervention in the affairs of other countries, and its continuing enslavement of entire nationalities.

"These facts speak for themselves. The frightening and sinister cold war, which may now be resumed, has been the traditional Soviet instrument of internal-political control of Russia and its enslaved populations. The free world has long suffered, and the Soviet has rejected, by excuses and delays, an effective system of international armament inspection which they must know is the only possible basis of world disarmament.



"Unity is the only hope of survival for the free world. Anything that is said or done at this time by any of us, as nations or individuals, which will weaken that unity will be a service to the U.S.S.R.

"Unity to the Western World has built the great defensive alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization without which Soviet aggression and domination would have pressed forward to overwhelm the free peoples of Europe and America.

#### SHAKEN COMPLACENCY

"The West has been shaken from whatever complacency may have been developing in the minds of some people about the ruthlessness of the methods and the reality of the objectives of Communist strategy in world affairs. Their ultimate and declared aim is world domination. It must now be clear to all how suddenly the proffered handshake can become the shaking fist; how quickly the smile of professed friendship can become the scowl of terrible hatred.

"We must not now give way to fear or panic. The need of the hour is cool heads, calm decisions and the determination to maintain our defences against aggression, while losing no opportunity to bring about peace through negotiation. Defence is costly and expenditures must be carefully watched to assure the highest returns. While much public emphasis in the press and Parliament has been given to the development of the 'Bomarc', how many Canadians realize that the amount that will be spent on the 'Bomarc', if and when proceeded with, will be a total of \$15 million in three years, or, to put it another way, 35 cents out of every \$100 of defence expenditure.

"We hear argument about the cost of cancelled weapons. What are the facts? Let me assure you at once that cancellations are not due to lack of planning. Our Canadian record in this matter is worthy of comparison with that of other countries. Defence is not static nor can defence planning be static. Often the most advanced weapon of today is obsolete tomorrow. Indeed, a common axiom of research is 'if it works, it's obsolete'....

"We cancelled the 'Arrow', whose combat radius was only 407 miles, because of changes emphasis by the U.S.S.R. from bombers to intercontinental missiles and because of the terrific cost. It would have cost \$7.8 million for each aircraft, or a total of \$500 million to complete.

"Yesterday, in the House of Commons, it was heartwarming to have the essential unity of Canadians expressed by all parties, when I gave the views of the Government of Canada on the situation resulting from the break-up of the summit conference. Although disappointed, the Canadian Government will continue to press for disarmament, while maintaining our defences until there is adequate inspection. We shall continue to give leadership to the end-

ing of nuclear tests. We shall continue to press for negotiation instead of force in the settlement of international difficulties. Until these aims are attained our defences must be maintained.

"While there are some who contend that we should provide our defence by ourselves that is impossible for any nation in the free world.

#### COMMONWEALTH P.M.'s CONFERENCE

"Now I shall say something of the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, where eleven leaders of one-fourth of the World's population met in family conference.

"Much has been said regarding the question of South Africa and the policy of *apartheid* which has been in effect since 1948. Through the years I have taken a strong stand against racial discrimination.

"I abhor discrimination and always have. As I said in the House of Commons several weeks ago, no nation can win a race war. The equality of man, whatever his race and colour is a principle that must be accepted. This is so because the brotherhood of man denies any other view, and because Communism is advanced whenever Christians allow themselves to practice discrimination.

"Before the Conference several of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, including Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Menzies, and Mr. Nash (the latter the leader of a socialist government), took a strong stand, which was also my view, against having the subject discussed formally or placed on the agenda of the Conference. To have done this would have been to bring about a departure from a principle that has always been accepted that the affairs of any one country are not discussed officially at Prime Ministers' Conferences by the other member countries.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference met, and all of its representatives - of various colours and races - unanimously agreed that this was the proper and only course to take.

#### INFORMAL DISCUSSION

"Mr. Nehru, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, Tunka Rahman of Malaya, the Minister of Justice of Ceylon and Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana discussed this matter informally with the representative of South Africa with dignity and restraint, and out of the Conference came a unanimous -- and I emphasize *unanimous* -- expression of view by all the countries that the Commonwealth being multi-racial, requires 'the need to ensure good relations between all member states and people of the Commonwealth'.

"In informal meeting, I told Mr. Louw that Canadians repudiated the South African policy as a denial of the principle that human dignity and the worth of the individual, whatever his race or colour, must be respected.

(Continued on P. 6)



## NATIONAL PARKS SURVEY

Closer relations with the Advisory Councils in Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes National Parks, and a new basis for setting land rentals in those parks are recommended in a recent report commissioned by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources from the Institute of Local Government of Queen's University. It is the result of a study of relations with local residents in the parks and arrangements for the operation of businesses in the parks. It explores five principal fields - local government; motels and bungalow camps; land rentals; business licences; control of development.

National parks townsites have no exact counterpart elsewhere in municipal government in Canada. Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes are not "towns" in the accepted sense; they are a part of the parks and so subject to the principles guiding their development within the terms of the National Parks Act.

This means of necessity a more limited voice in local development and in recent years some residents have felt that the communities should have more voice in the administration of their own affairs. This aspect of townsite residence was one of the major fields of the study. Townsite residents, though they lack an elected civic government, have some compensating privileges. Though they pay for water and sewer services and garbage collection, they do not contribute directly to the cost of construction and maintenance of streets and sidewalks, snow clearance, sanitary inspection, public health services and law enforcement.

### RENTAL TERMS

The report recommends certain adjustments in business licence fees payable by hotels, motels, and bungalow camps. Its most sweeping recommendation, however, is for the establishment of a new basis for land rentals. These now differ depending on the use of the land and are generally at a very low rate. The report recommends that all leaseholds be placed on a common basis under which annual rents would be 6 per cent on the assessed value of the land, with adjustment at ten-year intervals during the life of the lease. This would eliminate the differences in treatment that are a source of complaint and would also place the rentals on a basis of a fair return for value received. The change would involve a substantial increase of rents in most cases and a transitional arrangement with a gradual increase in rentals is recommended.

The very great increase in the attendance at the parks imposes, in the view of the Institute of Local Government, a special need for control of development within the parks unless their character is to be drastically changed. It suggests that there are three special problems: limiting the size of townsites within the parks; limiting the types of development and activities to those that are essential for

the operation of the parks and consistent with their purposes; and generally, maintaining the character of the parks and of the townsites in keeping with their location and function. It suggests in particular that more comprehensive town planning may be necessary and the establishment of small satellite areas that would reduce the pressure to increase the size of existing townsites.

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## STRATFORD RESERVATION

To date, 72,000 individual reservations have been made for the Stratford Shakespearean Festival of 1960. This, it is believed, indicates that the total attendance for the season will reach as high as 210,000. Total paid admissions in 1959 were 167,000 and, in 1958 - the best previous year - they were 171,000.

Box office totals stand at \$211,305, compared to \$121,094 for the same period last year - an increase of 74.5 per cent.

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## INTERURBAN CARRIAGE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued, for the first time, estimates of inter-city ton-miles performed in Canada by each mode of transport, as well as a percentage distribution. The figures are preliminary and are subject to revision in the future. Until the recent establishment of the Bureau's annual motor-transport traffic survey, reliable statistics were not available for the Canadian trucking industry.

The motor-transport traffic surveys conducted in 1957 and 1958 provided sufficient data to make possible the estimation of a time series of inter-city ton-miles performed by the trucking industry back to 1938. Special estimates have also been made for water and air ton-miles for the same period. Comparable figures for rail and oil pipe-line transport were readily available from existing Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications.

The "ton-mile", which is defined as one ton of goods carried one mile, is probably the best indicator of output or work performed by any transport industry, as it is a combination of both weight and distance.

Between 1938 and 1958, ton-miles performed by railways in Canada grew two and a half times, while ton-miles performed by water transport rose by half. Road ton-miles, however, expanded more than nine times during this twenty-year period, and air-freight traffic grew at an even greater rate. Oil pipe-line transport, which had its beginnings in the last decade, increased its ton-mile output by about 50 per cent each year.

In 1944 the railways performed 77 per cent of the total ton-miles recorded by all forms of transport. Since that year, however, their share has declined to 52 per cent. The proportion of ton-miles performed by water carriers

(Over)



has declined from 42 per cent in 1938 to approximately 23 per cent of the total in 1958. On the other hand, the ton-mile performance of oil pipe-lines has risen from nil prior to 1950 to about 13 per cent and ton-mile figures for highway trucks show a rise from about 3 per cent in 1938 to just over 11 per cent in 1958. Although the tonnage of freight carried by airlines in Canada has increased many times the proportion of the total inter-city ton-miles continues to be negligible.

### 1958 VITAL STATISTICS

Record numbers of births were registered in Canada during 1958, while birth, marriage and death rates (in 1,000 of the population), were lower than in 1957, according to the final report on 1958 vital statistics recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report contains, in addition to detailed statistics for 1958, several historical tables showing the major vital statistics trends of the past few decades. During 1957 and 1958 the birth-rate moved downward from 28.3 to 27.6, marriages from 8.0 to 7.7, and death from 8.2 to 7.9.

Preliminary estimates for 1959, released last January, indicated that births would move up from 470,118 in 1958 to 486,000 in 1959, with an advance in the rate from 27.6 (a 1,000 of the population) to 27.9. Marriages were expected to continue the decline from 131,525 in 1958 to 127,000 in 1959, dropping from 7.7 to 7.3. The 1959 death-rate is expected to rise from 7.9 in 1958 to 8.1 and the total number of deaths from 135,201 to 141,000.

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### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose one-half of 1 per cent in March to 170.8 from 170.1 in the preceding month. The volume of manufacturing production was relatively unchanged, with output of both durables and non-durables showing little movement. Mining production was only fractionally higher, but there was an advance in the output of electric power and gas utilities of 3.6 per cent.

Within the durables-manufacturing group, output in the transportation-equipment industry advanced by 3 per cent, reflecting a rise of 7 per cent in the output of the motor-vehicle industry. Non-ferrous metal products advanced by 1 per cent, while iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and supplies, wood products, and non-metallic mineral products each declined by 1 per cent. For the durables-manufacturing group as a whole, these changes were largely offsetting.

Within the non-durables manufacturing group, textiles and tobacco products showed the largest gains, with increases of 7 per cent and

5 per cent respectively. Gains of 1 per cent were recorded in rubber, paper, clothing and petroleum products. Declines were registered in printing, publishing and allied industries (5 per cent), foods and beverages (2 per cent) and rubber products (1 per cent). As in the case of durables, these movements within industrial components were substantially offsetting.

A fractional rise in mining production from February to March, seasonally adjusted, reflected mainly an advance in the output of the fuel group, with coal higher by 20 per cent, natural gas by 14 per cent and crude petroleum by 6 per cent. There was a decline of 6 per cent in the metal-mining group, reflecting, for the most part, a decline in uranium production.

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### VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

Ways of increasing training opportunities for unemployed persons in Canada, methods to encourage more young people to stay in school longer, the desirability of setting nationwide standards for technical institutes, and techniques to promote and encourage vocational training in agriculture were some of the problems discussed during the 30th meeting of the Vocational Training Advisory Council which ended its two-day session in Ottawa recently.

Despite the fact that, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, more than 4,600 unemployed persons were trained under Schedule "M", a federal-provincial cost-sharing programme, and that training was provided for many more unemployed persons during day-to-day operations, the Council agreed that expansion of such training was necessary.

Most Council members said a substantial increase in facilities, equipment and staff would be necessary before widespread training programmes for the unemployed could be provided.

### SCHOOL "DROP-OUTS"

In opening the meeting, Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, said he had been appalled at the large number of "drop-outs" of young people from the Canadian educational system, and he asked the Council to consider this matter as part of its deliberations.

Some members of the Council expressed fears that the large drop-out rate would perhaps be reflected in the next few years in the unemployment figures and that steps should be taken to help youngsters and adults to develop a greater appreciation of the value of education and training. It was reported that the Department of Labour had already taken steps to this end using radio and other media, and mention was made of the continuing efforts of the National Employment Service to get this message across to young children and their parents.



The problem of assistance to university and technical students was discussed and it was recommended that more resources be provided for this purpose in the future.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

In discussing the education of technicians, there was a general feeling that some standards should be developed in this area, although there should be sufficient flexibility to permit adjustment to local and provincial requirements.

All members of the Council felt that minimum national standards should be established for courses in institutes of technology and that some effort should be made to guarantee that a technical graduate from any school is acceptable in all parts of Canada. This might require the granting of a diploma or certificate of national recognition, not unlike the interprovincial seal offered in some apprenticeable trades at present.

COMPOSITE SCHOOLS

Council members discussed at length what steps must be taken to ensure a satisfactory programme of vocational training at the secondary level, in what is known as the composite high school, which offers both academic and some vocational education.

It was thought that three main factors influenced the success of a programme of this nature at the high-school level. First, there was need for a school administration sympathetic towards and interested in vocational education and training. Secondly, there was a need for properly trained staff. Thirdly, proper equipment was required.

In some cases, it was thought, the academic subjects taught to students in the vocational side of the school did not meet the needs of the vocational student or suit the subject-matter of the vocational courses. In some provinces potential principals of composite schools were given special training designed to help them understand and appreciate the need for vocational education and its primary aims. This was thought to be a way of reducing the problems existing in these schools, because it was felt that, in many cases, principals and teachers were not familiar with vocational education and its aspects.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Following the presentation of a statement by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on vocational training needs in agriculture, the Council decided to appoint a standing committee to investigate what might be done in this field and how it might be accomplished and to report back to the Council with its recommendations and suggestions.

In the statement, the Federation said that what is needed is an accurate assessment of the need for training, so that future programmes can be oriented in the direction of most

return. The brief continued that "whereas in the past farm people have relied upon custom and tradition to guide them in their decisions, today's farmer must be able to weigh the complexities created by local as well as international conditions, and seeing his own operation in this perspective, then make responsible and sound decisions."

The number of apprentices under the federal-provincial agreements in the provinces at the end of the fiscal year was reported to be 19,962, an increase of 1,395 over the previous year. It was also stated that interprovincial examinations were already officially being used in the motor-vehicle repair trade (mechanical) and the electrical construction trade, and that an interprovincial plumbing examination was being used on a trial basis.

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AID TO CHILEAN QUAKE VICTIMS

On May 26, Prime Minister Diefenbaker made the following announcement in the House of Commons:

"...Following the brief statement I made in the House yesterday concerning assistance to Chile, I am now able to advise that arrangements have been completed with the Canadian Red Cross Society on their recommendation to make a preliminary contribution of \$10,000 from the International Relief Fund for emergency assistance for the unfortunate victims of this terrible disaster. This initial grant is in cash, and the money was sent by cable yesterday afternoon. The Secretary of State for External Affairs..., who is in Chile today, is expected to present this contribution to the Chilean Red Cross and will at the same time convey to the Chilean Government the deep sympathy and concern which the Canadian people feel for those who are suffering so dreadfully in this disaster.

"Only a few moments ago I talked with the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the telephone, and he said there was an urgent need for emergency supplies. The Government is giving its immediate attention to ways in which Canada might help in meeting this need. The Canadian Red Cross Society has arranged to send to Chile 48 cases of new clothing and much-needed medicine and drugs, and it is expected that these goods and commodities will be shipped by air.

"I can assure the House that the Government, in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross, is keeping in the closest possible touch with the situation in Chile and will do everything in its power to provide appropriate assistance. I might also say that I feel the House will give support to the provision of an RCAF aircraft to convey the necessary medical supplies and the like to the stricken victims, and, providing there is agreement in all parts of the House, arrangements will be made accordingly."



REPORT TO THE NATION

(Continued from p. 2)

"The Government of South Africa indicated that a referendum later this year will be held as to whether South Africa should be a Republic, and if having so decided it wishes to remain a member of the Commonwealth it will then have to ask and will require the consent of all Commonwealth Governments.

"I believe that the unanimous acceptance of the terms of the official communique is convincing evidence of the fact that the day is not far distant when the acceptance by members of the Commonwealth of certain norms or basic principles of equality of all races, colours and creeds will generally be accepted....

"In recent years Asian countries have been receiving aid and assistance under the Colombo Plan to raise their standards. Africa is the most under-developed region of the world and I feel that it is urgent and compelling that action be taken to provide assistance to the new countries of Africa as they become free and independent.

"The Conference showed that each of the members, in a spirit of understanding, was conscious of, and concerned with, the welfare of all members...."

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CONSTRUCTION IN 1960

Intended construction programme in Canada in 1960 is estimated at a record \$7,317 million, some 2.6 per cent above the previous high of \$7,129 million in 1959. The increase anticipated for 1960 over 1959 compares with gains of 0.5 per cent in 1959, 1.0 per cent in 1958 and 8.8 per cent in 1957.

The 1959 programme gained in most structures over the previous year, but these gains were offset by substantial declines in marine construction and gas pipe-line, owing to the completion of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Trans-Canada Pipe-line projects.

The increases in spending for 1960 are concentrated in non-residential building structures; engineering and residential construction are expected to be about level in both 1959 and 1960. Within the engineering category, moderate increases in road building, the construction of water and sewer works and in telephone facilities will be offset by equally moderate declines in marine and railway construction and in the building of power facilities.

The present estimates provide for a further decline in residential construction in 1960.

It is estimated that the number of new housing units started this year will be from 10 to 15 per cent fewer than the 141,000 starts of 1959. However, with 82,000 units under construction at the start of the year, completions are expected to be close to last year's level of 146,000. This will involve a decline of about 4 per cent from the 1959 value of housing "put in place."

An estimated 582,317 full-time workers will be required to implement the 1960 construction programme, and the value of this labour is estimated at \$2,397 million or about one-third of the total value of work performed. The cost of materials needed for this programme is estimated at \$3,486 million or 49 per cent of the total. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past eight years.

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NEW GEOLOGY BUILDING

The study of Canada's geology has been given a major boost with the opening of the new Ottawa headquarters of the Geological Survey of Canada. Speaking at the official opening on May 18, Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, said the modern eight-storey laboratory-office building possessed some of the most advanced facilities in the world for geological research.

Mr. Comtois underlined the fact that the Survey's twofold task of mapping and interpreting Canada's geology and of carrying on essential research had grown tremendously since 1842, when the Geological Survey was established with a budget of only 1,500 pounds sterling. At that time, its job was to assist the infant mineral industries of Ontario and Quebec, then known as the Province of Canada, whereas today it serves an industry that boasts an annual output of over \$2 billion and has for its field of operation a territory of close to four million square miles.

The Minister continued: "Experience over the years has shown that Canada has indeed been richly rewarded for the money it has spent on geological and other research and related projects. The fact is that no country like Canada, with its great wealth of undeveloped resources and its resultant opportunities for industrial growth, can afford to stint on expenditures for research. We in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, which is essentially a research organization, are keenly aware of this fact."