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MAN IN A WORLD OF WEALTH AND OF WANT

The following excerpts are from a recent address by Mr. Maurice Sauvé, the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, at a meeting organized by the Canadian Catholic Conference at Expo '67:

...Poverty is neither entirely, nor even mainly a matter of pure economics. The error of the theorist who attempts to define it in such terms is obvious when he comes to set the limits of the poverty zone by determining the minimum income above which starts the zone of non-poverty, if you will pardon the expression. In the appendix, an arbitrary level of \$3,000 has been suggested, but it is patent that such a figure must be accompanied by an assortment of "ifs" and "buts" in order to stand up to any kind of critical analysis. For instance, there is a need for regional adjustment, since \$3,000 in a Newfoundland outport is not comparable with the same income in Montreal's St. Henri or Mile-End districts. Factors such as age, family commitments and health must be considered. In other words, the phenomenon of poverty does not lend itself to analysis in purely economic terms.

The truth is that the basic characteristic of poverty is not only a low income - it is a way of life. This point has been amply proved by the American sociologist Oscar Lewis in his report on poverty in Mexico and New York, and again by the newsman Michael Harrington, to quote but two of the best-known authorities.

The chief characteristic of a way of life is that it is all-embracing. To convey this idea, the anthropologist Ruth Benedict uses an expression she found in the books of an old Navajo Indian - "the cup of life". This Indian author very rightly points out that

the cup of life of his people had been shattered by the coming of the white men. For the poor man, the cup of life is also shattered, since it cannot hold the things our technological society offers to those who have succeeded in becoming fully integrated. You have no doubt noticed that I made use of the word "integrated". The same concept could be expressed in terms of "participation". A poor man is one whose circumstances make it impossible for him to participate in the general trend of our Canadian, North American and Western way of life. He is a man, segregated and cut-off, leading an isolated marginal existence.

SOVEREIGN STATE OF POVERTY

His segregation is not only economic but also social and political. Surveys have revealed, for instance, that the poor in our cities have an extremely limited knowledge of the urban environment in which they live, and that one could quite readily determine the boundaries of a very small area from which they seldom, if ever, emerge. Often this area extends no further than a few blocks from their home. A friend of mine who happened to take a group of children from the St. Henri district on a tour of the city told me that, as they were driving up and down the hills of Westmount, the children asked: "In which country are we?" This question strikes one at first as childish, if not stupid, but it is actually quite revealing and not a little shocking. For these people, non-poverty is a completely foreign land, more inaccessible to them than Japan and China are to us.

Thus, poverty engenders its own sovereign state, with its own customs and traditions handed

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down from generation to generation. No doubt a few emigrants manage to get away, but the masses remain behind and multiply. What deepens the gloom is the fact that those who do cross the border are usually the more gifted and aggressive, which is one of the reasons why they succeed in achieving a certain degree of economic independence.

This is perhaps an opportune moment to recall the biblical content of the concept of poverty. Is it not true, and also a little surprising at first, to find that the poor enjoy a privileged status in the Bible? Are not the poor, the "Anawim" of the prophets of old, God's very own people, whose most illustrious scion was Christ himself? Perhaps we are only just beginning to glimpse the hidden meaning of Holy Writ. In my view, the fact that God chose the poor to pass on to the faithful his message of salvation seems to be particularly meaningful to us who are gathered together in all the glory of "Man and His World". If the poor are the bearers of great biblical and Christian riches, maybe they are also the bearers of comparable social and human riches for those who are willing to accept them. The Bible teaches us, however, that it is difficult for the wealthy and the powerful to learn the lesson of Christian humility and no doubt the same applies in the field of social psychology.

If the land of poverty is completely unknown territory, how shall we penetrate therein — for, of course, we do want to enter, in order to change its basic parameters? Unfortunately, we must confess our utter ignorance, which maybe is not unmixed with a little pride. If we wish to understand this land and its people, we must gain inside knowledge of the personal and collective experiences which have determined its psychology and its structures. But an experience cannot be learned, it can only be lived. To the extent that we have not ourselves lived the life of poverty, we shall always have difficulty knowing what we are talking about and we run the risk of becoming armchair generals.

THE ESTABLISHED DISORDER

To carry this military metaphor one step further, we might consider marshalling vast armies to invade this land, to reduce it and bend it to our will. This is exactly what we have been doing for years with our bourgeois institutions, such as settlement houses, schools and police, all of which give us the impression of being in control, but not one of which really reaches the heart of the country. We can go further and attempt to win over friends within the conquered country by resorting to welfare policies and to the distribution of subsidies. We may even succeed in raising up puppets who will show the world how broadminded we are. Do we not hold up as examples such poor as have met with success and do we not boast of the basic fairness of our social system? Together, these three approaches give the impression that the country has been pacified and its problems solved, whereas in simple fact nothing has been achieved to change the basic realities. We are left with a socio-politico-economic system which Mounier stigmatized as "established disorder", and which we complacently refer to as the "established order".

At one point, Fr. Ubu is led to exclaim: "We shall not have succeeded in destroying everything, if we fail to destroy even the ruins. I see no way of doing it other than by using them to raise fine well-ordered buildings."

The well-ordered building we have to put up requires a reversal of the classic question: "What can we do for the poor"? We must now ask: "What can the poor do for us?"

Obviously, there can be no question of following certain so-called avant-garde groups who accept poverty as a state of life. "Beatniks" and "hippies" who preach withdrawal from our corrupt society strike me as pathological cases — albeit a social pathology which can be readily understood in present-day North America — rather than as guardians of a sound social philosophy.

No, if I suggested this principle which seems so contrary to our traditional way of thinking, it was merely to incite you to ask yourselves whether the final solution to the problem of poverty should not come from the poor themselves rather than from us. Should we not be humble enough to supply them with the instruments they want, rather than attempt to use instruments of our own choosing in ways which may seem useful and necessary to those of us who are wealthy.

As I have just said, and I repeat it, if personal experience is necessary to solve the problem of poverty, only the poor of to-day have any hope of success. Furthermore, if poverty is a global phenomenon, rather than a piecemeal one, then purely economic or sectorial solutions will surely prove inadequate. If poverty is basically a question of non-participation, then the only way to overcome it is to integrate the poor into our society, and this is something which the poor must do for themselves. At most, we can throw open the gates and build the highway to the new city.

For truly, we hope to build a new city. I should hesitate to call it the City of God, but at least it might be a reflection of the city mentioned in the Apocalypse, as has been suggested by the school of theologians founded by Fr. Montcheuil. According to this theology — which at one time was labelled as Marxist — the building of this new city has a truly Christian and eschatological value. It is henceforth a proper objective for the labours of man as a Christian, rather than as a simple citizen, which opens up new approaches for a Christian humanism which would be something more than social humanism....

LET THE PEOPLES SPEAK

But, I like to tell you that this idea of participation is one of the basic tenets of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act programme. It was our intention that the people concerned should participate in the development plans which are aimed at the poorest areas of rural Canada, and this has been spelled out in the laws which govern the activities of the Department which I head. This is no easy undertaking, I can assure you, and it constitutes a threat to the established order. It would be so much easier to accept the wise counsels contained in the voluminous and esoteric reports produced by the experts and to forget the people concerned altogether.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OPENS

Mr. George J. McIlraith, Minister of Public Works, has announced that Prime Minister L.B. Pearson will officially open the new \$13-million National Library and Archives Building in Ottawa this week.

Miss Judy LaMarsh, Secretary of State for Canada, will act as chairman of the ceremony, which will be held in conjunction with the twenty-second annual convention of the Canadian Library Association.

The building has a 300-foot frontage and extends for more than 200 feet towards the Ottawa River. It covers more than 500,000 square feet and has nine floors and three mezzanines above ground level, and three floors below ground level. There is a 409-seat auditorium to the west of the main structure. The library will accommodate 2,500,000 volumes, as well as many manuscripts.

WALL ADORNMENT

Four murals, each measuring 35 feet by 9 feet, were commissioned for the new building. Two were the work of a former director of the National Gallery of Canada, Dr. Charles Comfort, who painted them on the site. The other two were painted by the eminent French-Canadian artist and art teacher Alfred Pelland; one is near completion and may be mounted in time for the opening.

A third artist, John Hutton of London, England, created a number of floor-to-ceiling glass screens for the main entrance and main lobbies on three other floors. His work, which represents figures from world literature, is engraved directly on the glass. About 50 per cent have been installed, and all will be in place by the time of the opening.

CANADIAN HOUSES IN BRITAIN

The first finished units of "The Maples", a 173-unit Canadian timber-frame housing project at Harlow, Essex in Britain, was officially opened recently by Sir Donald Gibson, the Director-General of Research and Development, British Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

The project is the result of a recommendation by a British housing mission that visited Canada in 1963, and urged the building of a medium-density housing project to test the viability of Canadian timber-frame construction techniques under British conditions. Canada agreed to collaborate in the test project, and the first two houses of a 173-unit development have now been completed.

For several years, the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Lumber and Plywood Industries of Canada, has conducted an extensive programme to promote timber-frame construction for housing in Britain, to increase the sale of Canadian timber, plywood and other building materials.

The Harlow Development Corporation provided the site and named it "The Maples" in recognition of Canada's participation. Canada's federal housing

agency, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, was retained as the architect and site supervisor, and George Calverley and Sons (Contractors) Ltd., of Leicester, as the prime contractor.

DEMONSTRATION HOMES

The first two houses, one three-bedroom and one four-bedroom unit, will be retained by the Canadian Government, in co-operation with the Harlow Development Corporation, as demonstration homes. The first will be completely finished and furnished to illustrate its adaptability to the living requirements of the average British householder. The second will serve as a practical classroom for architects, builders, and housing authority officers, and the key points of Canadian timber-frame construction will be illustrated and explained by Canadians.

Invitations are being extended to individuals and groups concerned with British housing to visit the site.

NATO MINISTERS MEET

The Canadian delegation to the summer ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council, held in Luxembourg on June 13 and 14, was led by Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. Martin was accompanied by the President of the Privy Council, Mr. Walter Gordon, and assisted by the Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. H.B. Robinson, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council, Mr. Ross Campbell, and officials from the Department of External Affairs.

AIR-TRAVEL MISSION TO U.S.S.R.

A group of senior Canadian businessmen, industrialists and educational leaders left Montreal for Moscow recently on a fact-finding tour of the Soviet Union organized by Air Canada.

Led by the President of Air Canada, Mr. G.R. McGregor, the party of more than 100 is to spend one week touring the U.S.S.R. from the capital to Leningrad and Sochi, visiting major U.S.S.R. businesses and manufacturing concerns and meeting senior Soviet trade and commerce officials.

The members of the party, who come from all parts of Canada, include chairmen and presidents of major business, industrial and service corporations, presidents of senior Canadian trade organizations and leaders in the Canadian academic world.

The group will return to Canada with a firsthand impression of many of the major industrial organizations, cultural and academic facilities and tourist attractions of the Soviet Union, of their counterparts in the world's largest nation and of the possibilities for increased commercial and passenger traffic between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Air Canada became the first North American airline to operate into the Soviet Union when it introduced a weekly service between Montreal and Moscow on November 1, 1966, opening a new avenue of direct commercial and social communication between the U.S.S.R. and the Western world. At the same time Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, began operating into Montreal, also on a weekly basis, establishing a precedent as the first regular Soviet air service between the U.S.S.R. and North America.

CONFERENCE ON COPYRIGHT

A Canadian delegation is attending a conference now meeting in Stockholm, which opened on June 12 and will end on July 14. Its purpose is to consider revisions to the Berne Convention on Copyright and related matters. The delegation, headed by the Canadian Ambassador to Sweden, Mr. A.J. Andrew, consists also of Mr. Jean Miquelon, Q.C., Deputy Registrar General of Canada; Mr. Jean Richard, M.P., Mr. Roy M. Davidson, Department of the Registrar General. Advisers to the delegation are: Mr. Jacques R. Alleyn, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Mr. Jean-Charles Bonenfant, Librarian of the Provincial Legislature, Province of Quebec; Mr. A.A. Keyes, National Film Board; Mr. Roy C. Sharp, Q.C., Canadian Copyright Institute; Mr. Guy Fournier, Canadian Labour Congress. Professor Bruce C. McDonald of the Faculty of Law at Queen's University is secretary to the delegation.

Besides considering matters that have affected copyright protection since the Convention was last revised in 1948, the conference is expected to examine the desirability of establishing an International Intellectual Properties Organization, whose function will be to keep member states abreast of all developments affecting the protection that can be afforded intellectual property.

ALBERTA HEALTH CENTRE GRANT

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, recently announced a grant of \$403,408 from the Federal Government's Health Resources Fund to assist in planning the University of Alberta's Health Sciences Centre in Edmonton. "This is the first contribution from the Health Resources Fund for a functional planning project, and the decision to establish and carry out such a planning project, like the Health Sciences Centre itself, illustrates the modern approach being taken to total health care," the Minister said. "The complexity of present day university-based medical centres, the diversity of organizations involved in this type of complex, the rapid pace of technological development, and the problem of efficiently providing for the diversity of requirements, have developed a need for such planning projects to bring about effective integration of all the components. It will provide for

the efficient utilization of all available resources, such as manpower, raw materials, facilities, experience and scientific knowledge."

The Health Resources Fund provides \$500 million to help defray the costs of constructing and equipping facilities for health-training and research institutions in Canada. The Fund pays up to 50 per cent of costs incurred after January 1, 1966.

Six projects, including the new Centre in Alberta, have so far been approved, a total of \$16,328,749.

The Health Sciences Centre, which is expected to open next year, will merge all aspects of health care in a single location on the campus of the University of Alberta. It will include hospitals, research laboratories, teaching facilities, clinical and diagnostic services, dental facilities, rehabilitation facilities and public health services.

WELLAND CANAL TO BE IMPROVED

Ceremonies were held on June 9, at a point on the St. Lawrence Seaway halfway between the cities of Welland and Port Colborne, to launch a work programme that will increase the capacity of the Welland Canal.

In attendance were Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, Miss Judy LaMarsh, Secretary of State, Dr. Pierre Camu, President of Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and Mr. Alan S. Boyd, United States Secretary of Transportation.

The six-year project involves the broadening and deepening of an eight-mile stretch of the channel.

Two of the seven Seaway locks between Montreal and Lake Ontario are operated by the U.S. Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Although it is a key part of the international waterway, the Welland section of the Seaway is operated entirely by the Seaway Authority.

NEW UNIFORM TO BE TESTED

Four hundred members of Canada's Armed Forces will begin evaluating a distinctive Canadian uniform early this summer. The dark-green trial uniform is the same for officers and men, except for rank insignia. All ranks will wear forage caps, and officers' caps will have gold trim on the peak. The cap badge will reflect the service, regiment or corps. This trio of military personnel represents a sergeant in the Air Force, a captain in the Army and an able seaman in the Navy. The basic uniform is made from a crease-resistant polyester-wool fabric, and consists of a jacket, trousers, light-green polyester-fibre cotton shirt, dark-green tie, cap and black shoes and socks.

Visitors to Expo '67 will be among the first to see the new uniform, when the 100-man guard of honour and flag party on duty there are issued with the uniform this month. The uniform is designed for day-to-day wear, and will not replace combat or environmental clothing.

FRANCE-CANADA CULTURAL MEET

The France-Canada Mixed Cultural Committee met on June 6 in Ottawa under the chairmanship of Mr. René de Chantal, Director of Cultural Affairs, Department of External Affairs. The French delegation was headed by Mr. Jean Basdevant, Director-General of Cultural Relations in the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Committee reviewed various aspects of cultural co-operation between the two countries and noted the many exchanges that had developed between France and Canada since the signing of the cultural agreement of November 17, 1965. Included in these were exchanges of scholars already involving about 100 students and researchers on each side as well as scientific exchanges under a programme agreed on by both countries.

Various new projects were examined relating to academic, scientific and artistic exchanges as well as youth exchanges and exchanges of translators. The Committee also considered the development of co-operation between France and Canada in films, radio and television.

"GUIDING PRINCIPLES" SUCCESS

Trade and Commerce Minister Robert Winters has commented on a report he released containing information on the operations and financing of foreign-owned subsidiaries in Canada. This information had been collected as part of a programme initiated in March 1966 to provide guidance to foreign-owned subsidiaries in Canada on the objectives to be aimed at in fulfilling their responsibilities to the Canadian community.

Following the issuance early in 1966 of a list of guide-lines called "Some Guiding Principles of Good Corporate Behaviour", the larger foreign subsidiaries were asked to submit information relating to income, expenditures, earnings and dividend payments, as well as certain financing transactions.

The report is based on information from 266 returns covering the operations of the 820 companies.

SALES UP

The results of the survey show that total merchandise sales of the reporting companies rose from \$13.6 billion in 1964 to \$15.1 billion in 1965. The amount of these sales going for export rose from \$2.5 billion to \$2.7 billion, exports therefore accounting for nearly a fifth of the total sales of reporting companies.

Purchases of merchandise by the reporting companies rose from \$7 billion in 1964 to \$7.9 billion in 1965. About 30 per cent of these purchases came directly from foreign sources, but as in the case of sales, this proportion differs markedly from one industry to another.

DIVIDENDS PAID

The net profits of reporting companies amounted to \$750 million in 1964 and increased to \$787 million in 1965. Dividends paid amounted to \$362 million and

\$399 million in the two years respectively. The proportion of net profits paid out in dividends rose slightly from 48.3 per cent in 1964 to 50.8 per cent in 1965. More than 10 per cent of total dividend payments went to Canadian residents, the remainder being paid abroad after deduction of withholding taxes.

Retained earnings amounted to \$387 million in 1965, almost unchanged from the previous year. Adding depreciation and other allowances brought the total internal general of new funds to \$1,052 million in 1964 and \$1,153 million in 1965.

MINISTER'S COMMENTS

Commenting on the report, Mr. Winters said that the results of the survey suggested an active participation by foreign-owned subsidiaries in the mainstream of national activity. For example, the near 20 per cent proportion of the total sales of these companies moving directly into export channels fell only moderately short of the proportion of total national production going for export. Similarly, the reporting companies showed a moderate surplus on their commodity transactions with the outside world, which was also true of our overall external trade balance position.

In Mr. Winters' view, the good co-operation extended by the subsidiaries in submitting this information reflected a generally receptive attitude to the basic intent of the "Guiding Principles" and indicated a desire, on the part of the companies, to help develop a better understanding of the role and contribution of foreign-owned subsidiaries in the Canadian economy.

ONTARIO RICH IN NICKEL

The International Nickel Company newsletter reported recently that nickel was the largest money-earner during 1966 of all Ontario's minerals, with a value of \$291.2 million. The province's total mineral production during the year was valued at \$964.5 million.

The Canadian five-cent piece has been made of pure nickel since 1922. From that date, more than 450 million nickel "nickels" have been issued in Canada.

COMPUTER SPOTS FREIGHT-CARS

Computers and high-speed telecommunications circuits are providing users of the Canadian Pacific Railway with an instantaneous freight-car tracing service, the first of its kind on a Canadian railway and one of the first in North America.

The new service provides instant answers to questions regarding the location of freight cars by means of which information shippers are able to plan production schedules, inventory lists and sales programmes.

The system, which began in March, links car-tracing offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal directly to the Company's giant computer centre in Montreal. The shippers direct their queries to the nearest of the five centres and, the car-tracing office, linked by direct teletype to one of three computers in Montreal, asks the machine to pick out a specific car and its location from a constantly-changing inventory of 80,000 freight units moving on CP's 16,700-mile Canadian rail network.

Within seconds, the answer is received by teletype, giving the time, date and last location of the freight car.

The "brain" of the system in Montreal, keeps watch over the movement of railway stock on a round-the-clock basis.

RARE SWANS SIGHTED

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests reported recently that whistling swans -- huge white birds rarely seen in the eastern Georgian Bay area -- have been sighted in the vicinity of the lower Magnetawan River near Byng Inlet, Ontario. The nine birds, probably two families of adult and young, were on their way to Arctic nesting grounds after wintering on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Whistling swans were once much more numerous than now. Early in the era of the fur trade, swan skins were exported to Europe together with beaver pelts. Now, swans are protected by the law throughout the year and, because of the remoteness of their nesting grounds, the whistling swans appear to be safe from extinction.

MAN IN A WORLD OF WEALTH AND OF WANT (Continued from P. 2)

But the way of ARDA is to let the people speak, to listen to what they have to say and to convince them that we shall act as they want us to act. We must show a willingness to enter the paths of dialogue with which we are unfamiliar. We must also be willing to set aside our comfortable preconceptions and take lessons from the poor just as we want them to listen to our experts. How we shall acquit ourselves of this tremendous undertaking, only the future can tell.

But, if we do succeed, it will no longer be necessary to cross Montreal's bridges to find "Man and His World". It will be everywhere around us and will have become "All Men and their World".

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