



CANADA

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CANADA - A CULTURAL MONTAGE

The following passages are from an address by Prime Minister Pearson on April 26 at the 1964 Man-of-the-Year Dinner of the Montreal Israel Bond Organization:

...Canada is a multi-ethnic society, and to describe it as such is strictly correct. But it complicates, needlessly, an emerging plan determining the Canadian future. It is true there are many people from many lands in Canada... But "multi-ethnic" suggests the persistent demand for ethnic recognition as such. What really is involved here is something deeper; namely, the desire of all those from lands other than France or the United Kingdom, who are neither Anglo-Celtic nor French-Canadian in origin, to take their full part, as many have done now for several generations, in shaping the character of Canada; but not necessarily by presenting us with fragmented cultures in every province.

EVOLVING ROLE OF MINORITY GROUPS

It is difficult to define the evolving nature of the role of the many minority groups in Canada whose lives and cultural heritages have been fitted into the broader Canadian way. For ours is neither "melting pot" nor "mosaic", but something more like a "montage" where each culture is identifiable but blends into the basic English-French dualism which fortunately is ours. Individual identities are not lost. In the Canadian way, we have tried to preserve the outline, and the appreciation, of heritages brought from older lands, yet have them blend without being lost in the founding cultures of Canadian society, French-speaking and English-speaking.

They strengthen and enrich, we should never forget, these basic Canadian cultures as they fit themselves into the developing life of their new land....

LAYING A DUAL FOUNDATION

If I understand Canada's destiny correctly, it is to make the most of our opportunity to build, on our historic English-French foundation, a multi-racial but a truly Canadian society. We are approaching the centenary of our Confederation. But even this dual foundation is not yet firm. The acceptance and familiar use of the French language in English-speaking Canada and the ready access to English culture in many parts of French Canada cannot be forced and may take some time to develop. Nevertheless, I think the day is coming when, though his mother-tongue (and shall I call it his mother-culture?) will always have primacy for each individual, access to a second world, with another language, another cultural and social framework, will be regarded as a joy, not a gesture; a privilege, not an obligation. It will not be automatic or simultaneous for everyone or everywhere. But one day, I believe, this process will culminate in stronger and more generally appreciated separate Canadian identity, on the North American continent, than we now possess. This good prospect alone should invite a major effort on the part of the two language groups to seek the experiences and the advantages that each has to offer the other.

Now where does this hope for acceptance of two basic cultures in one national society leave other minority groups, these many ethnic entities that have come to make up the "other third" of Canada? I am

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not unaware of the seriousness of the debate in the Jewish community, among Canadians of Polish, German and other origins, as to where they fit in, with all this emphasis on the founding "partnership". I am also not unaware of the anxiety some have felt over the phrase "the two founding races" that appears in the Order in Council establishing the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism, and that has been used with increasing frequency in the current Canadian dialogue.

CITIZENSHIP NOT GRADED

I would urge you not to regard, as I do not regard, this language as anything more than what it was intended to mean; namely, a recognition of the historical fact that two basic language groups were at the very political foundation of colonial Canada and of Confederation itself. It is unwise not to appreciate fully the historical and political importance of that simple fact. But it does not mean that there are grades of citizenship in Canada, that groups who, because of a different ancestry and a different historical relationship to Canada, should be considered or consider themselves in any way whatever as outside the original partnership. That must not, and will not, happen. For in a very real sense, the partnership of today is a partnership of all Canadians of every origin and racial background. Once a Canadian finds himself to be a member of one of our two historic language groups, his rights and his role become the rights and the role already established for that language group in which he had placed himself. But, I emphasize, within that role, he retains his special feeling for his own particular racial and cultural background. Above it, there is always his proud status as a Canadian. So the idea of partnership, with two founding peoples, possesses no threat to any Canadian. Rather, it is an invitation to share in the concept of Canadian unity which accepts the dual character of our historical origin and our national development.

You ask: What does such a concept do for those cultures that the several minority groups, now fitted into the partnership, have brought with them and which they may wish to preserve in a Canadian setting? I need hardly tell you how deeply I respect the heritage of every Canadian, whatever his language or ethnic origin. I am also acutely aware of the need to give every group incentive and encouragement to fit its heritage into the Anglo-French partnership and environment. It is the duty and the privilege of the two older language groups - French and English - to welcome the newer citizenry and their heritage into the framework of the Canadian society; to enable them to make their own special contribution to that society....

I am confident that the recent demands upon all of us for a re-examination of every aspect of our federation from biculturalism and bilingualism to the constitution, from financial arrangements to the role of other cultural groups - I am confident that all of these challenging dilemmas are an invaluable

exercise to make us ever more deeply aware of what we would lose if Canada were lost.

We do not have to create Canada today. We have it. We must preserve and strengthen it. That is our task. We have a national structure. It may need changes of emphasis and some re-distribution of powers and rights, but the basic facts are deeply and well established; nothing, I repeat, nothing, persuades me that we need fear for the Canadian future....

SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER TO VISIT

Major-General J.F. Worsley, commandant of the Staff College, Camberley, England, will visit Canada from May 17 to 24 to study problems and methods of instruction at the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, and present silver cups to two Canadian militia regiments.

Arriving in Ottawa by air on May 17, Major-General Worsley will visit the British Defence Liaison Staff, and Canadian Army headquarters on May 19.

On May 20, he will tour installations at Camp Petawawa, Ontario. During his visit to Kingston, on May 21 and 22, he will hold talks with staff-college officials.

General Worsley will present a silver cup to Kingston's Princess of Wales' Own Regiment (militia) and will visit the National Defence College and The Royal Military College.

He will leave Kingston for Kentville, Nova Scotia, where he will make a similar presentation to the West Nova Scotia Regiment (militia) on May 24.

In 1953-55, General Worsley commanded the South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers), with which the two Canadian militia units are allied.

He will return to Britain on May 24.

FRENCH GIFT TO PORT ROYAL

A collection of 85 items of kitchen and bakeshop furnishings from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been donated by the Republic of France for the restoration of rooms in the *Habitation* at Port Royal National Historic Park, near Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

A reconstruction of the Champlain *Habitation* of 1603 was completed and opened to the public as a national historic park in 1939-40, but authentic furniture of the period was not installed at that time. The National Parks Branch has begun a programme of furnishing the rooms of the building.

The furnishings, which were located in France by Jean Palardy, an expert on early French-Canadian furniture serving as consultant to the National Parks Branch, were donated by the French Government as a gesture of cultural and historical kinship with the Canadian people.

U.S. CANADA TRADE TALKS

The following communiqué was issued recently by the United States - Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs:

The ninth meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was held in Ottawa April 29-30, 1964. The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in matters of interest to both countries and the general improvement in relations between them.

The Committee received from Mr. Arnold Heeney, on behalf of himself and Mr. Livingston T. Merchant, their interim report of progress on their joint study of United States-Canadian relations. They were appointed by President Johnson and Prime Minister Pearson to examine the desirability and practicability of developing acceptable principles which would facilitate co-operation in economic and other policies. Their report noted agreement on methods of procedure and stated that preliminary investigations have been initiated.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The Committee noted that economic activity in Canada and the United States had continued to expand and that another favourable year was anticipated for 1964. They agreed that the two countries should continue to follow policies designed to stimulate economic growth and employment in the context of economic stability. They noted that trade between the United States and Canada was running at record levels. The Committee discussed policies which each country was following to improve its balance of payments. The United States members expressed agreement with Canada's desire to improve its current account through an expansion of exports and stressed the importance of adhering to the principles of non-discrimination in achieving this objective. The Committee also noted the recent improvement in the United States balance-of-payments position and expressed the expectation that this improvement would continue.

The members of the Committee looked forward to the opening of the GATT tariff and trade negotiations in Geneva, in which both countries would be participating actively, for the reduction of trade barriers and the expansion of trade in both industrial and agricultural products between the two countries and with the rest of the world. They took note also

of the progress at the current United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and agreed on the importance of continuing international co-operative efforts to assist the less-developed countries to expand their trading opportunities and facilitate their economic development.

PROBLEMS OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

The Committee discussed the trade in automobiles and automobile parts between Canada and the United States. United States members stressed their concern over the possible adverse effects of the Canadian automotive programme on certain United States parts producers. Canadian members emphasized that the programme is designed to promote increased specialization and lower production costs in the Canadian automotive industry.

TRADE QUESTIONS

The Committee examined problems affecting trade between the two countries. Canadian ministers expressed concern about increases in levels of certain United States tariffs arising from the recent reclassification of the United States tariff, including rates on parts and components. They urged that the United States Government take action to correct this situation. They requested that action should be taken to remove long-standing United States restrictions on imports from Canada of lead and zinc, and cheese. The United States members expressed their concern over possible Canadian measures which might adversely affect certain United States publications. A number of other matters were discussed, including Great Lakes water levels, tourist customs privileges, and the trade in softwood lumber and coal.

ENERGY RESOURCES

The Committee discussed the energy resources and energy problems of both countries and their relationship to economic efficiency. There was general agreement that United States-Canadian co-operation should be encouraged in areas where such co-operation serves the long-term mutual advantage of both nations. They established a joint working group to prepare a programme of studies relating to trade in all kinds of energy between the United States and Canada.

The meeting concluded with a general review of the international situation by Mr. Rusk and Mr. Martin.

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BUSINESS COURSES POPULAR ABROAD

Forty-three Chicago businessmen recently received special certificates marking the completion of two courses, prepared by the Canadian Government, in small-business management. This is the first time Canada's small-business management courses, which are in regular use in various Canadian communities, have been sought outside the country.

The course entitled "Management Accounting" was prepared by the Small Business Management Training Division, Canadian Department of Labour.

The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association was given permission to conduct the course in the United States as well as Canada. The recent completion of the seventh and eighth courses conducted in the past few months by the Association may result in the offering of these courses in other parts of North America, as well as in Europe. Two more courses are to be set up shortly in Bay City and Lansing, Michigan.

Management Accounting is one of five courses prepared by the federal Departments of Trade and Commerce and Labour and made available to Canadian

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businessmen through provincial departments of education or departments of trade and industry. Other courses in the series include Retailing, Marketing for Manufacturers, Bookkeeping and Purchasing.

COURSES FOUND PRACTICAL

F.M. Hollingshead, Director of Office Services, Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association's international headquarters in Detroit, said that members of the Association had found the Management Accounting course of practical help in operating their stores profitably. Evaluations of the course by the Association had revealed that it had helped members improve their pricing, buying, collections and their forecasting of sales and expenses. In addition, the course had made it easier for them to detect quickly month-to-month and year-to-year business trends and, where necessary, to take corrective action. Course graduates had also been assisted in assessing the profitability of individual lines, such as cut flowers, potted plants and gifts.

In Ottawa, Dr. C.R. Ford, Director, Technical and Vocational Training Branch, Department of Labour, said that the Management Accounting course prepared by the Small Business Management Training Division had been repeated more than 50 times in the past year. "The popularity of this course," he commented, "reveals the sincere interest of owners and managers in learning how they can use the information contained in their records to operate their businesses more profitably."

Speaking of the small-business management courses generally, Dr. Ford commended Canadian trade associations, chambers of commerce and service clubs that had sponsored courses in over 30 communities from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, British Columbia. "The response to this programme indicates that it is meeting a real need in the development of healthy and effective small businesses, of which there are 480,000 in Canada," Dr. Ford said.

SYMPOSIUM ON FOREST PESTS

This summer about a dozen Canadian experts in forest entomology and pathology will meet with their counterparts from some 40 other countries in a symposium, to be held July 20 to 30 at Oxford, England, on forest diseases and insects. The symposium was recommended by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and has been organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in co-operation with the IUFRO.

The substantial delegation from Canada, which will be one of the largest attending the Oxford meeting, reflects the importance Canadian forestry officials place on this gathering. The symposium will afford a broad exchange of information aimed at more effectively controlling the intercontinental spread of forest diseases and insects. As one of the world's greatest sources of wood and wood

products, Canada is vitally concerned in this endeavour.

CANADIAN DELEGATION

Nine of the Canadians attending the symposium are officials of the federal Department of Forestry. Dr. I.M. McGugan, the Department's associate director of forest entomology research, is chairman of the IUFRO working group on international co-operation in forest-insect research, and will serve as vice-chairman of the symposium. At Oxford, Dr. McGugan will present a paper on forest entomology in Canada.

Another member of the Department, Dr. V.J. Nordin, associate director of forest pathology research, will deliver an address on the intercontinental spread of forest pathogens, while Dr. R.M. Felyea, officer in charge of the Department's forest entomology and pathology laboratory in Fredericton, New Brunswick, will give a keynote address on the role of the forest entomologist.

Other Department of Forestry officials attending the symposium are: Dr. R. Pomerleau, head of the Department's forest pathology investigations at Sillery, Quebec; Dr. L.T. White, officer in charge of the laboratory of forest pathology, Maple, Ontario; W.A. Reeks, officer in charge of the forest insect laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Dr. F.E. Webb, officer in charge of the forest entomology laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dr. G.P. Thomas, officer in charge of the forest entomology and pathology laboratory at Calgary, Alberta; R.R. Lejeune, officer in charge of the forest entomology and pathology laboratory, Victoria, British Columbia.

K.B. Turner of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests will attend, and Dr. J.E. Bier, professor of forest pathology at the University of British Columbia, is also expected to participate in the symposium.

DISCUSSION OF COMMON PROBLEMS

Many of the problems to be discussed are common to several countries. One area of interest to Canada, for example, is the greater vulnerability of forest plantations than natural forests. Since Canada has several plantation problems created by pests introduced from other countries, an exchange of information on such pests will be of great value.

Canadian experts, for their part, can provide a wealth of information to other countries. In particular, the federal Department of Forestry operates a continuing and highly-developed survey to detect and appraise forest insect and disease conditions throughout Canada. This survey is of great interest to forestry officials in many countries.

Canada is experienced in the techniques of large-scale aerial spraying. For more than a dozen years, one of the world's most extensive programmes of this type has been carried out against the spruce budworm in New Brunswick.

While in Britain, many members of the Canadian group will also attend either the Twelfth International Congress of Entomology in London from July 8 to 16, or the Tenth International Botanical Congress in Edinburgh, August 3 to 12.
