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TOWARD A NEW CANADIAN FEDERALISM

The following is a partial text of an address by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Guy Favreau, to a study session of Montreal police officers on November 9:

...When Ottawa calls a federal-provincial conference, the Canadian Government — at least, such is the case today — has no intention of condescending or acting as a father who, using his authority, calls his children together at home. It is rather acting as an associate who suggests to other equal associates that they hold a meeting in order to study matters of concern to all. Ottawa is not, and must not be, an octopus whose tentacles are trying to smother politically and financially the ten Canadian provinces. Ottawa is not, and must not dream of being, the master of Confederation. On the contrary, it is the provinces and Ottawa together who must decide the future of Confederation and, in my opinion, its survival in a new spirit.

If I am fighting for the maintenance of the federal link, it is surely not to interfere with the cultural, industrial and economic future of my people. I am opposing secession, while supporting with all my strength the conception of a more fruitful autonomy for the provinces, because I am thinking of the numerous dangers of isolation and the future of a vast country on the way to becoming a world power to which anyone would be proud to belong...

CONVERGENCE NOT DIVERGENCE

The Premier of Quebec said that he wished to make of Quebec a "centre of radiance". Bravo! Ottawa

is applauding such a policy, because "to radiate" does not mean to retire within oneself. And I can assure you that all the Quebec Members, whatever their political allegiance, are proud of any positive position taken towards the province and Canada. If Quebec separates, it will become a prisoner in its own house. Whether we want it or not, we would then be surrounded, literally encircled, by 200 million English-speaking people.

Even at the risk of repeating what I have already stated, I maintain that the aims which the federal and provincial governments are pursuing are not divergent but convergent; they are not incompatible, — they need each other. The provinces and the federal state, far from being opposing entities, are and must remain realities completing each other.

We are on the eve of a federal-provincial conference, perhaps the most important to this date. Shall we witness a meeting of associates or the facing of contending forces? The answer, in my opinion, will be affirmative only if there is co-operation of all the participants, in a climate of sincerity and without any reserve, for the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere of goodwill and concord. We have learned through the painful experiment of the post-war period that a cold-war climate does not favour arriving at solutions; that the issuing of ultimatums, from either side of the barricades, does not lead to a field fit for negotiation.

I am among those who refuse to believe that there is no solution to the problems raised by federal-provincial relations, but I am with those who believe that, if the interested governments agree to sit as

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associates at the same table and to initiate an intelligent dialogue, free from any narrowness of mind, bearing on opportunities which the future has in store rather than on mistakes or blunders of the past, a great step ahead will be taken.

If we accept the principle that the provincial governments and the Federal Government are not enemies but associates responsible for the same enterprise — the Canadian enterprise — we should not, either we from the Federal Government or the representatives of the provinces, enter that conference saying to ourselves that at the end of the negotiations there will be a victor and others vanquished, or winners and a loser.

CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM

We have entered this epoch of co-operative federalism where the compromise which we reach is neither victory nor defeat of the provinces, or of the Federal Government. We often give the word "compromise" a depreciatory meaning which it does not deserve. Compromise is nothing but the meeting point of the thoughts of two intelligent human beings....

I do hope that the conference called in Ottawa this month will take place, like the preceding one, in an atmosphere of confidence and relaxation. If each government continues to understand that a compromise is not a dishonourable solution, this next conference will mark our entrance into a new era. In this connection I believe it is essential to establish the system of federal-provincial conferences on a permanent basis and to institute, in this way, a direct and constant mode of communication between Ottawa and the provinces. It is not normal that the governments under a confederative system should feel that they can meet or engage in a dialogue only through the newspapers and other information media.

A CHALLENGE AND A WAGER

Thus will be established structures which will be flexible enough to ensure that, simultaneously and on their respective planes, the provinces and Ottawa may fulfil each their own responsibilities without its being at the expense of the Canadian taxpayers. The finding of a solution to the problems of taxation of the provinces and of Canada as a whole is evidently a challenge, but it is a challenge that Ottawa is prepared to accept, it is a wager it is anxious to win, with the co-operation of the provincial governments. We shall have to find a constitutional mechanism that will prevent frictions, or even clashes, in those fields where the right of intervention of the Federal Government or of a province is not determined with precision.

At a time when we are going through a national crisis from which we must at all costs come out without loss and even with gain, English Canadians and French Canadians alike must fear the bad shepherd and distrust the false prophet. It is no time to drop the substance for the shadow. One cannot repeat it too much: if it came true, the so-called independence would only bring very soon other disappointment and greater servitude....

It would be an error for the rest of Canada to ignore the fact that deep changes and even certain upheavals are taking place in Quebec. There is no

doubt, however, that changes which may not be as spectacular but which are, nevertheless, important are taking place in the provinces with an English-speaking majority. All are becoming increasingly conscious of their own entity and of their particular needs. These are indications which make me hope that Confederation will not go to pieces.

As far as French Canadians are concerned, I like to recall that thought which André Laurendeau, the co-president of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, expressed so well...: "We are a minority and this is an uncomfortable position; we shall remain so in North America, so we may as well accept the fact. We are not great by our numbers; we should become great by our excellence. They say that it is asking a whole nation to become heroic; but no, it is just asking men in a difficult situation, which they have not chosen, to raise themselves a little above themselves"....

Ottawa will never hinder the economic surge of the provinces. Quebec does not need secession to take hold and dispose of its wealth. The nationalization of electricity is a proof thereof.

We should assert ourselves in all fields, including that of business! In the Department which I have the honour of heading, I see every day files about immigrants who landed here after the war, wearing worn-out suits and down-at-heel shoes, who, since then, have built prosperous enterprises, created new industries and often acquire great fortunes. Why can't we, French Canadians, do the same? As regards our participation in government life in Ottawa, let us do away with any inferiority complex. Why couldn't the new political force let loose in Quebec be made useful in Ottawa? We have no financial means, you say? We do not have the required "connections"? A lack of capital is not an obstacle to success. Courage, audacity, perseverance, persistence, in a word what is called "talent", is often worth more than capital not supported by such qualifications.

We are not living in the Canada we dreamed about; let us work to bequeath to our children this Canada of our dreams and our hopes....

CANADIAN OECD DELEGATES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, will represent Canada at a meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, November 19 and 20. Mr. Martin will be accompanied by senior officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance and Trade and Commerce and of the External Aid Office. The Canadian delegation will also include the Canadian Permanent Representative to the OECD, Mr. J.C. Langley, who is stationed in Paris.

This will be the third annual ministerial meeting of the OECD. The chairman will be Mr. Halvard Lange of Norway. Ministers from the 20 member countries will discuss two major themes — economic growth and development in countries of the OECD area and international economic questions of concern to member countries.

A special OECD ministerial meeting on problems of international co-operation in science was held in October, at which the Minister of Industry, Mr. C.M. Drury, represented Canada.

NEW WORLD FAIR APPOINTMENT

The Minister of Trade and Commerce recently announced that Mr. H. Leslie Brown had been appointed Commissioner General for the Canadian Government Participation, 1967 Exhibition.

An officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce for more than 33 years, and intimately associated with the Government's trade-fair activities since 1951, Mr. Brown brings much experience to his new task. From 1930 to 1950, he served as Trade Commissioner in Mexico, London, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Buenos Aires and from 1954 to 1958 in Caracas and again in London. During his years of foreign service, he attended many trade fairs and saw at first-hand how the effectiveness of an exhibit is enhanced by imaginative presentation and good design.

As Director, Trade Publicity Branch and Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Trade Fairs Abroad from 1951 to 1954, Mr. Brown was active in Canada's participation in many exhibitions throughout the world. During those years, he was also Chairman of the Publicity and Advertising Committee of the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto. When he became Assistant Deputy Minister in 1958, he continued his work on trade fairs and in 1960 his responsibilities were extended to include supervision of the Trade Fairs and Missions Branch and the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

RECENT ACTIVITIES

In 1962, Mr. Brown served as Chairman of the Government's Interdepartmental Committee on Canada's participation in the Seattle World's Fair, and early this year was appointed Chairman of the Canadian Government Committee, 1967 Exhibition. In this capacity, he has, for the past eight months, been in charge of planning the conception and nature of the Canadian pavilion and its exhibits at Expo '67 in Montreal.

The new Commissioner General will be continuing a close association with the Canadian World Exhibition Corporation, which began last year, when, as executive officer for the Federal Government, he had an important role in setting up the Corporation and working out the collateral agreement with the Province of Quebec and the City of Montreal.

Mr. Brown will work closely with the Commissioner General of the Exhibition, M. Pierre Dupuy, since he will be in charge of the Canadian Government's exhibit in Expo '67 on a basis equal to that of commissioners general in charge of exhibits from other participating countries.

EARLY TASKS

Mr. Brown will take over his new duties with the status of Deputy Head on December 2, after which date, though separated from the Department of Trade and Commerce, he will be responsible directly to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Commissioner General will set up an organization to handle the job of planning and supervising all matters connected with the Canadian pavilion and its exhibits. The organization will be located in premises near the Canadian Government Exhibition

Commission, so that it may have the advantage of the long experience of Exhibition Commission officials and of the production facilities available. The Commissioner General's office will be located there until moved to Montreal in 1966.

COLLEGE LIBRARY PROJECT

Ontario's Education Minister William Davis announced recently the establishment of the "Ontario New Universities Library Project", a co-operative undertaking involving the University of Toronto, Scarborough College, Erindale College, Trent University, Brock University, and the new University at Guelph. This project, which will lead to the development of basic libraries of 35,000 volumes for each of the five new institutions, has already been launched and will continue until June 30, 1967.

Under the plan, the University of Toronto will expand its staff and facilities to provide machinery for selecting, purchasing, indexing, cataloguing and delivering books to the other institutions participating. This procedure will avoid the costly duplication that would have occurred if each university had set up a similar organization to serve its own needs.

It is estimated on the basis of detailed studies made by the chief librarian of the University of Toronto and his staff that, during the balance of the current fiscal year, savings can be made in administrative costs of \$300,000; over the life of the project, these savings will amount to \$1,400,000. These figures are based on the assumption that it costs approximately as much to process a book before it arrives on the library shelf as it does to buy it. Under the procedure to be used in the project, this unit cost will be substantially reduced.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

While the project will provide a basic library, it will still be necessary for each institution to purchase books for courses it offers that may not be given by other participating universities. It will also be necessary for each college to buy its own periodicals, serial publications, out-of-print materials, and additional books relating to the unique characteristics of the institution. This development will permit each library to build its own staff at a slower and more desirable rate to the point where it can take over full responsibility for its activities at the termination of the project in June 1967. It is felt that by the latter date, when the basic library of 35,000 volumes is complete, each institution will wish to develop special areas and that the advantages of co-operative purchase will have been accomplished.

BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in August covered construction estimated at \$256,658,000, a rise of 5.7 per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$342,754,000. This brought the value in the January-August period to \$1,803,069,000, 2.1 per cent above the total of \$1,765,137,000 for the same period of 1962.

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Residential construction covered by permits issued in August rose 5.9 per cent to \$120,538,000, from \$113,804,000 a year earlier, and the January-August total advanced 7.1 per cent to \$912,698,000 from \$851,941,000 a year ago. Non-residential construction increased 5.6 per cent in the month, to \$136,120,000 from \$128,950,000, but decreased 2.5 per cent in the eight months, to \$890,371,000 from \$913,196,000.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Increases in building permits issued in five provinces in August as compared to a year earlier offset decreases in the remaining five. The month's values (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$1,036 (\$2,182 in August 1962); Prince Edward Island, \$149 (\$142); Nova Scotia, \$9,144 (\$3,399); New Brunswick, \$7,130 (\$3,271); Quebec, \$66,453 (\$72,452); Ontario, \$108,973 (\$95,493); Manitoba, \$16,666 (\$7,494); Saskatchewan, \$7,434 (\$9,616); Alberta, \$22,536 (\$29,102); and British Columbia, \$17,137 (\$19,603).

PAPER RESEARCH GRANT

Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry, recently announced that the Federal Government would, subject to Parliamentary approval, make available \$3 million to assist in meeting the need for expanded research facilities at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, Pointe Claire, Quebec. The greater part of this amount would, he said, be used to enlarge the present 70,000-square-foot Institute building at Pointe Claire by an additional 78,000 square feet. A small proportion would, however, be earmarked for special equipment.

Construction by the Department of Public Works will get under way during the current fiscal year and continue through the next three fiscal years.

The Pulp and Paper Research Institute, in cooperation with McGill University, Montreal, undertakes research of the most advanced kind on behalf of the pulp-and-paper industry of Canada. Pointe Claire is its major research center, but it also carries out research on the McGill campus.

The present building at Pointe Claire was constructed by the Federal Government in 1958 at a cost of \$2,200,000 and leased to the pulp-and-paper industry, which pays all operating costs (at present nearly \$2 million a year).

PURPOSE OF GRANT

The Government's decision to provide this assistance was made after thorough discussions with both Mr. R.M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and Dr. H.R. Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University. "The expansion of the Pointe Claire facilities will make it possible for the Institute to meet the increasing demands of the industry for more advanced and diversified research essential to the maintenance of its competitive position in World markets", Mr. Nicholson observed.

TORONTO PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

Tenders have been called for the new Toronto Psychiatric Institute, to be built near the west campus of the University of Toronto, at an estimated cost of some \$6 million.

Ontario Public Works Minister Ray Connell, who made the announcement, said the project would consist of a 14-storey tower and connected three-storey research wing with accommodation for 204 beds. Structurally, the building will be entirely of reinforced concrete, with the exception of the roof over the large lecture room, which will be spanned in steel.

RESEARCH SUBJECT

Basic research will be carried out as part of the Institute's programme on the first and second floors of the north wing constitutional psychiatry, genetics and epidemiology, social and behavioural sciences, psychology and communications, neuronatomy, neurophysiology and psychophysiology, psychopharmacy and biochemistry, and the like.

Mr. Connell said there would be four typical floors of 33 beds at the seventh, ninth, tenth and eleventh floor levels. At the fifth-floor level, there will be 21 beds in an emergency consulting service, with eight beds on the north side of the floor for a day-care centre and night hostel.

The fourth floor will house clinics for the forensic out-patients service and a 22-bed in-patient service. The main entrance to the research wing from the university campus on the north will serve as the student entrance for lecture rooms located at ground-floor level.