



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 42

October 14, 1964

CONTENTS

The Prime Minister
 Welcomes the Queen to Canada 1
 Strikes and Lockouts in July..... 2
 Delegation to UNESCO Conference..... 2
 UN Valour Awards to Canadians..... 2

National Defence HQ Cuts..... 3
 Commonwealth Arts Festival..... 3
 Message to Olympic Team 4
 Consumer Price Index..... 4
 Stratford Season, 1965 4

THE PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES THE QUEEN TO CANADA

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on October 6, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was welcomed to Canada by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson in the following words:

...As your First Canadian Minister, it is my duty and my great privilege, to express to Your Majesty and to Your Royal Highness the thanks and the gratification of my fellow Canadian citizens for your gracious acceptance of the invitation of your Government of Canada to be present at certain of our ceremonies marking the centenary of the first conferences of the Fathers of Confederation.

On behalf of the Canadian people, I bid Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness a most hearty welcome upon your return to Canada, the land we love, the land we serve, and the land in whose great destiny we have an abiding faith.

We welcome you as Queen of Canada and as head of the Commonwealth, but also we welcome Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness for yourselves and for the grace and charm which Your Majesty invariably brings to your Canadian visits.

The immediate Canadian occasion this afternoon is the formal opening of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building. It commemorates an event in the history of our country which we believe to be of a magnitude meriting the Royal Presence of the Queen of Canada. So we shall presently request Your Majesty officially to declare open this building. It honours our nation's past. It is a tribute to those famous men who founded our Confederation. But it is dedicated also to the fostering of those things that enrich the mind and delight the heart, those intangible but precious things that give meaning to a society and help create from it a civilization and a culture.

TRIBUTE TO MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

It is also my privilege to pay tribute to the wisdom and the work of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Citizens' Foundation, a body of 20 distinguished Canadians who, under the presidency of Dr. Frank MacKinnon, have every right to take deep pride in what they have achieved. Five years of demanding effort have resulted in a magnificent complex of buildings, splendidly conceived and as splendidly executed.

The men of the Foundation have served their country well and I, as Prime Minister, express to them the heartfelt thanks of all Canadians. I must not fail, either, to pay tribute to the many hundreds of Canadians who spared no effort to ensure that this would be a truly national achievement, in its planning and in its execution. All those associated with this work, the Foundation, its consultants, the architects, the engineers, the builders, the craftsmen, should feel today that they are wearing, symbolically to be sure, a wreath of wild olive.

MEANING OF MEMORIAL

The Foundation's invitation to Canadian architects to take part in the competition for the design of this Centre said this:

"...The competitor is wasting his time who thinks of this building as anything but a national shrine to which Canadians will forever pay homage as the birthplace of their nation.

"In former times, people built columns to commemorate historic events and pantheons as memorials to the great of a nation. Times have changed and, in our democratic society, even war memorials have taken the form of buildings for public use. It seemed even more appropriate that the Fathers of

(Over)

Confederation Memorial Building, honouring as it does the peaceful welding of a nation by negotiation and goodwill, should have a useful and cultural purpose as well as a commemorative one."

In what manner this purpose has been achieved, Your Majesty will presently observe and judge.

We have been successful, we think, in creating a fitting memorial to our great men of a century ago. It is a memorial that honours the past, is inspired by the living present, and is a not unworthy legacy to future generations of Canadians who will take delight and enlightenment from it - the legacy of an advancing civilization, of a national culture that, from its uniquely diverse roots, draws even greater enrichment.

Your Majesty, this occasion is the more significant, the sense of dedication to the future that it stirs in us is much the greater, because you have come across the ocean to be with us today.

We thank you for coming and we give you the assurance of our devotion and our loyalty.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN JULY

Although there was an increase in July in the number of work stoppages over the number in the previous month and also an increase in the number of workers involved, the actual number of man-days lost during the month showed a reduction over the June figure, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts recently released by the Department of Labour.

There were 72 work stoppages during July, involving 18,183 workers, with a time loss of 147,710 man-days. In June there were 66 work stoppages involving 15,148 workers and a time loss of 195,680 man-days.

MOST COSTLY DISPUTES

Over 62 per cent of the July time loss was accounted for by five disputes, involving printing workers in Montreal, office workers at Port Alberni, British Columbia, commerce and office employees at Montreal, nine workers at Kimberly and Trail, B.C., and printing workers in Toronto.

STOPPAGES BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Two of the work stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction. Of the others, 37 were within Ontario jurisdiction, ten in Quebec, eight in British Columbia, five each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, two each in Nova Scotia and Alberta and one in New Brunswick.

Twenty-seven of the July work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 21 were terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 42 in manufacturing, 16 in construction, seven in trade, six in transportation and utilities, and one in agriculture.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost represented 0.12 per cent of the estimated working time. In June the percentage was 0.16. The corresponding figure for July, 1963, was 0.15 per cent.

DELEGATION TO UNESCO CONFERENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which will take place at the Organization's headquarters in Paris from October 20 to November 19.

The chairman of the delegation will be Dr. Henry Hicks, President of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. The vice-chairman will be Mr. S.F. Rae, Canadian Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva. Other members of the delegation will be: Professor W.A.H. Dobson, Department of Far Eastern Affairs, University of Toronto; Professor Yves Dubé, Director of the Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University, Quebec; Madame Sylva LaMothe, Provincial President and National Vice-President of the Canadian UNICEF Committee, Outremont, Quebec; Mr. L.V.J. Roy, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris; Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto; Mr. Gordon Selman, Acting-Director, Department of University Extension, University of British Columbia.

The appointment of a person with experience in the field of public education will be announced following further consultation with the provincial educational authorities through the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

Mr. D.W. Bartlett, Acting Secretary-General of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, will act as adviser to the delegation, with other advisers drawn from the Department of External Affairs.

UN VALOUR AWARDS TO CANADIANS

The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer, recently announced that the Queen had approved awards to three Canadian soldiers in recognition of gallant service while on duty with the United Nations in the Congo last January. Brigadier J.A. Dextraze, 45, of Montreal, becomes a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE). Lieutenant-Colonel Paul A. Mayer, 47, of Ottawa, and Sergeant J.A. Leonce Lessard, 41, of Quebec City have both been awarded the George Medal.

As Chief of Staff of the UN force, Brigadier Dextraze was in charge of a series of missionary-rescue operations. His citation mentions his "superb leadership and control" and credits him with "saving over 30 missionaries and students from death."

Colonel Mayer and Sergeant Lessard were responsible for saving several priests and nuns, at great personal risk. Colonel Mayer's citation says that "during the operation his life was in constant danger" and praises his courage and composure as "an inspiration to the UN personnel serving under him and also to the missionaries". Sergeant Lessard is credited with at least five rescues under fire from arrows, spears and guns. His devotion to duty was cited as "a shining example and an inspiration to all members of the force".

NATIONAL DEFENCE HQ CUTS

The following statement was made on October 6 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer:

In the White Paper on Defence [published in March of this year], it was stated that "the present headquarters organization of the Department of National Defence is too large. The fact that our field forces are modest creates a serious unbalance between the field and headquarters branches of the service. As it appears that we will have to maintain modest forces in being for many years to come, it is apparent that a re-organization is required".

The White Paper went on to state that the solution was considered to be "the integration of the Armed Forces of Canada under a single Chief of Defence Staff and a single Defence Staff. This will be the first step toward a single unified defence force for Canada".

Subsequently, by Bill C-90, this integration of the Canadian Forces Headquarters became effective on 1 August 1964. Since that time, the Chief of Defence Staff and his senior staff officers have been developing their plans for the complete re-organization and integration of the headquarters on functional lines.

POSITIONS TO BE ELIMINATED

The plans for the re-organization of Canadian Forces Headquarters are already well advanced and it is now possible to identify some of the significant reductions which will be made in the numbers of personnel. There is a reasonable prospect that something in the area of 1000 military positions, which represents approximately 30 per cent of the Canadian Forces Headquarters, can be eliminated.

In order that an orderly and progressive rundown of strength between now and the summer of 1965 can be achieved, a certain flexibility has been allowed the Defence Staff to work towards the final reduced strength over the year ahead.

At the time Bill C-90 became law, the numbers of officers of the rank of major-general and above in the authorized establishment at Canadian Forces Headquarters was reduced from 17 to 12.

NEXT PHASE OF REDUCTION

This statement concerns the next phase of the reduction, which encompasses the ranks from brigadier down to major. In achieving this rundown, two factors will be effective. Officers and men will be leaving the Armed Forces on reaching compulsory retirement age. This factor in itself will look after a sizable

proportion of the reduction. In order to obtain the full reduction required in a reasonable length of time and to maintain an adequate flow of promotion in all ranks of the Services, the special gratuity plan was authorized to give those prematurely retired a cash benefit to assist them to rehabilitate themselves.

The officers receiving releases will be advised privately by letter. The first letter will go out from Ottawa about 1 November 1964, the next group about 1 February 1965, and the third about 1 May 1965. All of the personnel concerned will receive a minimum of three months' notice of their retirement. Although the reductions in establishment are being made in Canadian Forces Headquarters, the officers who will be prematurely retired may, at present, be occupying appointments elsewhere in the Armed Forces.

The approximate number of premature releases which will be made between 1 November 1964 and the summer of 1965 will be as follows:

- Brigadier or equivalent - up to 7
- Colonel or equivalent - up to 15
- Lieutenant-colonel or equivalent - up to 40
- Major or equivalent - up to 60

The planning for reductions in officer ranks of captain and below and for other ranks has not yet been completed, but the indications are that relatively few personnel in these rank levels will be released prematurely up to July 1965.

I would here like to re-emphasize that there is no question as to the loyalty, efficiency and faithful service of those who will be affected.

At the same time as these cutbacks are being made, it is essential for the future of the Armed Forces that a reasonable flow of promotions is maintained. The plan which has been devised recognizes this and ensures that good careers will continue to be available to those who remain in the Services.

CONTINUING IMPORTANCE OF RECRUITING

It is equally essential for the future that the Armed Forces obtain the numbers of recruits, both officer cadets and men, that they require to sustain the Services. Even though cutbacks are being made, the Navy, Army and Air Force have a pressing need for recruits today and will continue to offer young men challenging and satisfying careers. One of the objectives of the reduction is to make funds available for new equipment. It is the recruits of today who will be trained to operate and maintain this new equipment the Armed Forces will be getting.

existing in politics, economics, education, science and other fields. Designed to reveal the diversity of the cultural traditions of the various countries of the Commonwealth, the Festival will cover music, theatre, dancing, the visual arts, the folk arts and crafts, film and television film, architecture, and industrial design. It is hoped that the 1965 Festival will be followed by similar events every few years in other countries of the Commonwealth.

The choice of Canadian artists and artistic groups to participate in the Festival will be made on the basis of advice from sources consulted by the Canada Council.

COMMONWEALTH ARTS FESTIVAL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the acceptance by the Canadian Government of an invitation from the Commonwealth Festival Society to participate in the Commonwealth Arts Festival, which will take place in Britain from September 16 to October 2, 1965.

Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Festival is the Duke of Edinburgh. The aim of the Festival is to forge cultural links between countries of the Commonwealth that will supplement those already

MESSAGE TO OLYMPIC TEAM

The following message was sent to Canada's Olympic Team on October 8, by Prime Minister Pearson:

As the eighteenth Olympiad commences, I send warmest good wishes from the Government and people of Canada to the Canadian Olympic Team.

These great and historic games — where race, colour and creed are ignored and the only test is the quality of performance — will be watched through the eyes of "Telstar" by millions in Canada and throughout the world. In these games, which come so closely before the commencement of the International Co-operation Year, I wish you the best of success in your contests and hope you will find enduring friendships amongst the hundreds from other countries who, like you, have attained the highest prize that sport can offer, that of representing their country in the Olympic Games.

I am confident that, win or lose, you will acquit yourselves with distinction and exemplify the best in good sportsmanship.

Good luck and best wishes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.4 per cent to 135.6 in September from 136.1 in August. The September index was 1.6 percent above the September 1963 index of 133.4. The decrease in the current period was caused mainly by a decrease of 1.8 per cent, in the food group, with a smaller decline in the recreation-and-reading component. The housing, clothing, transportation, and health-and-personal-care components edged upward, while tobacco and alcohol was unchanged.

The food index decreased 1.8 per cent, to 132.7 from 135.1, chiefly reflecting further marked seasonal price decreases for fresh fruits and vegetables. Lower prices were also recorded for sugar, sirloin steak, ham, lamb, and poultry. Prices were higher for eggs and most cuts of beef. The housing index increased 0.1 per cent, to 138.9 in September from 138.7 in August, as both the shelter and household-operation components increased slightly. Rent and home-ownership costs were higher in shelter. Slightly higher prices for furniture, floor coverings, textiles, and household supplies moved the household-operation component.

The clothing index was 0.4 percent higher, at 119.4 from 118.9, reflecting generally higher prices for men's, women's and children's wear, footwear, piece goods and clothing services. The transportation,

index, at 141.6, was 0.1 percent higher than its August level of 141.4. Higher prices for automobile repairs, batteries, tires and lubrication outweighed a small decline in gasoline prices. The health-and-personal-care index increased 0.1 per cent, to 167.7 from 167.5, as the personal-care component moved slightly higher. The recreation-and-reading index declined 0.4 per cent, to 150.9 from 151.5, as a result of sale prices for magazine subscriptions and a slight decrease in the price of television repairs. The tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged at 120.2.

STRATFORD SEASON, 1965

Three plays by Shakespeare and one by Chekhov will be presented during the thirteenth season of the Stratford Festival, it was announced recently at a meeting of the Board of Governors. The programme, proposed by Michael Langham, artistic director of the Festival, will consist of *Henry IV, Part 1* (to be known simply as *Henry IV*), *Henry IV, Part 2* (to be retitled *Falstaff*), *Julius Caesar* and *The Cherry Orchard*.

The season will again last for 16 weeks, from June 14 to October 2, 1965. The final three weeks will, as before, be devoted largely to student matinees.

At the same recent Board meeting, Mr. Langham reconfirmed his decision to take a leave of absence from the Festival for a year, returning in 1966. Direction of the 1965 plays will be handled by three directors — Douglas Campbell, John Hirsch and a third yet to be named.

OPERAS

Jean Gascon, associate director of the Festival, will stage two operas in the Avon Theatre. One of these will be a revival of *The Marriage of Figaro*, which, in nine performances this year, played to capacity houses. The second will be announced shortly.

Mr. Campbell, one of the original Festival company members, and now associate artistic director of the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, will return to the Festival to direct *Julius Caesar*. John Hirsch, of the Manitoba Theatre Centre, will make his Stratford debut by staging *The Cherry Orchard*.

The presentation of the two parts of *Henry IV*, which will open the season on successive evenings, is a continuation of the Festival plan to stage the Shakespearean historical cycle in sequence, beginning this year with *Richard II* and concluding three years hence with *Richard III*.

COMMONWEALTH ARTS FESTIVAL
The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the acceptance by the Canadian Government of an invitation from the Commonwealth Arts Society to participate in the Commonwealth Arts Festival, which will take place in Britain from September 14 to October 2, 1965. The Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Festival, the Duke of Edinburgh, has the aim of the festival to foster cultural links between countries of the Commonwealth that will supplement those already