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CANADA'S EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

The following is the partial text of an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, on March 27, to the Ontario School Inspectors Association in Toronto:

...Today I wish to say something about what the Government of Canada is doing in support of international development, particularly in the field of education.

As Barbara Ward has suggested, the distinguishing characteristic of our era is the speed with which change is occurring. Rapid change is evident not only in Canada, it is evident also in the recent bewildering geopolitical explosion in Africa and other developing areas of the world, where new nations have been created at a speed unknown in history, and have been simultaneously propelled into a desperate, revolutionary struggle for progress.

If these countries fail to achieve a substantial measure of economic progress within the next few years, all the many hopes and ambitions kindled by their recent achievement of political independence may be lost for decades, and with this failure could go all our hopes for the creation of a peaceful world community that is both stable and enduring. This, I think, is the moral imperative that has been mainly responsible for our involvement in development assistance endeavours. If we fail to act, the surging power and optimism of the "revolution for progress" could be replaced by the appalling faces of hunger, fear, desperation and chaos.

The recent increases in Canadian aid efforts, and the anticipated expansion of our programmes

between now and 1970 to an amount equal to 1 per cent of our gross national product, are a positive affirmation of our determination to participate in the vital task of international development. Our efforts in this regard are in many ways a reflection of our heritage, for we are pursuing these objectives with the same optimism and confidence which our forefathers brought to the task of building a new nation in the North American wilderness.

It is all too common knowledge that the 1960s – the "Development Decade" – have so far been marred by many disappointments. It is a terrible fact, for example, that roughly a third of our total aid expenditures for the fiscal year 1966-67 went towards supplying food in a desperate effort simply to prevent thousands of persons from dying of starvation. This failure to stem the tide of famine, despite the considerable efforts made by both recipient and donor countries, is a measure of the unresolved problems which the world community must face.

GUIDE-LINES FOR PROGRESS

Among the factors which will determine whether the developing countries can achieve a satisfactory rate of economic progress, the following can be distinguished:

- (1) The development of new and better food production techniques.
- (2) The imaginative exploitation of resources for industrial development.
- (3) The maintenance of political stability.
- (4) The wise use of population control.

(5) The education of people in the skills required by a modern economy.

It is on this last factor, and what is being done about it, that I propose to concentrate my remarks.

As educators, you are all aware of the role that education has played in promoting the success of our own technological revolutions, and of its importance in our continued expansion as a nation. But if education played, and is playing, an important part in the history of our own development, it plays an overwhelmingly crucial part in the development of the emerging world. The role of education in this latter process is twofold, for not only does it provide the tools for implementing change, but by so doing it shapes peoples' attitudes and provides the motive force for seeking progress.

The rapid growth of population which characterizes the developing countries has special implications for education in those countries. We all know of the strain which the post-war "baby boom" placed on our own educational systems. When one realizes that the developing countries must face an even higher birth rate than Canada has ever experienced, a birth rate which in some cases results in half the population being under the age of 20, we can perhaps get some idea of the magnitude of the problem facing educators in the developing countries....

RATE OF EXPANSION

In 1961-62, there were 48 teachers and educational advisers abroad under the auspices of the External Aid Office. Today there are 634. This represents close to a thirteenfold increase in the short space of six years. The number of foreign students studying in Canada under special aid scholarships and programmes is presently about 2,300, which represents almost a fourfold increase since 1961. Yet this rapid expansion of our educational assistance programmes is more than a simple absolute increase for, during the same period of time, the percentage of our total grant aid bilateral programmes budget spent on education has more than tripled.

At the risk of oversimplifying the complicated nature of foreign aid schemes, it can be said that the heart of a successful aid programme lies in the establishment of successful personal contacts with the peoples of the developing countries.

This is the challenge facing the Canadian educators that we send abroad. In talking to them, I have been impressed by their energy, their dedication, their sense of moral obligation, and their great desire to be of service to their fellow man. They feel that their contribution is the best way that they, as individuals, can do their part in promoting goodwill and understanding between nations, and they are confident that their personal and professional abilities will enable them to make a definite and lasting contribution to the building of the educational structures of the countries to which they are assigned....

NEED FOR SPECIALISTS

Up to this point, the teachers and advisers which Canada has sent to the field have been primarily concerned with assisting developing countries in their efforts to make some form of education uni-

versally accessible to their citizens. We have concentrated our efforts in supplying elementary and secondary school teacher trainers, and regular secondary school teachers, particularly in the fields of mathematics and the sciences. We have also been drawing increasingly on our reservoir of vocational and technical teachers, and in more recent years we have made greater efforts to supply and train personnel at the post-secondary levels.

The type of educational expertise and talent required in the emerging world is now becoming more highly specialized, and we have become increasingly aware that there are large sections of expertise within the Canadian educational community which have not yet been tapped. The developing countries are now looking for curriculum specialists, for audio-visual experts, and for people trained in school administration techniques. For the first time we are being asked to plumb the whole range of our educational resources for personnel and ideas.

As a result of these trends, the funds allocated for educational assistance during the next few years will be channelled into new and dynamic programmes and the range of our activities will become more diversified. The "twinning" arrangement which Canada has already begun to implement, whereby a Canadian university undertakes to set up a particular faculty at a university in one of the developing countries, will become a fairly common feature of our aid programmes. I anticipate that, increasingly, we shall be sending teams of specialists to certain developing countries to introduce subjects like "new math" into the curriculums. The construction of comprehensive academic or technical schools or colleges for school administrators, in which Canada undertakes not only to build the educational plant but also to staff it and train counterparts to replace the Canadian personnel, will become a normal pattern in our aid schemes.

POOLING OF EFFORTS

If we are to effectively mesh the multiplicity of Canadian educational resources to the development plans of the emerging nations, the involvement and co-operation of all segments of the Canadian educational community will be required. With this goal in mind, steps will be taken to cement the present, relatively *ad hoc* contacts between the External Aid Office and the various departments of education, organizations and agencies whose support is essential for the success of our aid endeavours. If we can establish an effective liaison between the External Aid Office and these interested governmental and other agencies, Canada will be able to undertake more truly constructive programmes of educational assistance.

At this crucial period in the "revolution for progress", Canada cannot afford to slacken its efforts to assist, and it will not. Our aid efforts will increase, and I am sure that with the wholehearted support of the Canadian people, our country's development assistance programmes will achieve a level of competence and sophistication that will see Canada labelled as a country that faced up to what is probably the greatest challenge of this era, the challenge of international development....

RACIAL ISSUE HITS EXPO '67

On March 24, 35 days before the opening of Expo '67, an organization in New York called on President Johnson to withdraw United States participation in Canada's world exhibition on the ground that racial discrimination was being practised there. The assertion was made that Expo '67 had a staff of 15,000, of whom only three were non-white persons.

This story was based on a demand in the House of Commons by Mr. Stanley Knowles of the New Democratic Party that the Minister responsible for Expo '67, Mr. Robert H. Winters, investigate alleged racial discrimination by Logexpo (the organization handling the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition) and "see that this un-Canadian practice is brought to a halt". Mr. Knowles founded his charge on an editorial in a leading Canadian newspaper asserting that Quebec possessed no anti-discrimination law and that Logexpo was questioning prospective visitors about their colour and creed.

DENIAL BY EXPO OFFICIAL

On March 28, a categorical denial was issued by the Deputy Commissioner General of Expo '67, Mr. Robert F. Shaw, who declared that Quebec had possessed a law against discrimination "for a long

time". He quoted Premier Daniel Johnson to the effect that, if this legislation "had loopholes, he'd plug them".

Mr. Shaw's statement continued as follows:

"Expo has never questioned anyone - employee or visitor - on colour or creed. There are only two Logexpo forms sent to the public, a brochure and a reservation form. I invite the inspection of those who are interested in accuracy - Expo doesn't even know how many non-whites and non-Christians are on the payroll, but I am certain we employ a higher percentage of coloured people than the ratio of bilingual coloured people to bilingual Canadians.

"My own guess is that there are about 40 coloured and a similar number of other non-whites in our staff of 3,000 in this great non-bigoted city which was selected by U.S. interests to break the colour barrier in American sport. To this day, Montrealers remember Jackie Robinson with warmth and pride. But we don't know, and we won't ask, how many of this or that colour we employ. We employ Canadians only on the basis of ability and their desire to serve their country. Sixteen African nations have accepted Canada's invitation to participate at Expo and the Exhibition Corporation has gone to great lengths to encourage them to do so."

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AIRLINES READY FOR BIG YEAR

Mr. J. W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport, said recently that, in view of the expected substantial increase in airline passenger travel during the summer, owing to centennial celebrations across Canada and Expo '67, certain steps had been taken to relieve the pressure on passenger facilities on domestic and international air-routes. The aim is to give as many Canadians as possible the opportunity to visit Expo '67 and travel throughout Canada during centennial year, and to make it possible for many foreign visitors to come to Canada.

Five foreign carriers operating from Europe to Montreal and from Montreal onward to points in the United States will be granted stop-over rights in Montreal on a temporary basis - that is, their "through" passengers may stop over in Montreal. These routes will be Montreal-Chicago for Aer Lingus (the Irish airline), SAS (Scandinavia) and Swissair (Switzerland), Montreal-San Francisco for Lufthansa (West Germany) and Montreal-Houston for KLM (The Netherlands).

U.S. CARRIERS

In addition, several U.S. carriers who regularly operate into Canada have advised the Air Transport Board of their intention to increase service to and from Montreal for the period of peak demand. This authorization has been granted by the Air Transport Board after consultation with the Department of Transport. The heaviest demand will probably occur on the trans-border routes into Montreal (New York-Montreal, Chicago-Toronto-Montreal and the trans-continental routes).

In Canada, permission will be granted to the regional carriers (Pacific Western Airlines, TransAir, Nordair, Quebecair and Eastern Provincial Airways) to provide limited group charters between points on domestic scheduled routes as well as inclusive tours within limitations prescribed by the Board. This freedom may be extended on a temporary basis to other Canadian carriers during 1967, where travel is directly related to Expo '67 and centennial events.

Canadian Pacific Airlines will also be authorized, for this summer only, to carry local domestic traffic on the domestic segments of its international services.

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INDIAN HOUSING IN MANITOBA

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Arthur Laing, said recently that, by March 31, over \$2.5 million had been spent in Manitoba on housing for Indians. Of 440 units planned for 40 of the province's reserves, 245 houses have already been completed.

Mr. Laing explained that this was part of the Department's \$112-million Community Improvement Programme. During a period of five years, \$75 million will be spent from public funds to relieve the housing backlog across the country and to keep pace with the expected 3 percent annual population increase of the Indian people. Band funds and personal contributions from Indians are also being used.

Using the Peguis reserve as an example of what is being accomplished, the Minister said that 16

units equipped with basements, had already been built by band members. Situated some 80 miles north of Winnipeg, the well-planned community has been subdivided for residential, commercial and industrial use. The site will eventually accommodate 300 houses, 100 of which are being built over a five-year period. Mr. Laing added that "these people are most enthusiastic about the new development and look forward to administering their own housing programmes". Seven other Indian communities in the province have been laid out to allow for the extended services to the reserves from adjacent communities.

SPANISH GIFT OF PLAQUE

The exploration of Canada's Pacific Coast in the eighteenth century by the Spanish navigator Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra was recalled recently when the Spanish Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Javier Conde, presented an antique brass plaque and a portrait of Captain Quadra to the new Canadian Coast Guard weather-oceanographic ship *Quadra*. The ceremony took place in the office of Gordon W. Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, of the Department of Transport, who received the gifts on behalf of the Department and the Coast Guard. The plaque, which also bears the likeness of Captain Quadra, and the portrait, will be permanently displayed on the new ship, which will go into service next autumn.

The historic background relating to the naming of the sister weather ships, *Vancouver* and *Quadra*, was recalled at the presentation ceremony: the English explorer, Captain George Vancouver and the Spaniard Quadra explored the Pacific Coast during the same period, and the two met in 1792 at Nootka Sound to carry out the terms of the Nootka Convention. Captain Vancouver, the first navigator to sail round Vancouver Island, named it "Quadra and Vancouver's Island" in commemoration of the friendly relations that had developed between himself and Quadra. The double name fell into disuse in the nineteenth century, but the name of the Spanish explorer is perpetuated by Quadra Island in Discovery Strait.

In accepting the plaque and painting from Ambassador Conde, Mr. Stead recalled the interesting historical events. He voiced the appreciation of the Department of Transport, and of the Canadian Coast Guard in particular, for the generous gesture of the Spanish Government.

INSURANCE FOR FARM WORKERS

Unemployment insurance coverage will be extended to employment of paid workers in agriculture and horticulture, effective April 1. In the past, the plan applied to only a few agricultural "fringe" activities, such as specialized poultry farming, which is not incidental to general farming, and some areas

of horticulture (not including nurseries and greenhouses). The Act will now apply to the whole industry across Canada.

The regulations make unemployment insurance compulsory, as in other industries that are subject to the Act and with the same rates of contributions and benefit. To receive benefit when unemployed, a farm worker will have to satisfy the same conditions as other workers by showing that he is available for work and unable to obtain it and that he has paid contributions for the required number of weeks in insurable employment. For this purpose, contributions from farm work and other employment can both be counted.

INSURANCE LIMITS

A worker in agriculture or horticulture cannot however, be insured if he has wages from his employer of less than \$9 a week cash, apart from the value of any board and lodging, or is a relative of the employer, or is a self-employed farmer in his own right but temporarily working as an employee for another farmer. In addition, there is provision whereby casual and transient workers employed by farmers for short periods, particularly at harvest time, can opt out of paying unemployment insurance contributions if they are not otherwise insurably employed.

LITERARY AWARDS

The Canada Council recently announced the winners of the Governor General's Literary Awards for 1966. Prizes will be given in all six categories, three English and three French, for works ranging from the first published novel of a self-confessed school "drop-out" to a monumental volume of Canadian history.

The winner of the prize for fiction in English is Winnipeg-born Margaret Laurence for *A Jest of God*, a novel about an unhappy spinster in a Prairie town. The winner for fiction in French is Claire Martin of Ottawa for *La joue droite*, the second volume of a work based on her life, *Dans un gant de fer*.

For poetry in English, Margaret Atwood, currently working on her Ph.D. thesis at Harvard, for *The Circle Game*, a collection of poems, many of which were first published in Canadian literary magazines.

The award for poetry and theatre in French goes to Réjean Ducharme, last seen in Montreal, for the poetic content of his novel, *L'Avalée des avalés*.

For non-fiction in English, George Woodcock, of the Faculty of English, University of British Columbia, for *The Crystal Spirit: A Study of George Orwell*.

For non-fiction in French, Marcel Trudel, head of the Department of History, University of Ottawa, for *Le Comptoir, 1604-1627*, second volume of his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*.

The awards will be presented at a later date, and each will be accompanied by a cash prize of \$2,500, provided by the Canada Council.

REPLY TO U THANT ON VIETNAM

On March 29, the Secretary of State for External Affairs released the next of his reply to the proposals on Vietnam by the Secretary-General at the United Nations, made available on March 14 to the Canadian Government and others. The following Canadian reply was handed to U Thant by Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador George Ignatieff, on March 22:

I want to let you know how much I appreciate your keeping the Canadian Government informed of your current efforts in connection with the Vietnam problem. As you know, we have welcomed the persistent interest you have taken in this question, and the efforts you have been making to see whether some opening might be found which could show the way towards a peaceful settlement. I need hardly assure you that we have given the closest attention to the text of the proposals you have presented to North Vietnam and the United States, and it is our hope that the response of both sides to your action may be positive, in whole or even in part. As far as Canada is concerned, I should like to confirm that if it were to appear that a useful role could be played by the International Commission in achieving the objectives we all have in mind, we would be fully prepared to use whatever influence we command by virtue of our membership in that organization. In the meantime I look forward to maintaining the closest possible contact with you as these matters evolve.

Paul Martin

FISHERIES MINISTER TO U.S.S.R.

At the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Government, the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, left Canada on April 1 for a 12-day visit to Russia. Mr. Robichaud was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Dr. A.W.H. Needler; Richard Nelson, Chairman, Nelson Brothers Fisheries Limited, Vancouver; W.R. Morrow, Vice-President, National Sea Products Limited, Halifax; Guy LeBlanc, President, Fisheries Council of Canada, Montreal; and Dr. W.E. Ricker, Chief Scientist of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Mr. Robichaud is meeting the U.S.S.R. Minister of Fisheries in Moscow and will then visit fishery administrations, fishery research and training establishments, as well as some of Russia's modern fishing vessels and processing plants.

Areas visited during the stay in Russia will include Moscow, Murmansk, Leningrad, Riga and the Black Sea. Russia is a highly developed fishing nation, and the group will have an opportunity to see and assess some of its fisheries developments which have significance to Canada's fisheries.

Mr. Robichaud, Dr. Needler and Mr. Nelson will also spend three days in Norway after they leave Moscow on April 6. They will meet with Norwegian fishery officials, and see Norwegian fishing activities,

including the herring fishery, particularly appropriate at this time in view of the rapidly-expanding herring fishery on Canada's Atlantic coast.

CARIBBEAN LABOUR FOR CANADA

Seasonal workers from the Caribbean area will be admitted to Canada again this summer to assist Ontario farmers in the growing, harvesting and canning of fruit and vegetables, it was announced recently by Mr. Jean Marchand, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. The Minister recalled that last year, as an experiment, seasonal workers from Jamaica had been admitted to Canada. An evaluation of the movement by his Department indicated that employers were well satisfied with the performance of the 264 workers concerned.

The decision to admit seasonal workers this year has been made after consultation with the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee. Expected acreages and growing conditions this year are such that extra help will again be needed in Ontario; the traditional sources of seasonal labour - the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, the United States and Indian reserves - will not be able to meet the need.

This year it is expected that workers will be recruited in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as Jamaica. If the 1967 movement warrants it and there is a continuing need for seasonal labour in 1968, the canvassing of other Caribbean countries will be considered.

Mr. Marchand said that his Department would also co-operate with employers who, through their own arrangements, hired individual seasonal workers in other Commonwealth or French Caribbean territories, provided they met the same terms as those stipulated for the organized movement.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The main conditions which will apply to all seasonal workers from the Caribbean are:

(1) Employers will be required to pay a minimum wage of \$1.30 an hour or the prevailing piecework rate, whichever is higher. (The rate last year was \$1.25 an hour.) They will also provide a minimum average weekly salary of \$50 during the employment period. In addition, they must provide adequate accommodation.

(2) Transportation costs, based on the economy return air-fare from Kingston, Jamaica, to Toronto, will be paid by the employer. Where employers or their associations are able to arrange charter flights, they will benefit, of course, from the resulting economies. The extra fare from the more distant islands over and above the return fare - Jamaica to Toronto - will be borne either by the workers themselves or, if preferred, by their governments.

(3) Between May 1 and October 31, employers may bring in workers for not less than six weeks or more than four months. All workers will be required to leave Canada by November 1.

TRADE MISSION TO JAPAN

A seven-man trade mission, which left Canada on March 28, will examine the prospects for furthering sales of Canadian forage seeds in Japan.

The mission, a project of the Department of Trade and Commerce, comprises representatives of the seed trade and seed-growing industries, and of the Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

The members will assess the current and long-term market opportunities in Japan for Canadian forage seeds and acquaint themselves with Japanese requirements and preferences for specific varieties. Production, purchasing and handling methods will be studied and an analysis will be made of the competition in forage seeds.

After their return to Canada on April 16, members of the mission will report their findings to the Department of Trade and Commerce for publication and distribution to the forage seed industry in Canada.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA ART EXCHANGE

An exhibition of 40 contemporary Canadian prints and drawings is being installed at the Queensland Art Gallery in Brisbane, Australia. In the months to come, the exhibition will be sent by the National Gallery of Canada across the Australian continent as a pilot project to stimulate interest in regular exchanges between the two countries.

Though Australia and Canada have already displayed each other's exhibitions on a few occasions, this is the first time that a positive effort has been made to establish a regular exchange system. The plan was conceived by Maurice Stubbs, the senior assistant education officer at the National Gallery, a native of Geraldton, Western Australia. Last year, he approached a number of Canadian artists and invited each of them to submit two prints, drawings or watercolours. From the submissions, 40 were selected.

Mr. Stubbs will visit Australia between March 6 and April 24 to supervise the exhibition and to speak in many places on Canadian art and education.

SYMPHONY PREMIERE FOR EXPO

The Toronto Symphony, under the direction of Seiji Ozawa, will present the world premiere on

May 6 of a work by the Canadian composer Otto Joachim as part of the Expo '67 World Festival of Entertainment.

The orchestra will also present a work by the late Danish composer, Carl Nielsen, and four songs by Richard Strauss, sung by the Canadian soprano Lois Marshall.

The orchestra, now in its forty-fifth season, consists of 92 instrumentalists and is recognized as one of the leading orchestras in North America.

The work by Joachim, entitled *Contrastes*, was commissioned by the Toronto Symphony through the Centennial Commission as part of Festival Canada.

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC

The New York Philharmonic will also give two concerts at Expo '67 on September 30 and October 1. It will play Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 4 for Orchestra and Soprano Solo and the Symphony No. 2 of Charles Ives. The next night, the Philharmonic will play Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, a new work by the American composer Aaron Copland, and Elgar's *Enigma Variations*.

The New York Philharmonic will appear at the World Festival as part of the United States' official participation in the 1967 World Exhibition.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN 1966

The Minister of Labour, Mr. John R. Nicholson, announced recently that, according to preliminary calculations, there had been 629 work stoppages in Canada during 1966, involving 411,000 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 5,048,250 man-days. Thirty-five stoppages were already in effect as the year began; another 594 began during 1966 and, by the end of the year, 26 were still in effect.

TIME LOSS BY JURISDICTION

The number of work stoppages in each jurisdiction in 1966 was as follows (bracketed figures indicate the time-loss in man-days): federal jurisdiction 42 (1,401,290); Newfoundland 10 (22,260); Prince Edward Island 3 (11,960); Nova Scotia 34 (53,770); New Brunswick 21 (19,070); Quebec 140 (1,834,480); Ontario 299 (1,356,480); Manitoba 13 (41,000); Saskatchewan 12 (20,930); Alberta 16 (46,780); British Columbia 39 (240,230).

The time loss due to work stoppages during 1966 represented 0.33 per cent of the total estimated working time of non-agricultural paid workers. In 1965 the percentage was 0.17.