



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 48

November 25, 1964

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A TRIBUTE TO PANDIT NEHRU

Addressing a memorial gathering in Ottawa on November 12 in honour of the late Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson said that, since his audience's awareness of "the elements" that had formed the greatness of Mr. Nehru "renders superfluous any attempt on my part to portray the man himself", he proposed instead "to look at certain of the similarities between Indian and Canadian policies and the relations between the two countries - policies and relations that were shaped to a large extent by Prime Minister Nehru.... The balance of Mr. Pearson's speech follows in part:

they illuminate the many shared objectives of our two countries. The broad lines that Indian foreign policy followed under Pandit Nehru after independence were already clearly defined in his speeches and writings during the 1930's. His dedication to world peace in the circumstances of India in the postwar era found expression in the development of the concept of non-alignment - a concept which differed in its dynamism from the traditional neutrality which was essentially passive. For our part, Canadian circumstances prompted us to participate actively in the formation of the North Atlantic alliance. The aims of both our countries were the same - the avoidance of war and the exercise of our influence to bring about the conditions of peace.

...The armed forces of India and Canada have served side by side for eight years now in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. They were together also for the duration of the United Nations operation in the Congo. The Officer Commanding the United Nations Force in Cyprus is an Indian General. I should add that it has been a source of satisfaction to the Government of Canada that India participated in the meeting of experts to consider United Nations peace-keeping operations which we convened in Ottawa last week. I may mention also in this context the responsibilities which we have shared for ten years with India in the three International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, although these, of course, derived their authority from special international agreements and not from the United Nations.

Sharing these goals, as we have done and continue to do, our differing approaches have not impeded our co-operation in the United Nations, within the Commonwealth and, generally, on the international scene. Both our countries, as a prime example, have devoted much effort to the promotion of the cause of disarmament. I am sure that the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban treaty was a source of satisfaction to Pandit Nehru, for he worked towards it diligently for a decade.

ATOMIC ENERGY IN INDIA

Another rather special aspect of the disarmament problem on which Canadian and Indian policies have had much in common has concerned avoiding the further dissemination of nuclear weapons. The Canadian Government has welcomed the view expressed by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri at Guntur

SHARED OBJECTIVES

I have referred to these conspicuous operations in which India and Canada have joined together because

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on November 8 during the meeting of the National Committee of the Congress Party, when he restated the Government's policy of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes only and declared that "talk of making bombs has no place in the deliberations of the Congress Party, with pictures of Gandhi and Nehru, apostles of peace, looking down on us".

Canada has a special interest in the course of India's policies with respect to the development of atomic energy, since there has been close collaboration between the two countries in this field since 1956. The Canada-India Reactor, which was planned in that year and began functioning in 1960, is the first major monument to that collaboration. We agreed last year to join together in the design and construction of a nuclear power plant in the state of Rajasthan. Both agreements specify that the reactors and their products are to be used for peaceful purposes only. Such provisions were entirely in keeping with the views of Pandit Nehru, who devoted much of his effort on the international scene to a campaign against nuclear weapons.

One of the basic elements in Canadian policy is our membership in the Commonwealth. Speaking at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in July of this year, Prime Minister Pearson said that, in a sense, the Commonwealth in its present form stands as a memorial to Pandit Nehru. Aware of the value of an association which transcends the divisions of geography, race, culture and religion, Mr. Nehru sought a formula which would enable countries emerging to independence, who found it appropriate to terminate their links with the Crown, nevertheless to maintain their Commonwealth association. The result of his foresight and wisdom is an association which touches all continents, most of whose members either are, or have declared their intention to be, republican in their constitutional structure.

CANADIAN COLOMBO PLAN AID

Since 1950 it has been generally accepted that the less-developed countries, which to a large extent means those which were in colonial status, should be assisted in their development by those which advanced in industrialization in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. We in Canada accepted the challenge first of all in the Colombo Plan. Because of her vast size and population, India has during all fourteen years been the scene of about half of Canada's co-operative efforts under the Colombo Plan. We can, I think, be justly proud of our achievements together. A dozen Indian hospitals and medical institutes have build special cancer treatment centres for which Canada has provided cobalt beam-therapy units and trained the operators. The efficiency of cargo handling at the great ports of Madras and Bombay has been increased by diesel shunters from Canada. Canadian timber ties have helped in the rehabilitation and modernization of India's railroads. Canadian base metals have provided the raw materials to feed India's

expanding industry. Generating equipment from Canada now provides power for new industries. I should refer in particular to the Kundah project, where great dams and tunnels, designed and constructed by Indian engineers, feed the generating equipment made and installed by Canadian engineers; together they have transformed the state of Madras, not only in the urban industrial areas but also in the rural districts. Over 10,000 villages have been electrified by Kundah, which means not only light but water from deep sources brought up by tube wells.

Of perhaps the greatest importance has been the stimulus to personal contact which the Colombo Plan provided. Hundreds of young Indians have come to Canada for specialized training. A good many Canadian experts have gone to India for training purposes, as well as the engineers and craftsmen involved in major projects. More recently there have begun exchanges under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. It has been a pleasant surprise to me to find how large is the group of Indian people in Ottawa, whether they are temporary visitors or have newly become Canadians.

BOND OF A SHARED ADMIRATION

I am brought back to today's occasion by the reflection that perhaps the strongest bond between our peoples is our shared admiration of India's first Prime Minister. It is indeed a bond which many countries have with India. In the Canadian case, however, there exist in addition the kind of political, economic and personal links which I have mentioned. May our tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru today be a new dedication to the goals he saw of international peace and universal welfare and a renewed determination to work together to these ends.

May I end on a personal note. One of my treasured possessions is a photograph of Prime Minister Nehru and myself, taken when I visited New Delhi in 1956. Ever since I first encountered him when I was a student at Cambridge in 1928 I had looked up to Mr. Nehru as a remarkable and many-sided person - courageous political leader, pragmatic social philosopher, entertaining essayist, profound author, and above all a compassionate and humanitarian statesman who sought not only for his own people but for all men the blessings of peace and the opportunity for dignity. It was my good fortune to meet him on several occasions during the early years of the United Nations, where he used the weight of his great authority to mitigate the conflict between the free world and the Communist bloc. His counsels of moderation and his search for the means of conciliation did much to lighten the darkness of those melancholy years. He seemed to me to speak as the conscience of mankind. With his passing I had a sense of irretrievable loss. Not only India but all nations and all men were bereft of a great leader. I pray that the legacy of his endeavours may be the peace of the world for which he so ardently strove.

BOOKLET ON GREAT LAKES LEVELS

Solving the problem of fluctuating water levels in the Great Lakes would be "an achievement in the world-wonder class", Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, recently told a press conference called for the purpose of launching a new booklet concerning the acute problem of water shortage in the Great Lakes. The text of the Minister's statement was as follows:

I am particularly happy to be able today to introduce to the general public a new publication produced by my Department and entitled "Great Lakes Water Levels". While I realize that during the past months there has been considerable discussion about this topic (indeed, it is of very great and very direct interest to Central Canada in particular), I feel that this present contribution will fill an important information gap.

All Canadians have a general mental picture of the configuration of the Great Lakes, but we easily forget that they represent the largest supply of fresh water in the world. Because of their tremendous size, one must guard against the easy assumption that their fluctuations can be controlled in the same manner as the gigantic rivers of our country are tamed.

A UNIQUE PROBLEM

The Lakes represent control problems which are unique; we are talking about 95,000 square miles of water, which is equivalent to approximately the total combined area of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the island of Newfoundland. For example, to raise the level of Lake Superior by one foot would require the addition of 5,000 cubic feet of water per second for five and a half years, without spilling a drop, through the Saint Mary's River. To lower the Lake one foot would require a corresponding increase in its outflow over a similar length of time. I believe we can say without hesitation that the solution of the Great Lakes water levels problem will be an achievement in the world-wonder class.

I can well understand the private citizen who is suffering from the dramatic rises or falls of the Lake levels, and who firmly believes that the engi-

neering community is hiding behind what may appear to be elaborately-written mumbo-jumbo. This is not surprising, when one tries to get one's mind around the great geographic realities involved. It is for this reason that, in preparing this booklet, we have paid particular attention to presenting the basic facts of the problem in a language that we hope will appeal to all readers. We are proud of this effort, and it is my hope that Canadians reading it will get a better appreciation of the many honest and successful efforts being expended by those agencies concerned with solving this problem.

PARLIAMENTARY HEARINGS

I should also like to mention the very important hearings being conducted by the House's Standing Committee on Mines, Forests and Waters. These hearings are affording the opportunity for our scientists, engineers, and administrators, to let the legislators know the scope and depth of the problem in greater detail. I expect that the hearings will also provide a forum for other interested parties to shed light on the matter.

This information effort is extremely important, especially at this time, to provide the public with the proper perspective to understand the work of the International Joint Commission, which as you know, has been requested by the Government of the United States and our own Government to examine the general problems of further Great Lake level regulation. I appreciate very much the lively interest shown the press in publicizing the many aspects of the Great Lakes discussion. I hope that this publicity will continue since, as I remarked before the House Committee, the basic requirement in this matter is the need to learn to live with a natural resource as rich, as powerful, and as gigantic as the Great Lakes system. This problem concerns the whole fabric of human activity, and the more all inhabitants of all shores of the Great Lakes know of the scientific and engineering realities involved, the closer we will come to maximum beneficial utilization of this great international asset....

CANADA UPS UN AID PLEDGES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently that the Canadian Government intended to make contributions in 1965 totalling \$7,325,000 to the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. The pledges were made in New York by the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Canada, which played a leading part in the establishment of the Special Fund, has been a member of the Fund's Governing Council since its inception. The annual Canadian contribution was increased

last year to \$5 million. Canada has again pledged \$5 million for 1965.

EPTA PLEDGE

Canada's contribution to the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance serves to complement Canadian bilateral-aid programmes, such as that carried out under the Colombo Plan. Canada, which has consistently been one of the leading supporters of the EPTA, has pledged \$2,325,000 for 1965, as in 1963 and 1964. This represents approximately 4.16 percent of all contributions, which amount to \$51.6 million (U.S.). Canada ranks fifth in total contributions to the Special Fund and EPTA.

REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes decreased in nine regional cities, with no change in Montreal. The downward movements ranged from a decline of 0.1 per cent in St. John's to 0.7 per cent in Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary.

Food indexes declined in all cities, with Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary showing the greatest change. Indexes for housing edged upward in five cities, downward in St. John's and Toronto, and remained the same in the three other cities. Clothing indexes moved up in all cities. Transportation indexes showed mixed movements, up slightly in three cities, down in two, and unchanged in five. The health-and-personal-care indexes were higher in all cities except St. John's, which remained the same as last month. The recreation-and-reading indexes moved up in five cities, down in four with no change in St. John's. Tobacco-and-alcohol indexes increased in all cities. The changes by city were as follows:

St. John's - The all-items index edged downward 0.1 per cent, from 121.9 to 121.8, as the decreases in the food and housing indexes outweighed the rise in the clothing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol indexes.

Halifax - There was a decline of 0.7 per cent in the all-items index, from 132.4 to 131.5. A full 3 percent drop from 128.0 to 124.2 in the food index, with a slight decline in the recreation-and-reading index, more than compensated for increases in the indexes for clothing, health and personal care as well as tobacco and alcohol.

Saint John - The all-items index declined 0.5 per cent, from 135.3 to 134.6. The food index fell 2.3 per cent, from 133.9 to 130.8, while the recreation-and-reading index showed a more moderate decline. At the same time, indexes moved up for health and personal care, tobacco and alcohol, housing, clothing and transportation.

Montreal - There was no change in the all-items index from the September figure of 135.2. The decline in the food index was balanced by increases in all the other indexes except transportation, which remained unchanged.

Ottawa - A 0.7 percent decline occurred in the all-items index, from 136.6 to 135.6. The decreases in the food, transportation, and recreation-and-reading indexes were greater than the upward movements of the clothing, health-and-personal care, and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes.

Toronto - The all-items index fell 0.6 per cent, from 137.5 to 136.7. The food index declined 2.4 per cent, from 132.8 to 129.6. The transportation index moved lower by 1.0 per cent, from 140.4 to 139.0. Housing edged downward while increases were noted in the clothing, health-and-personal-care, recreation-and reading, and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes.

Winnipeg - There was a modest decline in the all-items index of 0.2 per cent, from 132.3 to 132.0. The fall in the food index outweighed increases in the other six component indexes.

Saskatoon-Regina - The all-items index declined 0.5 per cent, from 130.4 to 129.7. The food index

fell 2.7 per cent, from 131.6 to 128.0, while the other indexes moved upward, except for transportation, which remained unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary - The 0.7 percent drop in the all-items index, from 128.9 to 128.0, resulted in a lower food index despite upward shifts in the clothing, health-and-personal-care, recreation-and-reading, and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes.

Vancouver - A lower all-items index of 132.6, a 0.4 percent decline from 133.1, reflected the fall in the food index and a downward shift in the recreation-and-reading index. Four other component indexes increased, while the transportation index remained unchanged.

CANADA FINANCES CHILE MILL

The Department of Trade and Commerce announced recently that the Export Credits Insurance Corporation had signed an agreement to provide \$2.82 million additional financing to Compania Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones S.A., Santiago, Chile, in connection with the expansion of its Laja pulp mill. The original loan for \$5.7 million was made August 30, 1963.

The present loan will be used for the purchase of capital equipment from a number of Canadian suppliers, and for erection and engineering services. It will allow for the incorporation of design improvements in the pulp-mill project, and increase the output of the mill to meet the rising demand, which has developed since the expansion project was originally undertaken.

Foreign-exchange costs for both the original and the improved-design projects are being jointly financed by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, Ottawa, and the Inter-American Development Bank, Washington.

BUILDING-SCIENCE SEMINARS

Basic considerations in the design of windows will be the subject of the 1965 Building Science Seminars being offered by the Division of Building Research, National Research Council. The Seminars will be given in two locations - Ottawa, February 3, 4, and 5, and Calgary, February 18 and 19.

The Seminars will consist of a course of lectures presented by members of the Division of Building Research, NRC, whose work is directly concerned with this aspect of building research. The subject of windows is, of course, closely related to the subject of the previous Seminar - exterior wall design - and will be of special interest to those responsible for the design and performance of windows and walls. It will, in addition, be of interest to manufacturers and suppliers of windows. The content of the lectures in the Ottawa and Calgary will be the same, with the exception that, on the third day in Ottawa, those attending will be given a guided tour of the Building Research Centre and will have an opportunity for discussions with research staff.

THE MEANING OF CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM FOR CANADA

The following is a partial text of an address by Prime Minister Pearson to the National Conference on Labour-Management Relations in Ottawa on November 9:

...In setting out upon our difficult national venture almost 100 years ago, Canadians adopted what I have called "live-and-let-live-federalism". It proved adequate to our needs before 1914. But as Canada's needs grew, so did the role of government. We had to make adaptations, especially under the impact of war; and, naturally, our adaptations to the need for bigger government was greater centralization within our federal system. It was the Federal Government that took the responsibility for raising vastly greater revenues. It was the Federal Government that assumed the responsibility in areas of overlapping or imprecise jurisdiction and in areas of mutual concern. Not unnaturally, this wartime process of centralization called forth an inevitable reaction; for centralization past a certain point cuts across the basis of political consent on which our confederation rests.

Today, the economies of large-scale operation and mass communication exercise strong pressure towards centralization. But it is clearly true in a country so large as ours - federal in its structure, dual in its origin, diverse in its composition, interests and traditions - that government authority and responsibility should in large measure remain decentralized. To ignore this would destroy, not strengthen, confederation; and those who preach such a centralizing doctrine in the name of unity weaken unity and could destroy it. The same tragic result could come from the exploitation for political purposes of current stresses on unity, and of the efforts being made to reduce and remove them.

NO FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ISOLATION

The resistance of government to certain dangerous pressures of centralization cannot, however, take the form of a return to the "live-and-let-live" federalism that was adequate to our needs in the nineteenth century. Federal and provincial responsibilities can no longer be divided into isolated compartments. Contemporary government is chiefly concerned with positive, not negative measures, where problems are shared and responsibilities for them become mingled. What one level of government does strictly within its own jurisdiction often has an intimate bearing on the problems with which the other has to deal in its jurisdiction.

Thus, in seeking solutions to the problems created by the conflicting pressures of our times, I am impressed by the disappearance of the simple shapes, the neat packages, the obvious black-and-white alternatives of yesterday. But, in our search, one of yesterday's characteristics suggests the course to follow.

Today, no less than in 1867, this country is possible because the basic Canadian attitudes are those of co-operation, accommodation and understanding. These attitudes are even more essential in this age of interdependence.

COLLECTIVE WILL TO CO-OPERATE

Today there are very few areas of exclusive concern. Mutuality of interest is recognized within and among countries. It is recognized in trade, in defence, in communication, in science, in air pollution and hopefully in space. It is this recognition of mutuality of interest which has become the foundation for labour-management co-operation. It is the same recognition in the public sector that has created the need for co-operative federalism. For, just as no system of law can for long enforce justice against the will of those in its jurisdiction, no division of sovereignty in a federal system will work today without general political consent. There must be an attitude of co-operation and a collective will to work for the achievement of common ends. In this sense, co-operative federalism is more a frame of mind than a framework of legislation.

PARALLEL AND CONCERTED ACTION

A healthy federalism, a co-operative federalism, if you will, is one in which the two levels of government fulfil their own responsibilities and respect each other's, but do so taking into account their mutual concerns. When there are responsibilities for parallel action, it should be concerted action, built on consultation and co-operation. And where consultation uncovers strong differences in view, there must be something more - compromise. Without compromise, we could no more have a workable federalism today than you, gentlemen, could have union contracts. In that context, I would think that you are familiar with one of the difficulties with compromises; while we all know that they are essential, they are easy targets for people who choose to believe - or, for their own purposes, try to make others believe - that any general agreement must mean individual surrender, and that, therefore, any compromise is capitulation.

As I have indicated, the division of jurisdiction in Canada was comparatively simple in the days of small government because government itself was reasonably simple and clear-cut; and it was in that context that the Fathers of our Confederation did their work and did it well. They gave birth to a form of federalism which, on the whole, has worked remarkably well for almost a century.

A system of government, however, is a dynamic organism, and a cardinal sin of any organism is to fail to adapt to changing environment. It is a sin of omission, but a mortal one, because as history shows, the penalty is extinction. I refuse to believe that Canada will commit that sin.

But while the operation of our original Canadian federalism must change, has changed and is changing, I can assure you that one thing which will never change is our need for a strong government at the centre. That need must be met or Canada cannot survive in any tolerable way. Such survival in strength is surely as much a matter of provincial as of federal concern.

So, by co-operative federalism, I certainly don't mean that the provinces will take over the responsi-

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bility for action while the Federal Government merely takes the responsibility for payments. We intend to protect the essential federal interest, the national interest, more realistically than that! But we also intend to develop the closest and most co-operative arrangements possible with the provinces to the national advantage, and to recognize new conditions that require such arrangements.

I believe we are achieving this new co-operation. Certainly, the spirit that has prevailed at recent federal-provincial meetings has demonstrated the mutual determination of the Federal Government and the provinces to work together in maintaining a Canada, strong and united.

ROLES OF LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT

This purpose, however, is not the responsibility of governments' alone. All of you — whether representing labour or management — have your own responsibility to promote national unity. Dr. W.D. Wood, in one of your research papers, has put the case clearly in these words:

"There is the large question of national unity. Co-operation between labour and management particularly at the national and regional levels of the economy, could contribute greatly to national unity at a time when there appears to be increasing fragmentation across the country and an unintended drift into narrow provincialism....We often tend to forget that, in the same way that the private and public sectors of our economy are interdependent, so also are the different regions within our economy."

Like the author of these words, I, too, have been impressed by the number of Canadians, in labour and management alike, who are increasingly concerned not only about their organizations' roles in national unity but about the need for co-ordinated economic policies as a contribution to that unity. And, in that context, it must be obvious to this gathering that the well-being of Canadians cannot be enhanced through the pursuit of a "beggar-thy-neighbour" policy by any part or any element in our nation. In a world awakening to the benefits to be gained from removal of barriers to trade amongst nations, it is absurd to think that any real benefit can accrue from the erection of artificial obstacles to trade within Canada....

NEW JOB SERVICE FOR NWT

An extension to the Northwest Territories of the services provided by the National Employment Service was announced recently by Mr. Arthur Laing,

Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Mr. Allen MacEachen, Minister of Labour. NES officers and selection and placement officers of the Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, will co-operate in finding jobs for NWT residents. The NES office in Edmonton, Alberta, will exchange information with Northern Administration officers in the Mackenzie District. The names of skilled workers in the Northwest Territories seeking employment in southern Canada will be sent to Edmonton to be placed in line for suitable job opportunities. Meanwhile, the National Employment Service will notify Northern Administration officers of requests from employers for people to work in the Northwest Territories.

HIGH-LEVEL AUTOMATION TALKS

The effects of automation on manpower will be examined by some 150 leaders and experts from the United States, Canada and Western Europe at a conference to be held in Washington, from December 8 to 10.

Sponsored by the U.S. and Canada, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the conference will include high-level participants from government, management, labor and universities. The co-chairmen will be the United States Secretary of Labor, Mr. W. Willard Wirtz, the Canadian Minister of Labour, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, and the OECD Secretary-General, Mr. Thorkil Kristensen.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

The Conference on the Manpower Implications of Automation, as it will be called, is to examine the impact of automation on employment and unemployment, the nature of jobs being created and eliminated, and the measures needed to ease the effect of technological change on workers. Its main feature will be an open discussion by participants following presentation of technical papers on such subjects as the economic setting of automation, the facilitation of worker adjustment to technological change and the impact of automation on occupational employment patterns, job content, and working conditions.

The pooled knowledge and experience emerging from the conference are expected to provide guidelines for future action that will enable industries and workers in the countries taking part to realize the full benefits of technological change at minimum human cost.
