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MR. PEARSON'S FAREWELL

"I am quite sure - being human - I will make mistakes, but I can promise you that they will be honest mistakes for which I will not have to apologize to my conscience."

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, quoting the foregoing from his acceptance speech when he was chosen Liberal Party Leader on January 16, 1958, said in his farewell address to the Leadership Convention in Ottawa on April 4, that he acknowledged and regretted "those promised mistakes". He was "happy and grateful", for any good things or good results he had helped to achieve. "Failures," Mr. Pearson said, "are made only by those who fail to dare, not by those who dare to fail."

Part of Mr. Pearson's remarks follow:

...We now have in this country a strong basic structure of social security and welfare.

We have improved our economic and financial system; encouraged trade and development, with special consideration for areas of underdevelopment. We have shown concern for the consumer.

We have unified the defence services; doubled external aid; passed far-reaching transportation and communication and broadcasting legislation; helped the primary producer and the worker; signed the most important international agreement for tariff reduction ever drawn up; made available vastly increased financial aid to the provinces and a fairer equalization of that aid between them.

We have introduced far-reaching changes to the criminal law and are modernizing our penal system.

We have kept Canada's place high in the councils of the world; at the United Nations, and in the Commonwealth.

We have given new strength and spirit to those facets of national life which reach beyond national

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income. We have our flag, our anthem, the Order of Canada. We have given greater support than ever before to the arts and letters and sciences. We have helped to foster a new pride in Canada; a pride which came to a glorious climax in centennial year; that heart-warming, outpouring of love and loyalty for our country, shown in the most modest village celebration, all the way up to Expo 67, the finest fair in history.

We have, in short, changed the face of Canada and I hope and believe, have made it better.

As a Government we have worked hard to bring about a meaningful and deeper unity; to build a new federalism with strong provinces and a strong central Government working together in a more co-operative way than ever before and with new machinery for such co-operation.

ISSUES AT HAND

What now faces Canada? Problems and difficulties of a nature and complexity and importance never faced before in peacetime.

The problem of a wealth which is not fairly shared between people and regions.

The problem of maintaining economic expansion without inflation; of financial stability without stagnation and mass unemployment.

The problem of growth and development which will require large amounts of outside capital. Much of this will come from the U.S.A. and will, in its turn, create a problem of Canadian control or U.S. domination.

The problem of a new and closer co-operation – especially in financial and economic matters – between federal and provincial governments.

The problem of a new Constitution – acceptable to Ottawa and all the provinces – continuing the momentum begun at February's conference.

The problem of social security, the structure of which must now be reviewed and pulled together, in the light of experience. The related problem caused by excessive expectations that the state can now do everything for us; that we don't need to rely on ourselves; that discipline, order, respect for authority, self-reliance, personal independence, the satisfaction that comes from hard work and honest service, that all things are old-fashioned and should be replaced by the "play now, pay later" mentality, both national and personal.

We are living in a fool's paradise if we think that Canada can grow great on a programme of easy work in easy stages; of each for himself and God for us all.

A LOOK AT FOREIGN POLICY

There is, also, the overriding problem of foreign policy and the part Canada should play in the ultimate issue of peace and war. I believe that the principles that have governed our foreign policy since the Second World War have been right and that their application has, on the whole, been effective. But the world has changed and the time has now come for a re-examination of the whole basis of policy. We should not shrink from this. But we should never forget one thing. Today the world – and our country as part of it – is highly irregular and unpredictable in its political and economic contours. But there is one common feature; a growing interdependence and a closer interrelationship within and between countries.

The last thing we Canadians should do is to shut ourselves up in our provinces – indeed, in our own country, or our own continent. If we are to be of service in the world and to ourselves and our own destiny; if we are to find our right place in the sun, we must look beyond our own national or local limits. Our foreign policy must remain based on this principle.

NATIONAL UNITY

Finally, and governing everything else, there is the problem of national unity; of constitutional change to give this unity a new basis and meaning; of a greater understanding to give it a new depth. And we face this problem of unity at a time when there is an organized movement to destroy it.

A destiny that takes Quebec outside Canada means, simply and starkly, the end of Canada, the end of our forefathers' dream, and of our dream, and of a great Confederation of people from coast to coast, developing, for the common good, resources unsurpassed in any country, showing the world how a state of many provinces, of two basic language groups, and of many races and cultures, can combine their efforts and their talents, and their ideals to

make of Canada a land of hope and happiness and equal opportunity for all....

For 100 years, in good times and bad, in war and peace, Canadians have worked together to build this big and beautiful land. We have combined our efforts, linked together our overlapping loyalties, composed our differences, shared the happiness of our common achievements.

Canada is our country. It belongs to us all and we belong to it. Are we to let it weaken now – and fall apart – as we enter our second century of confederation?

The answer is not in our stars but in ourselves. It is up to us....

I have been greatly privileged in having been able to serve my country for so many years; in wartime and in peacetime; at home and abroad; in good days and dark ones; in the classroom, the embassy, the Commons chamber; the Cabinet Room and the Prime Minister's Office.

For a long time I had the comfort and protection of relative obscurity. Then great responsibility and great opportunity came my way, without any conscious plan on my part. I remembered that I had been brought up in the belief that, if I always did the best I could in any situation I had to face, remained true to the best in myself, there would be no cause for fear or loss of faith; that as Montaigne put it (my parents would have expressed it less poetically) *la plus grande chose du monde, c'est de savoir être à soi*.

This is the course I have tried to follow. I hope I have achieved something along the way. If I have, it is because of the loyalty, the friendship and the support I have received in such overflowing measure, for which I shall never cease to be grateful, and which I shall never forget.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PLEDGE

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, announced on April 4 that Canada would pledge \$25 million over the next five years as a contribution to the newly-created special fund of the Asian Development Bank.

Establishment of the Special Fund will permit the Asian Bank to make loans on softer terms than those made from the Bank's ordinary capital resources. Most of the Bank's regional members have only a limited capacity to service external debt on commercial terms. Canada will also make available to the Bank a \$100,000-grant to assist in financing technical-assistance projects for which there is an immediate need.

Initial subscriptions from members have given the Bank ordinary capital of nearly \$1 billion, of which Canada has subscribed \$25 million.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada's pledge to the Bank's special fund will be made in the form of interest-free advances at a rate of \$5 million a year for five years, beginning this year. This money will be provided without setting a fixed term and will be repayable only if this special fund is discontinued.

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE

Over four years ago a group of private citizens known as the National Capital Arts Alliance, which represented 55 cultural organizations in the Ottawa and Hull area, submitted to the Prime Minister a report entitled "A National Centre for the Performing Arts".

That was the birth of the National Arts Centre. On December 23, 1963, the Government announced that it had accepted in principle the main recommendations of the report: that a national centre for the performing arts be established in Ottawa, and that an annual national festival be held there. It appointed architects to design the buildings, and committees of experts on the performing arts to advise the architects. G. Hamilton Southam, president of the National Capital Arts Alliance, was seconded from the Department of External Affairs to serve as co-ordinator of these early activities. Construction of the buildings began early in 1965. In July 1966, an Act of Parliament "to establish a Corporation for the administration of the National Arts Centre" was passed, and by December the Board of Trustees provided for by the Act had been appointed. Lawrence Freiman of Ottawa was named chairman.

One of the first actions of the Board was to appoint Mr. Southam director-general of the Centre. By the end of its first year, the Board had also authorized the creation of an orchestra and a French-language theatre company for the Centre, and had

entered into an agreement with the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation.

CONSTRUCTION

The National Arts Centre is being built under the direction of the Department of Public Works in accordance with plans proposed by the Montreal architectural firm of Affleck Desbarats Dimakopoulos Lebensold Sise. On completion in 1969 it will be handed over to the National Arts Centre Corporation, an independent institution established by Act of Parliament in 1966.

The Opera House-Concert Hall (largest of the three auditoria) will seat 2,334, has the largest stage in Canada, and one of the largest anywhere. The 900-seat Theatre, has a "thrust" stage of Elizabethan-type. The projecting thrust element can be removed if required, creating a conventional proscenium stage. The experimental Studio is the most unusual of the three theatres. The staging and seating arrangements are completely flexible, and the two galleries completely encircle the room.

On the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the site last July, the Prime Minister said: "This is not an Ottawa Arts Centre; it is a national institution, and the justification for its existence - and its expense - will rest with what it contributes to Canada as a whole."

FOUR NEW DESTROYERS

Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, and Mr. L. Cadieux, Minister of National Defence, have announced that the Department of Defence Production recently awarded contracts for the construction and outfitting of four helicopter-carrying destroyers for the Maritime Command of the Canadian Armed Forces. These contracts follow nearly two years of purchasing activity on the gas-turbine propulsion machinery, other machinery, weapons systems and communications equipment.

The new ships, of the DDH-280 class, are fitted with a missile system for defence against air attack and 5-inch guns for surface action. Thus, though designed primarily for an anti-submarine role, these ships can perform other duties as part of a peace-keeping force. In many respects, their special capabilities, which the Maritime Forces have lacked for some time, will be well in advance of any ship of their type in the world.

PROPULSION AND CONTROL

Two other significant features are the all-gas-turbine propulsion plant and a computerized command-and-control system. The propulsion plant is designed for remote operation either from the bridge or from the machinery control room. The use of a computer for

command and control will give the ships maximum effectiveness in the performance of their tactical roles.

Delivery of the ships, to be named *Iroquois*, *Huron*, *Athabaskan* and *Algonquin*, (after famous Canadian warships of the past), is scheduled to begin in 1971. *Iroquois* will be delivered in June 1971, *Huron* in November 1971, *Athabaskan* in June 1972 and *Algonquin* in September 1972.

The cost of the four-ship programme comprising construction, propulsion and other machinery, weapons systems and communications equipment is estimated at between \$220 and \$225 million.

GOLD SUSPENSION LIFTED

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, announced on April 3 that there was no longer any need for the suspension of gold transactions which had been in effect in Canada since March 15, and that, for the present, the Mint would sell the gold it purchased from Canadian producers in the free market.

Mr. Sharp recalled that, on March 14, when the London gold market closed, he had asked Canadian banks and other gold dealers to suspend their gold trading. Subsequently, this suspension was relaxed in respect of buying and selling gold overseas as brokers

and in respect of sales for industrial and artistic use. Now that orderly markets have been re-established overseas and new policies regarding gold have been adopted by the principal monetary authorities, the restrictions introduced in March were being removed.

The Minister stated that in withdrawing his request he had called the attention of those dealing in gold to the legal restraints imposed by other countries, including the United States and Britain, on the purchase and ownership of gold by their nationals, and had expressed the hope that, as a measure of monetary co-operation, Canadians would not knowingly facilitate the contravention of such laws.

Mr. Sharp expressed his appreciation to the banks and other dealers for their co-operation in helping to deal with the situation that had developed in gold markets during March.

No change is contemplated in the present arrangements affecting gold-producers, who may sell in the free market if they wish. Producers who wish to qualify for assistance under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act will continue to sell to the Mint as the Act requires. The Mint will continue to buy gold from Canadian producers at \$35 (U.S.) an ounce converted into Canadian dollars at current-exchange rates. The Mint will, for the time being, sell its gold in the free market.

TRI-SERVICE SALUTE

A standard salute, which has been on trial since September 1967, came into use in the Canadian Armed Forces on April 1. Gone are the palm-forward salutes of the army, air force and navy which, though similar to the one adopted, differs from it in showing part of the back of the hand.

The new salute is given with the upper arm horizontal and in line with the shoulders, the forearm and hand in a straight line at a 45-degree angle from the elbow, the palm facing down. The tip of the forefinger is in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow. The hand is raised and lowered by the shortest route from the position of attention, and the salute is held for an appropriate pause.

AIR CANADA SERVES BRUSSELS

Air Canada will add another European destination to its overseas schedule when it begins a service to Brussels in September. The airline will operate two non-stop flights a week between Canada and Belgium, one originating in Montreal, the other serving Toronto, Montreal and Brussels. Both flights continue to Zurich.

Air Canada inaugurated service to the Belgian capital in April 1958 for the Brussels World's Fair,

but the route later proved to be uneconomical and was discontinued in 1962. With increasing passenger and cargo traffic between Canada and continental Europe the route is being reintroduced.

REINDEER MANAGEMENT CHANGE

Some 2,700 reindeer in the Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories, which have been managed since 1960 by private contractors were taken over by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on April 1.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing said that the Wildlife Service would study the animals to determine the possible level of sustained yield, since the reindeer are an economical source of meat to residents of the Delta. Thrifty management will also be studied. Private ownership, preferably by Eskimos, is the Department's goal.

The reindeer are slightly different in colour and a bit larger than the migratory barren-ground caribou, which number about 357,000.

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges on December 1, 1967, was 261,207, higher by 12.3 per cent, than the preceding year's figure of 232,672.

Total full-time enrolment was somewhat lower than expected, particularly at the undergraduate level. This was mainly owing to the exclusion of 2,747 students in the vocational stream of the 12 newly-established CEGEP (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel) institutions in Quebec; the transfer of the Normal School, formerly affiliated to the University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to provincial jurisdiction (approximately 1,200 students); and the raising of their minimum entrance requirement from junior to senior matriculation by certain Nova Scotia institutions. The high enrolment of full-time students have changed their attendance to part-time.

Full-time graduate enrolment increased 22.7 per cent from 1966-67 to 1967-68 and undergraduate enrolment rose 11.3 per cent. The increase in enrolment of women (13.7 per cent) was higher than that of men (11.6 per cent). The gap in the annual increase between men and women has definitely narrowed in the past few years. From 1964-65 to 1965-66 it was 10 per cent, from 1965-66 to 1966-67, 4.7 per cent, and from 1966-67 to 1967-68, 2.4 per cent.

The total number of part-time students increased faster than the number of full-time students. There were 99,079 of the former on December 1, 1967, an increase of about 18 per cent over the previous year's figure.