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UNIFORMITY AND DIVERSITY IN CANADA

The following is a partial text of an address by Prime Minister Pearson to the Anglican Synod, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, on August 22:

...Often in human affairs, the *talk* of change is ahead of the *act* of change. But today the actions of people are in many ways ahead of the word — of, if not *ahead* of the word, are divorced from it.

In so far as my own field, politics, is concerned, however, the problem that seems to me to be most important today has not changed from yesterday. It is the unity of our country — how to strengthen and secure the right kind of unity against the forces, within and without, that would divide and diminish us. The right kind of unity, the kind that will endure through the years ahead, is that which rejects uniformity and accepts diversity as a basic fact in our national life.

PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY

To believe in — and insist on preserving — a special and distinctive cultural and linguistic identity within the political unity of a state can be a good and healthy and creative feeling. The love of a man for his own language and cultural traditions, inside a Confederation, can be as constructive as it is sincere and deep.

In our own country, for instance, loyalty to the whole state — to its unity — should not mean or require the loss of this special attachment to distinctive French cultural and linguistic values and their maintenance and growth in the body politic. Such a loyalty only becomes a negative and destructive force when it results in agitation for political separation and fragmentation. For Canada the best — indeed, the only possible — form of political

unity in our Confederation is one that accepts and values those cultural and linguistic differences which were there when Confederation was agreed on.

There can be no lasting or creative national unity through attempts at absorption — or by the kind of centralization which ignores these basic differences, or which ignores regional or provincial interests or feelings. Sound and enduring unity will never be secured merely by conscription to a common national task or by obedience to an imposed national policy. Such unity can come only through a unanimity of spirit and purpose which expresses itself in co-operative national endeavour — with a pride in the present and a faith in the future, shared by all citizens.

We are a nation of two founding peoples whose languages and cultures have both been given a special and a permanent place in our national society. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey has said: "That is an historical fact, not a political judgment!" If all Canadians will but acknowledge this basic fact of our nationhood, by word and deed, our unity will be strong and enduring and our testimony to the world and to history will be that of a mature, a unique country.

RECOGNITION OF OTHER ETHNIC ORIGINS

However, while we recognize and develop our bilingual and bicultural origins, we must also respect the pride that Canadians of other ethnic origins have in their own particular cultural heritages and their rightful desire to preserve them in conditions that will contribute to a vigorous and enriched Canadianism.

In short, we must show the world how people can live together in unity without uniformity — with a deep national pride and patriotism but without the

sacrifice of those different cultures or traditions which together make up the strength and colour and variety of the Canadian mosaic.

If we are to accomplish this, there must be a full recognition by all Canadians that the culture, language and traditions of the French-speaking minority are an essential, a distinctive and a equal element in our national life. Only then will French-speaking Canadians feel that they are completely part of Canada, working with all other Canadians in the realization of a national destiny.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE SPURNED

In this spirit, we shall maintain a single state in which two major European cultures and languages, which have been here from the beginning, can grow and flourish - along with the cultures of men and women of other racial and linguistic backgrounds who have since joined us, to our great advantage. In this spirit, we shall repudiate interference in our affairs by those who may mistakenly believe that we are not Canadians, so much as Canadian Frenchmen, or Canadian Americans, or Canadian Englishmen, or Canadian something else.

It is on this foundation that we shall build the new Canada - the Canada of unity and variety; with authority and strength at the centre but with the provinces administering (and able to administer) their own affairs as they grow in scope and importance.

This is the only way Canadian federalism can work. If it doesn't work this way, there will be no Canada.

Centennial year, with its outpouring of pride, and faith in our country, has convinced me more than ever before that we can achieve the destiny that is ours. But it will mean work and wisdom, and tolerance understanding, and the rejection of the prejudices and the pettiness of those who would weaken and divide us....

WINTER WORKS PROGRAMME

Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, recently announced a municipal winter works incentive programme for this winter. The federal contribution to municipalities will be 50 per cent of direct payroll costs, but in designated areas this will be increased to 60 per cent.

The terms of the 1967-68 programme will be the same as last winter's, but with two exceptions: (1) the programme will last five consecutive months instead of six, but each province will have a choice of beginning either on November 1 or December 1; (2) the programme will apply to capital projects only (maintenance activities such as brush-clearing will not be included).

The new terms for the programme were announced by Mr. Marchand following a federal-provincial meeting held on August 21 between himself and provincial ministers of municipal affairs.

ITALIAN PAGEANTRY AT EXPO

Among the brilliant banners unfurled on August 6 at the *Quintana* (annual medieval jousting contest) in Ascoli Picena, Italy, were the flags of Canada, Quebec, Montreal and Expo '67.

The *Quintana* was being held this year in honour of Montreal and Expo because six weeks later, on September 13, the cream of this Italian town's aristocracy, notables, trade corporations, knights, warriors, ensign bearers, musicians, ladies and hand-maidens were to arrive in Montreal, led by the mayor of Ascoli Picena, to repeat the entire show at Expo's Place des Nations, as part of Italy's national day programme.

Present at the jousting contest was Angelo Anfossi, city councillor for the St. Henri district of Montreal, Mayor Jean Drapeau's official representative. Councillor Anfossi's mission was to present the flag of Expo '67 and several others to Ascoli's Mayor, and watch them being hurled, along with the local banners in the traditional flag-tossing ceremony.

The jousters, whose object is to overcome the "Saracens", are divided into six teams from all six wards of the city. The winning team will present its banners to Mayor Drapeau during the September 13 ceremony at Expo'67.

TRADE MISSION TO EAST EUROPE

Executives of five leading Canadian firms left recently on a trade mission to Eastern Europe to study the potential for the sale of Canadian capital equipment and engineering services. The tour will last four weeks and cover six countries - Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

The group, accompanied by the chief of the Mechanical Equipment and Engineering Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, sponsors of the mission, will concentrate on sales potential for equipment and engineering services in the mining, metal processing, pulp-and-paper and sawmill-development programmes planned in Eastern European countries.

The itinerary includes the Zagreb International and the Brno International Trade Fairs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Births registered in provincial offices in July rose 1.6 per cent to 31,683 from 31,174 in the same month last year, while registrations in the January-July period declined 3.8 per cent to 221,298 from 230,040 a year ago. Marriages were up 7.2 per cent in July to 20,438 from 19,055 a year ago and 8.3 per cent in the seven months to 80,182 from 74,052. Death registrations rose 4.1 per cent in the month to 12,226 from 11,749, while the January-July total fell 2.0 per cent to 87,410 from 89,230.

NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, made the following statement on August 24:

On August 11, I welcomed the news that the United States and the Soviet Union might shortly be tabling a joint draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. It is good that this has now taken place, for we attach high priority to such a treaty. Unless preventive steps are soon taken, the world may be plunged into a general nuclear arms race, the dire consequences of which I need hardly dwell upon. The members of the Geneva Committee, of which Canada is one, will now be turning their attention to the specific provisions of the draft treaty.

SAFEGUARDS CLAUSE NEEDED

We consider the draft to provide a valuable basis for negotiation. Its basic provisions would prevent the emergence of new military nuclear powers. We are confident that these provisions would impose no restrictions on the right of signatories to participate in defensive alliances, or to exploit nuclear energy for legitimate peaceful purposes. The draft treaty is, however, not yet complete; it lacks an important verification article, which would apply international safeguards to the peaceful nuclear activities of signatories. We hope the co-sponsors of the draft treaty will soon reach agreement on a generally acceptable provision for international safeguards.

Some non-nuclear countries have expressed concern that the draft treaty has a "discriminatory" aspect. Some element of discrimination is, of course, unavoidable by virtue of the very nature of the treaty which seeks to prevent additional military nuclear powers from developing. I hope, nevertheless, that the nuclear powers will be able to compensate non-nuclear signatories for their voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by offering them reasonable assurances in respect of both their national security and the prospects of controlling and reducing existing stocks of nuclear weapons.

At all events, a non-proliferation treaty is vital and urgent and the time is short. In the weeks ahead Canada will strive with other countries to bring negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion and to make the treaty a working reality.

DISTAFF PROFESSIONALS

A new staff-recruitment programme, launched by the Public Service Commission of Canada, will now permit married women holding university degrees and interested in part-time employment to pursue their careers. "This staffing approach represents a 'first' in terms of professional employment for married women in Canada, since it permits the tapping of human resources which up to this time had been virtually ignored," Miss Ruth E. Addison, Public Service Commissioner said in announcing the programme. "Married women who have the right quali-

cations will now have an opportunity to make a major contribution to their profession."

The new programme, which should be of particular benefit to married women who have family responsibilities but who can still work a few hours a day, will at first be opened to women who are qualified as economists, statisticians and librarians. Further expansion of the programme will depend on results achieved within the next year.

ACUTE STAFF SHORTAGE

The extensive needs of government and industry for economists, statisticians and librarians and the resulting shortage of qualified personnel in these areas led to the creation of this programme. Studies have revealed the existence of graduates, the great majority of whom are married women, who could make a major contribution to their profession. Many of these are not attracted to full-time employment because of other responsibilities, but some have more time available now that their children are further advanced in school.

SALARIES AND HOURS

The salary ranges for the positions available are those established for the economist, statistician and librarian classifications in the Public Service. The salaries offered will be based on the qualifications of each candidate in relation to the requirements of the position, and will be pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

The successful candidates in this programme may work between four and six hours a day, arranged to fit into school-hours. The working year would also be arranged to fit into the term, from September to June, with time off granted during the Christmas and Easter holidays.

GAUVIN ACCREDITED TO MALAGASY

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the accreditation of Mr. Michel Gauvin, Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, as the first Canadian Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic. Mr. Gauvin will continue to reside in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Gauvin joined the Department of External Affairs in March 1947, and was on loan to the Office of the Prime Minister until 1950. He served abroad in Ankara and Lisbon and as adviser to the Canadian Commissioners International Control Commission to Indochina. In February 1961, he was appointed acting Consul General in Léopoldville and he became chargé d'affaires *a.i.* in June 1962. In 1963-64 he attended the National Defence College, Kingston. Mr. Gauvin was sent on special missions in November 1964 to the Congo in connection with the release of Canadian hostages held in Stanleyville, and in May and June 1965 to the Dominican Republic. He was appointed Ambassador to Ethiopia in November 1965.

NORTHERN RESEARCH GRANTS

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Arthur Laing, has announced grants totalling \$245,000 to research institutions carrying out studies of the North and to scientific expeditions working in the North; in addition, \$5,000 has been provided for a conference on northern studies.

Grants have been awarded to 13 institutions and three scientific expeditions. The programme of grants for northern studies began in 1962 with the award of a total of \$60,000 to nine institutions. Since then, annual awards have increased to the present \$250,000 distributed among some 17 recipients. The annual awards have covered research in botany, zoology, microbiology, entomology, geology, geography, glaciology, oceanography, physics, archaeology, anthropology, sociology and economics. The northern scientific conference will help in the co-ordination of northern research and may be repeated annually.

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WORKERS LEARN ENGLISH ON JOB

Learning to speak and write English in a factory atmosphere isn't customary, but it has proved highly successful for a group of power sewing-machine operators who are all recent immigrants to Canada. This unusual industrial training-programme was developed by the Alberta Department of Education, the Federal Government and the Great Western Garment Company of Edmonton. It was designed to improve the ability of garment workers, who were also new Canadians, to communicate on the job with supervisors and fellow workers, and to read and follow instructions.

Three days a week for six weeks, 15 girls from Turkey, Poland, France, Portugal, Italy, China and Greece left the factory production-line for two-hour intervals to work at blackboards and desks to master a basic vocabulary of 850 English words. Class-time, with an added bonus of full pay for the girls, was geared to the familiar — shopping for food and clothing, care of the home and the person, and factory routines and safety.

With the assistance of a highly-skilled language teacher, illustrated work-books and texts, trainees repeated words and sentences aloud, singly and together, until pronunciation and phrasing improved. In spite of the fact that most of them had families and homes, the girls found time to complete assigned lessons in their work-books. When the last class-day arrived and graduates were presented with certificates from Alberta's Division of Vocational Education, the girls demonstrated their ability to read from textbooks, to follow spoken instructions and write simple sentences in English on the blackboard. Representatives from the company, the provincial government and the Citizenship Court, who took part in the ceremony and witnessed the demonstration, encouraged the trainees to build on the English-language groundwork fostered successfully in a factory atmosphere.

PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

A long-term master plan of redevelopment for Waskesiu Townsite in Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, is complete and ready for public presentation, according to Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing. "Visitor patterns established in the last five years through surveys throughout the Canadian national park system have made us reassess the land-use in all parks in order to employ it best for the benefit of the Canadian people as a whole," Mr. Laing said, in announcing the completion of the plan.

The visitor trend, he said, had forced his Department's National and Historic Parks Branch to programme land in the parks for redevelopment into day-use facilities and additional campground space to accommodate the mobile park visitor of today. "In fact," said Mr. Laing, "we shall have to add more than 10,000 new campsites in the national parks by 1971 — more than were constructed in all of the national parks before 1965."

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FISH-PROTEIN CONFERENCE

Part of the answer to the world's increasing protein needs is expected by governments and the food industry to depend on a rapid growth in the development of fish-protein concentrate (FPC).

Because of the urgent need for this product and the interest its potential producers and users have evinced, the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee is sponsoring a conference on fish-protein concentrate in Ottawa on October 24 and 25. The Committee is made up of deputy ministers responsible for fisheries in the Federal Government and the governments of the five Atlantic coast provinces. Its chairman will be Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada, and moderators of the various sessions will be his provincial counterparts, Maurice Lessard of Quebec, Brian Meagher of Nova Scotia, Dr. Leonce Chenard of New Brunswick, Eugene Gorman of Prince Edward Island, and Eric Gosse of Newfoundland.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

More than 20 papers will be presented under the following headings for the five sessions of the conference: The World Protein Situation; Canadian Raw Material Resources; Processing Technology; Standards of Fish Protein Concentrate; and the Status of Fish Protein Concentrate Development.

Scientists and other specialists from various departments of government, in both Canada and the United States, representatives of the fishing industry, and food and pharmaceutical experts from Canada, the United States and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will participate actively in the conference, while many others interested in FPC development are expected to be present. Arrangements for the conference are being made by the Industrial Development Service of the Department of Fisheries of Canada.

CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COME OF AGE

In a Labour Day message on September 1, Labour Minister Nicholson said that, though employment in Canada, was expanding and living conditions were improving, such problems as the level of productivity, under-development and underemployment, as well as the disruption caused by automation and technological change, remained to be solved. The Minister continued:

...There is, fortunately, a new sense of energy and confidence emerging from most, if not all, regions of Canada. Nowhere is this more evident than in industrial relations. Unions are examining critically their structure and their changing roles. Employers and employee organizations are increasingly conscious of the vital importance of human resources, and are reviewing their tasks and responsibilities in collective bargaining.

An increasing number of union and management leaders are engaging in more frequent dialogue about matters of direct interest not only to themselves but to the country as a whole.

This more critical look at the important parts they play in the functioning of our economic and social life and the closer relations developing between unions and employers are signs of growing maturity in dealing with increasingly complex problems. This closer relation should not, however, be interpreted as evidence that industrial conflicts are likely to be removed. There will continue to be strong differences in viewpoint, but I am convinced that, through intelligent and mature participation in bargaining, most of these can be resolved.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes advanced in all ten regional cities in the June-July period. The increases ranged from 0.9 per cent in Montreal and Edmonton-Calgary to 0.1 per cent in Saint John.

Food indexes moved up in all but one of the ten cities, a decline of 0.4 per cent being recorded in St. John's, Newfoundland. Increases ranged from 0.5 per cent in Saint John, New Brunswick, to 2.7 per cent in Montreal. Housing indexes also rose in all cities except Saint John, which remained unchanged. Changes in the clothing indexes were mixed with declines in three cities, advances in two cities and no change in five cities. Transportation indexes increased in seven cities and declined in three. Movements in the indexes of health and personal care were mixed with advances in seven cities, declines in two and no change in one. Recreation and reading indexes declined in four cities and advanced in six. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged in all ten cities.

REGIONAL CITIES

St. John's: The all-items index moved up 0.2 per cent, to 129.4 in July from 129.2 in June. Increases were recorded in the housing, transportation, health and personal care and recreation and reading components.

FEWER WORK STOPPAGES

It is significant that so far this year there have been relatively few stoppages of work in industries under federal jurisdiction.

As I write this, on August 25, Canada has benefited from eight months of reasonably good industrial relations. At the moment, the only significant dispute not yet resolved in the federal jurisdiction is in the shipping industry on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway....

Up to mid-July of this year, 53 disputes in federal jurisdiction were carried to finality by the conciliation services of the Department of Labour. Of these, 44, or 83 per cent, were settled with the help of conciliation officers and seven others were settled on the basis of conciliation board proposals. Thus 96 per cent of the disputes brought to the Department were settled without work-stoppage. This is a good record — a very good one. It is evidence that our industrial-relations system does and can work effectively when the will to make it work is there.

In the Department of Labour we are taking a hard look at all our policies and programmes. We have already expanded our activities in support of labour-management joint consultation and we are increasing our efforts on behalf of fair employment practices. Steady progress is being made in the application of minimum labour standards. We will soon be active in the field of industrial safety and accident prevention as the new Canada Labour (Safety) Code goes into effect....

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The food and clothing indexes declined and the tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

Halifax: The all-items index rose 0.5 per cent, to 141.4 in July from 140.7 in June. Increases in the food, housing and recreation and reading components outweighed declines in clothing and transportation. The health and personal care and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Saint John: The all-items index edged up 0.1 per cent, to 144.6 in July from the previous month's level of 144.4. Increases were recorded in the food, health and personal care and recreation and reading components. The housing, clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged, while the transportation index declined 0.2 per cent.

Montreal: An increase of 0.9 per cent brought the all-items index to 149.0 in July from 147.6 in June, reflecting a 2.7 per cent increase in the food component and minor increases in the housing and health and personal care indexes. Transportation and recreation and reading components declined, while clothing and tobacco and alcohol components remained unchanged.

Ottawa: The all-items index rose 0.6 per cent in July, to 147.9 from 147.0, as a result of increases in the food, housing and transportation indexes. Declines were recorded in the health and personal care and recreation and reading components. Clothing and

tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Toronto: The all-items index increased 0.7 per cent, to 151.7 in July from 150.7 in June. An increase of 2.2 per cent in the food component, coupled with increases in the housing and transportation indexes, more than offset declines in the clothing, health and personal care and recreation and reading indexes. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

Winnipeg: The all-items index advanced 0.6 per cent, to 145.8 in July from 145.0 in June. An increase of 3.5 per cent in the health and personal care index resulted primarily from increased costs for prepaid medical care. More moderate advances occurred in the indexes for food, housing, transportation and recreation and reading, while indexes for clothing and tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index for July rose 0.6 per cent to 140.2 from 139.4 in June. Increases of 1.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent were recorded for food and recreation and reading, respectively. Lesser increases were recorded for the housing, transportation, health and personal care and recreation and reading indexes. The clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary: An increase of 0.9 per cent brought the all-items index to 140.7 in July from 139.5 in June. Increases were recorded in all main components except tobacco and alcohol which remained unchanged. Indexes for recreation and reading, food and health and personal care advanced 1.9 per cent, 1.7 and 1.5 respectively. Increases for housing, clothing and transportation were much more moderate.

Vancouver: The all-items index in July moved up 0.4 per cent to 144.1 from 143.5 in June. Among major components, the largest increase occurred in the food index, which rose 0.9 per cent. Lesser increases were recorded for the housing, clothing, transportation and health and personal care indexes. A decrease of 1.2 per cent was recorded for the recreation and reading index, while the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged.

POPULATION BY AGE

The final results of the 1966 census of Canada show that there were 6,591,757 persons, or 32.9 per cent, of the total population under 15 years of age at the time the census was taken. Population in the age groups 15-64 totalled 11,883,575, or 59.4 per cent, and in ages 65 and over, 1,539,548, or 7.7 per cent.

The numerical and percentage increases of children under 15 years of age from the 1961-66 period were 399,835 and 6.5 per cent, indicating a marked decrease compared to 1956-61 when it was 966,712, and 18.5 per cent. From 1961 to 1966, the 15-64-year age group increased by 11.5 per cent and the 65-and-over group by 10.7 per cent.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

As in the 1956 and 1961 censuses, the highest relative percentage of children at the lower age-levels was reported in Newfoundland, where 40.3 per cent of the population was under 15 years at the time of the 1966 census. Canada's most westerly province, British Columbia, showed 30.6 per cent, or the smallest percentage in this age group. Quebec had 60.3 per cent, or the highest percentage of all provinces in the 15-64-year age group; Ontario was next highest at 60.2 per cent, Newfoundland recorded 53.7 per cent, the lowest in this age group and Prince Edward Island, at 54.6 per cent was the next lowest. Prince Edward Island recorded 10.8 per cent, the highest percentage of population in the 65-and-over age group, followed by British Columbia with the next highest at 9.5 per cent, while Newfoundland reported 5.9 per cent, the lowest in this age group. Quebec, at 6.1 per cent was the lowest.
