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CANADIAN HOUSES FOR BRITAIN

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CANADA'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

The following statement was made in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by Dr. Stanley Haidasz, the Canadian Delegate to the United Nations and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, on October 5:

...Since the Fourth Committee last considered the question of Rhodesia, there have been, as the Committee is well aware, a number of important developments in the situation. The attitude of all parties appears to have hardened considerably and the reports of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four have reflected the increasing concern of the international community.

There has also been an encouraging development. This is the degree to which the members of the Commonwealth, representing a wide variety of races and cultures, have been able to speak with one voice. There have been two meetings of Commonwealth heads of government since the Committee last met. At both these meetings, it was made clear that all countries of the Commonwealth believed that Rhodesia should proceed to independence only when sufficiently representative institutions came into existence.

UNILATERAL ACT OPPOSED

Speaking in the House of Commons on July 17, 1964, the Prime Minister of Canada strongly endorsed the conclusions of the Commonwealth meeting in 1964. He made it clear at that time that Canada would not recognize the validity of a unilateral declaration of independence and that he felt that the Rhodesian Government should be made aware of the serious political and economic consequences of such an

illegal measure. Again, in June 1965, the Commonwealth heads of government reaffirmed that they were irrevocably opposed to any unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia and further reaffirmed their insistence on the principle of majority rule.

In this connection...I believe that this Committee should recognize and pay tribute to the patient and unrelenting efforts of the British Government, with whom rests primary responsibility, to achieve a peaceful and satisfactory solution to the problem of Rhodesian independence. Much of this work has necessarily been conducted in private. In addition, however, the British Government has more than once publicly, clearly and solemnly warned the Rhodesian Government of the disastrous consequences of a unilateral act on its part.

In the last resolution which it adopted on Rhodesia, the General Assembly placed a special responsibility on those countries enjoying close relations with the United Kingdom. Certainly, the Commonwealth countries can be so described and, as I have indicated previously, they have given and are giving this difficult problem urgent serious consideration. The Canadian Delegation believes that the broad measure of agreement reached at the last two prime ministers' conferences by countries directly interested was a significant step forward and offered a good foundation for a solution.

The situation has now reached a crucial stage. The Rhodesian Prime Minister is now in London engaged in discussions with Prime Minister Wilson. The Canadian Delegation would urge, therefore, that our statements and our actions here should be guided by the overriding need to provide a constructive influence at this critical time.

CANADIAN HOUSES FOR BRITAIN

The implementation of a joint Canada-Britain housing project at Harlow, England, was announced in London recently by the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada and the Harlow Development Corporation. A formal agreement as to respective responsibilities in the form of a "letter of intent" has been signed by the Canadian Government and accepted by the Harlow Development Corporation in consultation with the British Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Under this agreement, the project is being paid for by the British authorities.

Following a visit to Canada in 1963, sponsored by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, members of a British housing mission issued a report outlining their findings on the practices and techniques used in Canadian house-building. This report included a recommendation that the Canadian and British Governments co-operate in the construction in Britain of a medium-density project of about 200 dwellings, using Canadian methods of timber-frame construction.

CMHC DESIGN

Following consultations between Canadian authorities and government and local authorities in Britain, a site made available by the Harlow Development Corporation was selected. The co-ordination of this project, and others stemming from the recommendations of the 1963 mission, is the responsibility of Department of Trade and Commerce. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as agent for the Canadian Government, is responsible for the supervision of the design and construction of the Harlow project. CMHC will be reimbursed for the services of its architects, "nominated" by the Harlow Development Corporation on the basis of a standard scale of fees established by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST

This project is a follow-up to the three pairs of demonstration houses erected in Britain last year by the Canadian Government - a scheme based on the first recommendation of the 1963 mission. These houses, which were built to demonstrate the techniques of timber-frame construction as well as the speed of erection, the use of new tools and equipment and the standard of finishes obtainable, have evoked widespread interest among the thousands of British builders, architects, engineers and housing authorities who have visited them.

The main object of the medium-density housing project at Harlow is to prove, in terms of cost and value for money, that houses built using Canadian timber-frame construction methods are viable in Britain. The project will also show the architectural and town-planning possibilities of a fairly large estate using this form of construction, to a density of 12 dwellings an acre. The layout designed by CMHC provides for a total of 173 housing units on the 14½-acre site. It is expected that, following acceptance of a contract bid, construction will commence by mid-summer 1966.

STUDY OF CAREER CHOICES

Starting in October, an intensive study will be made in Canada of the career aspirations and plans of about 150,000 students attending 400 representative secondary schools throughout the ten provinces. This research programme, conducted by the Department of Labour in co-operation with the provincial departments of education, is the first study of this kind to be made in Canada on a nation-wide basis. Its aim is to provide greater understanding of the transition in young people's lives as they move from school into the working world.

The study will concentrate mainly on the important influence of the school system on the choice of lifetime careers by young people. A follow-up study will examine how these original career goals compare with actual experience in the working world.

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INTERNATIONAL YOUTH APPEAL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently urged Canadian youth to support the Young World Mobilization Appeal, which is to be launched on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN on October 16. He paid tribute to the many groups of young Canadians across the country who had taken the initiative in strengthening the Appeal, which is intended primarily to draw the attention, enthusiasm and voluntary efforts of young people in developed countries to the problems of poverty, disease and ignorance in the developing countries of the world. The Appeal will last for 21 weeks, and young people throughout the world will be asked to give 21 hours of their time to international development activities such as discussion groups, film showings and seminars, as well as fund raisings, book exchanges and participation in numerous aid projects. The Minister drew particular attention to the fact that some young people had planned for Thanksgiving weekend on Parliament Hill as an example of their effort and concern.

Mr. Martin described private and voluntary efforts by those Canadians represented by the Young World Mobilization Appeal as a most significant supplement to government programmes of assistance to developing countries. In this connection he noted that Canada's programme of assistance to developing countries had increased rapidly in the previous few years, and that the total Canadian aid effort, including bilateral assistance, multilateral grants and export credits, had amounted to a total of \$226 million in 1964-65. Over half of this had been in the form of grants and interest-free loans covering a wide range of activities, such as technical, pre-investment and capital aid.

Increasing emphasis, Mr. Martin said, had been placed on the development of human resources, with the result that, last year, a record number of overseas trainees had been brought to Canada and the largest number yet of Canadian teachers and experts had been sent abroad.

LARGE-SCALE STUDENT AID PROGRAMME

According to a recent announcement by the Prime Minister, the Government will establish a programme of scholarships and bursaries for university students during the next academic year. Its aim is to ensure that every young Canadian of demonstrated scholastic ability is encouraged to attend university, no matter what his financial status.

Preparations are being made to provide \$40 million, at \$10 million a year, for four years, to help pay the educational expenses of young men and women entering university in the autumn of 1966. From 1967 on, the scholarship programme will be increased in proportion to the growth in population.

The four-year legislative programme, which began in 1963, included three measures designed for this purpose: the payment of youth allowances to enable students to stay in school to the age of 18; the provision of guaranteed interest-free loans to university students; and the establishment of the scholarship programme just announced. The first two measures came into effect last year.

The scholarships will have a maximum value of \$1,000 a year for each four years of study and,

while scholars will be chosen on merit, the value of the awards will be reduced for those whose parents can afford to pay part of their educational costs. Since the help of the provinces and universities will be sought in deciding how need is to be judged, it will be possible to co-ordinate the new scholarships with other provisions for student aid.

ELASTIC INCREASES

To keep pace with the rapid growth in the population of college age, the scholarship money will be augmented at the same rate as the 18-24 age group. This means, at present, an increase of about 4 per cent a year. For students entering university in 1967, therefore, the scholarships will have an annual value of about \$10,400,000 and a total, over four years, of \$41,600,000.

Scholarship money will be distributed in each province in proportion to the 18-to-24 population. Provinces and universities will decide how applications are to be judged.

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INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that there was an enlarged current-account deficit between Canada and other countries in both the first and second quarters of 1965, as small import balances from commodity trade appeared in contrast to the consistent export balances of the previous year. Merchandise imports rose substantially in each quarter, while exports were only appreciably higher than those for last year in the first quarter, though maintained at a high total in the second quarter by rises in exports of industrial materials to the United States, which generally offset drops in wheat and flour shipments to Communist countries. The deficit from non-merchandise transactions was again higher than last year in the second quarter and in the first half year.

RISE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This widening in the current-account imbalance accompanied rising levels of economic activity in Canada and the United States in the half year, and the volume of trade between the two countries was at record levels. A new factor, affecting some transactions between Canada and the United States, was the series of measures announced by the United States Government in the first quarter and subsequently, which were designed to reduce imbalance in the United States balance of payments.

Despite disturbing influences in financial markets, capital transactions in the first and second quarters of 1965 displayed, on the whole, more similarity than dissimilarity. The net inflow in all long-term forms declined and direct investment flows regained a relatively larger role after four quarters in which they were overshadowed by net inflows of portfolio capital. Inflows in short-term forms rose, and official monetary movements in the second quarter were

virtually in balance. There was a marked regional divergence in movements in short-term forms, with large outflows in each quarter to the United States and larger inflows from overseas countries. In 1964, these movements had been in the opposite direction.

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COLOUR TELEVISION IN 1967

The Secretary of State, Mr. Maurice Lamontagne, and the Minister of Transport, Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, recently made the following joint announcement:

On June 15, 1965, the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons the willingness of the Government to permit, under the Radio Act, immediate application by television-station broadcasters for colour transmissions in Canada to commence not earlier than January 1, 1967. Following this, representations were received from the broadcasting industry at large, indicating the desirability of a prior period for test and "shake-down" operation.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

It has been decided, therefore, to institute the following three-phase implementation programme for those stations prepared to become active, and so authorized:

- (1) A test, adjustment and training period beginning July 1, 1966, for test transmissions during the night-time period between the end of programming and 9:00 a.m. or the commencement of scheduled broadcasting, whichever occurs earlier.
- (2) A "shake-down" period beginning October 1, 1966, for regular colour transmissions. In this period minor equipment adjustments and faults would be cleared up and operating skills polished.

(3) By January 1, 1967, all colour transmissions would be expected to fully meet technical requirements.

It is believed that this programme will ensure quality colour television for Canada from January 1, 1967.

Before dealing with an application for colour transmission under the Radio Act, the Minister of Transport proposes to refer each application to the Board of Broadcast Governors; the Board may make such recommendation to the Minister as it deems fit.

NO CHANGE IN OTHER RESPECTS

Mr. Lamontagne, the Minister responsible for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, stressed that in all other respects Government policy on colour television announced in the House of Commons on June 15, 1965, had not changed. Initial colour-television broadcasting by the CBC would begin at the CBC facilities being constructed at the Expo '67 site in Montreal. Further extension of CBC colour-television facilities and production-centres would be decided by the Government at a later date in the light of the recommendations recently made to the Government by the Fowler Committee on Broadcasting.

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CONSUMER PRICES

A recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics report shows that consumer price indexes for ten Canadian regional cities exhibited mixed movements between July and August this year, as August indexes were higher in five cities, lower in four, and unchanged in one. Movements ranged from an increase of 0.8 per cent in St. John's to a decrease of 0.4 per cent in Toronto.

St. John's: The all-items index rose 0.8 per cent, to 124.5 from 123.5. The increase resulted mainly from a 2.1 per cent increase in the food index.

Halifax: The all-items index edged up 0.1 per cent, to 135.5 from 135.4. An increase in the food component outweighed lower indexes for clothing and transportation.

Saint John: The all-items index declined 0.1 per cent to 137.8 from 138.0. Decreases in the food and health and personal-care components outweighed increases in the transportation and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes.

Montreal: A decrease of 0.2 per cent in the all-items index to 138.7 from 139.0 reflected lower prices in the food, clothing, and health and personal-care components.

Ottawa: A decrease of 0.1 per cent in the all-items index to 139.2 from 139.3 resulted from a downward movement in the food component.

Toronto: The all-items index declined 0.4 per cent to 140.5 from 141.1. Increases in the housing, transportation, and health and personal-care components failed to offset a decrease in the food component.

Winnipeg: The all-items index remained at the July level of 135.4 with no change in six of the seven group indexes. The housing index rose fractionally.

Saskatoon-Regina: Upward movements in the food and health and personal-care components moved the all-items index 0.2 per cent to 132.6 from 132.3.

Edmonton-Calgary: Increases in five of the seven main components groups moved the all-items index up 0.2 per cent to 130.9 from 130.6.

Vancouver: The all-items index advanced 0.1 per cent, to 135.5 from 135.3, as a result of higher indexes for food, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading.

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UNESCO GRANT FOR PEACE RESEARCH

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has announced a grant of \$6,000 to the Canadian Peace Research Institute, to help finance the Institute's *Peace Research Abstracts*.

Work on the *Abstracts* was begun by Canada. Brief summaries of research on peace and war are prepared, catalogued and published so that specialists may be made aware quickly of work done and conclusions reached elsewhere. This technique has proved its worth in the natural sciences and its application to peace research is showing encouraging results.

To date, 23,000 *Abstracts* have been prepared by volunteers in 12 countries. The master collection is held by the CPRI in Clarkson, Ontario, from which regularly published compilations are sent to all parts of the world.

Early publication of the *Abstracts* is of great importance and the UNESCO grant will make it possible for the Institute to continue and expand the publication programme.

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SEAWAY WESTERN H.Q. OPENED

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill recently officiated at the opening ceremonies for the new Western Region headquarters of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The two-storey building, situated on land overlooking the approaches to the flight locks of the Welland Canal, replaces the old canal-administration headquarters in St. Catharines, which has been in use for more than 125 years.

In commemoration of the occasion, Mr. Pickersgill presented a microfilm roll of the earliest Welland Canal records to Brock University. The records, covering a period from 1823 to 1849 and relating to the construction and operation of the first Lake Ontario-Lake Erie canal, were originally stored in the former canal headquarters. The microfilm was accepted by Dr. J.A. Gibson, president of Brock University.

The new headquarters will house administration and engineering offices for the Western Region and for the canal-modernization project group. Adjacent buildings provide accommodation for testing laboratories and stores. More than 100 Seaway employees will work on the new site.

The facilities, started in August 1964, were completed at a cost of about \$675,000.