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A STRONG AND HEALTHY FEDERATION

Addressing the opening session of the current federal-provincial conference at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island on September 1, Prime Minister Pearson told the assembled premiers: "I think today of the words of the 60th Chapter of Isaiah: 'A little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation. The Lord will hasten it in his time.' The Lord has hastened it in our time." Expressing gratitude to the Premier of P.E.I. "for the delightful and uniquely 'Island' welcome we have received", Mr. Pearson went on to observe that, while the delegates from the old Province of Canada "were not met by any such welcome when they first arrived here for the Conference 100 years ago", history recorded "that, when they left Charlottetown.... they were happy in the warmth of a new fraternity and the hope of a new nation". "That hope has been realized, and the fraternity is also with us today", the speaker declared, and continued his address as follows:

It is, of course, most fitting that a federal-provincial meeting should have been convened here to commemorate the centennial of the Charlottetown Conference. This was the point of time and place at which the grand but distant vision of Canadian Confederation emerged as a desirable and attainable goal.

The Charlottetown Conference was also the first of the inter-governmental meetings of which today's is a direct descendant - meetings which have, in effect, become a permanent part of our national governmental structure, through which, by co-operation, we can keep our federal system effective and acceptable.

Today, 100 years on, there are constitutional and racial and regional tensions in Canada. At times they seem to endanger our very survival as a nation, for strains of the present always create doubts about the future, in a nation no less than in an individual. This doubt is seized by the cynics and the faint-hearted to belittle the Canadian experiment and diminish its achievements. To counteract such defeatism we should spend more time rejoicing in our achievements, less in moaning about our difficulties.

Social unrest, economic pressures, federal-provincial differences, difficulties of the kind that are felt today - these have tested every Canadian generation, and no generation has failed to meet the test. Nor will we fail - we who enjoy riches and resources beyond the wildest dreams of those men who met here in 1864 - if we face up to our problems in the spirit and with the resolve of our forefathers.

The Fathers of Confederation combined a remarkably clear and sure sense of purpose and direction with a single minded dedication and determination to reach a goal. Within three years they converted their dream into the reality of a federal state, now grown beyond their imaginings.

If it is to continue to grow - as it will - we must acknowledge the realities of the strains imposed by our times on the national structure bequeathed to us; we must acknowledge them without being daunted by them. We must define them - and remove them.

For that purpose, we must have a sense of political realism, a passion for justice and a gift for compromise. We must also recognize that the basic

(Over)

partnership of our two founding peoples and the enriching diversity of our national pattern remain our greatest source of strength and progress....

We cannot, by our wish or our command, restore to our problems the simple shapes, the neat, black and white alternatives, of simpler times. To solve them, we must recapture the faith of our predecessors and restore their purpose in our national life. We must reaffirm those principles on which they agreed, and which are still valid, but be willing to modify procedures unsuited to our own times.

First among our national goals, prerequisite to all others, economic, social or cultural, is national unity. This does not mean, and cannot mean, uniformity. It *does* mean Canadian identity, with the symbols and, even more, the spirit and the pride, to foster such identity.

It does not mean subordination in any way of provincial rights, or the alienation of provincial authority. It does mean a government at the centre strong enough to serve Canada as a whole.

Let us here agree, and let our accord be broadcast for all men to know, that this nation, conceived in the hearts and minds of those who met in this place a century ago, nurtured through 26 Parliaments and into its fifth generation to embrace half a continent and ten provinces - that, today, this nation has no intention of falling apart and every intention of moving forward to greater things.

Let us agree that, whatever may be the difficulties facing our federal on, whatever our differences, we are resolved to keep our union strong, our federation healthy and our nation one before the world - that we accept our responsibility to the past but, even more important, we shall discharge our obligations to the future.

Gathered here in Confederation Chamber on this, the first day of September 1964, let us declare our vow to do our part to lift our country beyond the jeopardy of forces or factions which would divide it, to strengthen and safeguard its federal system, and to regard our highest purpose to be our trusteeship over the concept of a Canada fortunate in the duality of its origin and the diversity of its development but a Canada greater than the sum of its parts....

FOREST-FIRE FIGURES

Fire destruction in Canada's forests to the end of July greatly exceeded the losses recorded for the corresponding period last year, according to statistics released by the federal Department of Forestry.

Forest areas burned were estimated at 1,586,000 acres at the end of July as a result of 5,526 fires. At the same date last year, 368,000 acres of forest land had been damaged in 5,197 fires.

The Department issued the following figures for the current season:

June - estimated areas burned, 266,000 acres in 1,295 fires, including 32,000 acres in 49 fires in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

July - 1,182,000 acres in 1,792 fires. Of these fires, 90 occurred in the Yukon and Northwest Territories on a total area of 344,000 acres.

STEEL RAILS TO MEXICO

A \$3-million export sale of Canadian steel rails to Mexico has been announced by Mr. Charles M. Drury, the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour. This sale, which is being financed by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, brings the total ECIC-financed sales of steel rails and track accessories to Mexico since 1960 to \$57 million.

By the agreement recently signed, ECIC will provide financing under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act to cover the sale, which embraces 22,000 tons of steel rails and track accessories by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited (DOSCO), of Sydney, Nova Scotia. The buyer is Ferrocarril del Pacifico, Guadalajara, a Mexican Government railway.

MINISTERIAL COMMENT

Mr. Drury expressed his gratification with this demonstration of a continuing market for Canadian exports of heavy-capital equipment to Mexico. Mr. MacEachen said that his department welcomed the order, which would have favourable repercussions on the economy of the Maritimes, where DOSCO is a large employer. He said the order would result in the equivalent of jobs for 200 men for a year in the Maritimes alone.

It is estimated that the sale will provide 400,000 man-hours of work in DOSCO's Sydney plant in the Wabana ore mines, and in Cape Breton coal mines. Sub-suppliers in other parts of Canada will also benefit from the sale.

The conclusion of this contract brings the total amount of the contracts signed under ECIC's long term financing programme to \$194 million.

WATER RESOURCES MEETING

A meeting of senior officials and scientists from provinces, universities, the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers and federal departments concerned with water resources was held in Ottawa August 31 - September 1 to explore and plan Canada's participation in a world-wide study of man's most valuable resource.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who stressed the importance of this study of water problems.

Delegates were members of the Canadian National Committee for the International Hydrologic Decade, 1965-1975, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The gathering considered a number of matters involving Canadian participation in the international scientific study. Discussion centered on various types of project to be undertaken by the participating agencies from the federal and provincial governments and universities, as well as the establishment of an organization to co-ordinate activities in the national and international programmes.

TYRONE GUTHRIE AWARD, 1964

Grants, financed by the Tyrone Guthrie Award Fund and totalling \$6,000, were announced recently for five members of the Stratford Festival Company and its staff.

Janet Harper, designer's assistant, and Lawrence Schafer of the properties department were awarded \$1,500 each. Three members of the acting company were also chosen: Len Cariou received \$2,000, John C. Juliani \$600 and Heath Lamberts \$400. The five recipients were chosen by the Tyrone Guthrie Award Committee from among 21 applicants. Two of the committee - Michael Langham, artistic director, and Tom Patterson, founder and planning consultant of the Festival - are permanent members. The four non-permanent members are Jack Hutt, production stage manager, and three senior members of the acting company - William Needles, Mervyn Blake and Max Helmann.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The awards, to be used for theatre study, are the result of the annual Guthrie Award benefit performance - this year, a matinee of Wycherley's *The Country Wife*. The Fund was established by the 1954 company as a token of appreciation for the leadership of Sir Tyrone Guthrie, first artistic director of the Stratford Festival. Since that time, approximately \$50,000 has been disbursed to actors and other theatrical personnel.

In addition to the five awards, money has been set aside to provide training in voice, movement and fencing for members of the company and to build up the theatre's library.

Len Cariou, of Winnipeg, who plays Cleonte in Molière's *The Bourgeois Gentleman*, is now in his third season with the Festival and, as a member of the Stratford Company, played Dumain in *Love's Labour's Lost* at Chichester, England, in April. He alternates his seasons at Stratford with leading roles at the Manitoba Theatre Centre. John C. Juliani and Heath Lamberts, both graduates of the National Theatre School in Montreal, joined the Festival Company for the spring Chichester tour. They have continued with the company, taking roles in all four productions this season. Mr. Juliani, of Montreal, received his B.A. degree from Loyola University and studied law before turning to the stage. Mr. Lamberts has appeared in his native Toronto, at the Manitoba Theatre Centre and the Vancouver Festival, and on CBC-TV. This season at Stratford he plays Harcourt in *The Country Wife* and the Music Student in *The Bourgeois Gentleman*. All three plan to use their awards to further their theatrical studies.

Janet Harper joined the Festival Staff as designer's assistant in 1963. Originally a set designer from England, Miss Harper is planning to further her study of costume design and history. Since her arrival in Canada she has worked for the Canadian National Ballet, Canadian Players and designed for the Red Barn in Toronto. Lawrence Schafer, of Kitchener, Ontario, has been a member of the Festival's properties department for five years. A graduate of the

University of Toronto, Mr. Schafer has designed several productions for Hart House Theatre, Toronto, the Shaw Festival, Niagara Falls, and the Opera School in Toronto, among others. He will use the award to finance a work and study tour of Germany and England.

WORLD'S LARGEST POWER-HOUSE

British Columbia Hydro has asked for bids on the first phase of construction of the world's largest underground power house, the 2,300,000-kilowatt plant at the site of the Portage Mountain Dam on the Peace River.

The power-house is to be located deep in bedrock under the left flank of Portage Mountain Dam and will have a capacity of 2,300,000 kilowatts.

The Peace River project is scheduled to begin generating its first power in 1968. A contract has been awarded for work to begin this month and be completed by June 1, 1965.

The project requires evacuation of 90,000 cubic yards of rock to form 3,000 feet of access tunnels leading deep into the left bank of the Peace River Canyon.

VAST TUNNELS

One tunnel, 1,400 feet long, 25 feet high, and 32 feet wide, will be the permanent power-house access tunnel. Another, 1,600 feet long and of roughly the same dimensions, will lead from the main access tunnel round some two-thirds of the power-house perimeter. From this tunnel, miners working under the main power-house contract will begin excavating penstock tunnels next spring.

Main excavation of the power-house cavern will also begin next spring from exploration tunnels already existing in the bedrock. The power-house cavern will be 1,000 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 120 feet high.

CBC PROGRAMME FOR NORTHERN INDIANS

"Indian Club", a weekly programme designed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the Indians of Northern Canada, went on the air for the first time last February. Its host is Raymond Gabriel, an Iroquois from the Oka Reserve in Quebec. Indian correspondents are Percy Laubman of Churchill, Manitoba, Wally Firth of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Russel Look of Inuvik, NWT, and Sweeney Scurvy of Whitehorse in the Yukon. The producer is John Barbarash of the CBC's Northern Service.

The programme includes news and interviews, and features special topics such as fur and fish prices, trapping and hunting conditions, handicrafts, co-operative developments, winter works, job opportunities and educational assistance. Indian stories and legends are retold, and traditional Indian music is played.

CANADIANS TRAIN IN GERMANY

The fighting element of the Canadian Army in NATO - some 5000 men and 1200 vehicles strong - moved out of their permanent sites on August 29 for the 216-mile road trek to the Soltau-Lunenbergl training area in the North German plain 35 miles south of Hamburg. There they are spending three weeks in a series of unit and brigade exercises, as preparation for their operational role. All major units, as well as service units, are conducting manoeuvres designed to perfect battle skills and to teach new wrinkles in fighting procedures that are constantly being developed.

TRAINING SCHEDULE

Training in battle groups goes on until September 10, with all arms co-operating in tight formations designed for nuclear-warfare conditions. From September 11 to 18, there will be two brigade exercises to test the formation as a whole. Service units will be exercised throughout the concentration in the carrying out of their normal battlefield roles. In short, if the food doesn't get forward the troops don't eat.

Among the major units involved are the Fort Garry Horse, the brigade's armoured element; the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment; the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; and the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

NATIONAL AMATEUR SPORT AWARDS

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Miss Judy LaMarsh, recently announced 12 grants totalling \$150,934.50 to national sports organizations under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme.

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has received \$38,870 to assist in meeting the costs of sending a team to represent Canada in the world hockey championships in Finland in March 1965.

The Canadian Amateur Ski Association received \$33,940 to assist in the holding of Alpine cross-country and jumping schools and clinics, and in sending a team to the 1965 United States ski championships.

A grant of \$2,000 was made to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to assist in the holding of age-class track and field class championships this year.

The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association received \$9,090 to conduct its Canadian Senior A men's and women's championships; the Canadian Soccer Football Association received \$13,380 for coaching clinics and for a national championship; and \$15,400 went to the Canadian Volleyball Association for the holding of coaching clinics.

The Canadian Olympic Association received \$8,500 to finance the costs of a National Sports Medicine Committee, and the Canadian Amateur Bobsleigh Association received \$5,000 to help the Olympic gold-medal team take part in the 1965 World Championships.

Other organizations receiving grants included the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen (for the 1964 National Schoolboy Rowing Championships), the Canadian Yachting Association, the Canadian Badminton Association, and the Canadian Ski Patrol System.

BUILDING PERMITS

In June, Canadian municipalities issued permits for construction estimated at \$268,971,000, an increase of 7.3 per cent from the June 1963 total of \$250,624,000. The value of residential construction rose 6.5 per cent in the month, to \$138,151,000 from \$129,754,000 a year earlier, and that of non-residential construction rose 8.2 per cent, to \$130,820,000 from \$120,870,000.

Building permits issued in the January-June period advanced 4.1 per cent, to \$1,323,526,000 from \$1,271,276,000 in the first half of 1963. The value of residential construction climbed 2.1 per cent in the six-month period, to \$671,464,000 from \$657,865,000 a year ago, and the value of non-residential construction rose 6.3 per cent, to \$652,062,000 from \$613,411,000.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

The value of building permits issued in June was higher than that of a year earlier in seven provinces and lower in three. The month's totals (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$2,020 (\$1,946 in June 1963); Prince Edward Island, \$391 (\$767); Nova Scotia, \$4,343 (\$6,760); New Brunswick, \$6,757 (\$4,158); Quebec, \$57,397 (\$54,014); Ontario, \$124,200 (\$109,802); Manitoba, \$8,790 (\$8,705); Saskatchewan, \$17,335 (\$9,227); Alberta, \$17,393 (\$26,520); and British Columbia, \$30,345 (\$28,675).

NORTHERN TOUR FOR DIPLOMATS

Accompanied by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, a group of ambassadors and Canadian businessmen recently spent nine days touring the high Arctic islands, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. The group left Ottawa on August 22 and returned August 31.

The purpose of this trip was to enable some senior envoys to Canada to see the northern regions, and also to give a representative group of Canadian businessmen, including management, labour and members of the national press, some understanding of the possibilities and problems of northern development. As intensive a study as possible was made by the group as it moved from community to community. It is hoped that out of this trip will come a better understanding by all concerned of the economic and social needs of the North. "I also hope", said Mr. Laing, "that the members of the group... will bring to Canadians living in Southern Canada the benefit of their impressions and an enthusiasm for the challenge of northern development."

Settlements visited during the tour included Winisk, Churchill, Hall Beach, Resolute, Cambridge Bay, Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, Inuvik, Whitehorse, Dawson City, Yellowknife, Hay River and Thompson (Manitoba).

NEW COMMUNICATIONS VENTURE

Air Canada will participate in one of the most complex communications ventures in history from October 10 to 24 - bringing the Olympic Games in Tokyo into the homes of millions of European television viewers in 19 nations. The airline will provide a 3,750-mile aerial link between Montreal and Hamburg, Germany, each day, rushing TV video tape, relayed via the satellite Syncom 111 from Tokyo to Point Mugu, California, and by micro-wave from California via Buffalo to Montreal and on to the European city.

A mobile unit of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at Montreal International Airport will process the transmission onto video tape within 15 minutes of the completion of the hour-long programme and rush the tape to a waiting Air Canada DC-8 jet, which will then speed it to Hamburg.

SPLIT-SECOND TIMING

The key to successful operation will be split-second timing. Tokyo will transmit across more than 6,000 miles of ocean via Syncom 111 between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. each day, Tokyo time. The CBC mobile unit will receive the transmission via 2,500 miles of micro-wave system between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time. By 9 a.m., the giant chartered jet will be airborne, arriving in Hamburg after seven flying hours, or 12 hours on the clock owing to time change, at approximately 9 p.m.

Ten minutes later the video tape will be in the Hamburg broadcasting station, ready for transmission through the services of 23 members of the European Broadcasting Union in 19 nations.

Because of the difference in time zones, European television viewers will have a grandstand seat at the Olympic games on the same day and at approximately the same time that the programme was first transmitted, though 24 hours will have elapsed in Tokyo. But the schedule of split-second timing doesn't end there. Coincident with the broadcast in Europe, a voice transmission in 10 languages will be beamed round the world in the direction opposite to that the pictures travelled, to be mated with the video tape in Hamburg.

MIGRATORY BIRD RULES 1964

Canada's duck and goose populations remain at about the 1963 levels, and waterfowl hunters will find bag and possession limits little changed in the 1964 Migratory Bird Regulations, details of which were released recently by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Waterfowl production in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces changes little from year to year owing to the stable water situation. Drought conditions were prevalent on the Prairies early this summer and, when rain finally did come, it was too late to affect materially brood production on the nesting grounds.

The two-year closed season on canvasback and redhead ducks has improved the population levels to some extent, and a limited harvest will be allowed this year. Two of these birds may now be included in the daily bag limit and two in the possession limit. This applies to the three Prairie Provinces, Ontario, and Quebec.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan hunters will be able to shoot sandhill cranes for the first time this year. Because an immature whooping crane resembles an adult sandhill, the Canadian Wildlife Service will make daily aerial patrols and, should a whooper be sighted in the sandhill crane hunting areas, the remainder of the open season will be cancelled to protect the rarer birds.

REGULATION CHANGES

The following changes in the regulations apply across Canada:

- 1) It is now mandatory that hunting be discontinued after the daily bag limit has been reached.
- 2) A hunter may not possess or transport a migratory bird unless one wing with its plumage remains attached to the bird. The wing and plumage may be removed if the bird is prepared for immediate cooking, or after the bird has been taken to the hunter's residence or to a commercial freezer locker. Migratory birds may not be exported from any province unless one wing with its plumage remains attached.
- 3) Hunters may not use recorded bird calls or sounds, or mechanically or electrically operated calling devices.
- 4) A hunter who cripples or wounds a migratory game bird must now make all reasonable efforts to retrieve the bird and, if a wounded bird is recovered, the hunter must kill it immediately.
- 5) Special permits may now be obtained by managers of civilian airports or the commanding officers of military airports to take migratory birds that are endangering the safe operation of aircraft.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES MEETING

Problems affecting Canada's Atlantic fisheries were discussed last week in Ottawa at the sixth annual meeting of the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, which is made up of deputy ministers with responsibility for fisheries in the Federal Government and the governments of the five provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec) that have coasts on the Atlantic Ocean.

The subjects under review at the meeting included: Canada's participation in international conservation programmes for the Northwest Atlantic; territorial waters and Canada's exclusive fishing zone; fisheries training and marine works in the Atlantic Provinces; financial assistance and inspection programmes, and marketing organization. Progress reports on the proposed Canadian Atlantic Fishing Trawler Conference and on programmes for industrial development were submitted, as well as reports from the Committee's special sections dealing with salmon and trout and with oysters.