



CANADA

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## THE CANADIAN TAPESTRY

*The following excerpts are from a recent address by Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to the sixteenth Delegate Assembly of the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession in Vancouver:*

...I have two educational systems for which I am responsible. One is in the Northern Territories where both native Eskimos and the children of the administrators and settlers attend. There are just over 7,000 children in school in the Northwest Territories, of whom 3,000 are Eskimos, 3,000 Indians and about 1,200 others.

### EDUCATION OF INDIANS

As Superintendent-General for Indian Affairs, I have responsibility for the education of 64,000 Indian children, including the 3,000 I just mentioned. Almost 33,000 of these young Indian boys and girls are attending provincial schools at total federal expense. We believe they need the same learning experiences as other Canadian boys and girls. We believe they will benefit from sharing a mutual schooling. We believe this is part of equality of opportunity.

In adopting this policy we are aware of the unhappy fact that these children require something more than their non-Indian counterparts. We are pressing onward with a pre-school training programme, which now accommodates just over half the five-year-olds and will, by 1969, provide some pre-school learning for all Indian children.

This will take care of a part of the cultural deprivation and will assist in overcoming a language-barrier. Many Indian children learn an Indian language in their homes and come from homes where their parents suffer from a limited education. They must be tended in winter. So the trappers set out with the early snow-fall and travel the length of the trap-line and back. They traditionally take their family with them. We cannot operate a school for one family that moves 300 miles during the school-year. The children cannot learn effectively from correspondence lessons, because many of the parents are not able to assist them in their school-work. There is often no base at which the trapper is willing to leave his family.

### PROBLEM OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

We have had for many years residential schools, to which the children came in the autumn, returning to their family in early summer. These schools used to be both boarding and learning institutions. In recent years, we have begun to convert them into hostels, with the children attending nearby provincial schools. Soon they will all be run this way.

But the child, of necessity, is separated from his parents at a tender age. He loses the close ties of family. He becomes an adult without the deep and lasting bonds which only the intimacies of family life can forge.

There is no resolution of this problem. We are often told of the damage these residential schools



have done. We are often told to abolish them. We have never yet been told what to put in their place. We are also often told by Indian people that the happiest days of their life were spent at the residential school, and many of the Indian people who have been most successful in forging ahead in the Canadian community are graduates from one or another of these schools.

#### LOSS OF CULTURAL IDENTITY

Perhaps the greatest problem we face with our educational system is that of the loss of cultural identity of the Indian people. Past practices have often seemed to trample upon the Indian's sense of the value of his "Indian-ness". He has come to feel that he is a man whose people have no past. Now this is wrong. It is not only wrong, it is extremely damaging.

A man must have a sense of belonging to a worthwhile continuum. He must feel the roots of the past and have a sense of posterity. He must have both these things. The most damaging thing the Europeanization of North America has done is to ignore this basic requirement of its aboriginal people. We must repair this defect. We must awaken a sense of the value of the Indian way of life, its appropriateness for its time and circumstances and of the value of its art forms and skill.

With over half the Indian children attending provincial schools, we shall have to work through the general school curriculum, as well as within the Indian community. I have asked my staff to investigate the suggestion that a set of classroom aids be prepared for general use in classrooms throughout Canada, where the provincial departments of education are willing to make use of them, which would illuminate the values of the Indian background. I imagine that such kits would include pictures for the students and visual aids for the teacher and might even extend to films and such. I believe these kits would have to comprise a total package and I don't believe the answer is simply to make a couple of short movies and tell ourselves we have done the job.

This is another area where the advice of you people may be very useful. Many of you work in areas where old cultures are being pressed by new ways. How do you preserve the values of the old ways, without appearing to resist the inevitable coming in of newer modes?

Canada is an immense country made up of many elements. Each of the provinces has problems to solve; each seeks its own solutions and joins with others to find ways around the inevitable problems of stubborn geography, regional differences and local conflicts.

Canada is an amalgam of many different peoples. It is like a tapestry of intricate design and many colours. The various threads represent the ethnic and racial patterns which vary so widely from part to part. Underlying this highly-coloured overlay are the two major colours representing founding peoples; the British and the French. Each speaks its own language. Each has its own folklore, its own special attitudes to life and society. They do not always agree and there is no reason why they should.

#### ROLE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

It is the role of the Federal Government to provide the leadership to maintain the fabric of the tapestry un torn. This leadership has been given over the years by a succession of governments. Our first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, had as his principal policy the object of maintaining the essential communication between the two basic elements, the English- and the French-speaking peoples. For the most part he was singularly successful in this. He recognized, as have most of his successors, that besides the problem of keeping the country whole, all else faded into relative insignificance.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Canadian Prime Minister of the 1890s and the early years of this century, followed the same policy. Recognizing that if Canada means anything at all, it means that a multiracial, bi-language country can persist and prosper, he pursued his goal to the end of his years.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, the great leader of the wartime years, followed the same course. Our present Prime Minister recognizes the necessity which must override all other considerations - that Canada is one country, one united Confederation with two basic elements of English- and French-speaking, with two official languages, English and French, with equal partnership between these two founding peoples and with all other racial groups fully and completely equal with all other Canadians.

The essential respect for each other's natural pride in the collective past and in separate cultures and traditions is part of Canada's heritage. As the Minister responsible for the administration of both Indian affairs and government services to the Eskimo people, I am deeply conscious of the necessity of preserving the elements of their native culture which are essential for the self-pride, without which no man is whole.

#### RECORDING ESKIMO CULTURE

To maintain that self-pride, we are recording the Eskimo culture, devising an Eskimo alphabet so that Eskimo legends can be recorded in their original form, and doing many other things to preserve the Eskimo's sense of the past. We are encouraging the development of the Eskimo people's natural artistic urges and talents so that their self-expression may give rise to further development of their culture.

We are seeking ways to do more than we have so far been able to do for the Indian people in Canada. There are over 200 Indian dialects spoken and this presents problems. In some parts of Canada the old ways were almost gone before the necessary steps were taken to stop the decay of Indian culture and start the rebuilding of it.

There are only a few Eskimos and 225,000 Indians. The job of preserving and rebuilding the cultural identity of such groups is considerable. It has been undertaken as a policy because we believe that no people can take its proper place in the world without a strong sense of pride in its roots....

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## CANADA-INDIA ALUMINUM DEAL

Canada is to finance the purchase of Canadian equipment and services for the expansion of aluminum production in India, Trade and Commerce Minister Robert Winters said recently, on signing an agreement providing for the Export Credits Insurance Corporation (ECIC) to make the loan to the Indian Aluminum Company Limited (INDAL), Calcutta. The loan, worth \$5.5 million, will be made out of the special credits allocated to India as Canada's contribution to the World Bank Consortium to aid Indian development.

Canadian materials and services will be purchased to construct an alumina plant, a smelter and allied bauxite facilities, which will be located on the west coast of India, near Belgaum, Mysore. The Canadian goods and services will be procured by the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited (ALCAN), Montreal.

Canadian loans made to India in 1963 and 1964 assisted INDAL to increase its metal-producing capacity to a current output of over 42,000 short tons a year. The present expansion of facilities, which has high priority in India's current Five-Year Plan, is expected to increase the annual output by 33,000 short tons by the end of 1970.

Additional foreign exchange needed for the project will be supplied by ALCAN, which will increase its existing investment in INDAL by (Can) \$6 million, and by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which authorized (U.S.) \$2 million to INDAL earlier this year.

Repayment of the Canadian loan will be made in 21 consecutive semi-annual instalments beginning in March 1972, at an interest rate of 6 per cent a year.

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## TWO TOP APPOINTMENTS MADE

The Prime Minister has announced that the Governor General has approved his recommendation that the Honourable John Robert Cartwright be appointed Chief Justice of Canada, effective September 1. Mr. Justice Cartwright succeeds the Honourable Robert Taschereau, who has resigned because of ill health.

The Prime Minister expressed to Mr. Taschereau the Government's regret over his resignation and their deep gratitude for his distinguished service.

## ECONOMIC COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

Mr. Pearson has also announced the appointment of Mr. Arthur J.R. Smith as Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, to take effect on September 1.

Mr. Smith, one of the two directors of the Council since October 1963, will succeed Mr. John J. Deutsch who will be returning to Queen's University, having been on leave of absence from the University since his appointment as Chairman of the Economic Council since September 1963.

The Prime Minister expressed regret that Mr. Deutsch is leaving public life but observed that he would continue to serve Canada in the sphere of higher education.

## KENNEDY ROUND STUDIES

Mr. Robert Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced a programme of regional seminars, organized by the Federal Government and provincial government trade departments, to study the effect of the Kennedy Round on the Canadian economy.

### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Kennedy Round trade opportunities will be the subject of the seminars, which will be held this autumn in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

"The Kennedy Round is the most important trading pact in Canada's history," Mr. Winters said. He emphasized that the outcome of the negotiations would represent only what the business community of Canada made of it, but declared there was "great potential".

"With these regional seminars," he continued, "we hope to ensure that Canada's business community is in a position to make the most of the dramatic new opportunities these historic trade agreements open up for competitive, dynamic Canadian industry."

Mr. Winters will address the seminars, and representatives from the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Finance, the Department of Industry, and provincial trade departments will participate in panel discussions and question-and-answer sessions. Canadian business and trade associations will also take part.

The meetings will explore with Canadian businessmen the areas in which the Kennedy Round has presented Canadian industry with the greatest prospects, and will outline proposed Government initiatives and programmes designed to assist Canadian industry to make the most of the Kennedy Round.

Mr. Winters has invited businessmen to write to his Department in advance, submitting questions they would like to have answered during the seminar in their region.

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## TORONTO CENTENNIAL STAMP

A 5-cent commemorative stamp to mark the centennial of Toronto as the capital of Ontario will be released on September 28.

The new stamp, which is large and horizontal in shape, shows in the lower right corner, an antique lamp-post and three-quarter figures of a man and a woman in period clothing looking toward the Toronto sky-line. A view of the city, as seen from the province's Legislative Assembly buildings officially opened in 1893, is shown in perspective. Elements of the design are completed with the inscriptions printed in green; they include "1867" "1967" and "Toronto" on three lines at the lower left corner, "Postes" and "Postage" in the upper part of the left segment, and "Canada" printed above the denominative 5 at the upper right.

The design for the new stamp was developed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, which will produce the full issue of 23 million stamps.



## NELSON POWER PROJECT

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has announced the selection of the English Electric Company Limited to supply the initial power-conversion equipment, valued at about \$35 million, for the transmission system to be established on the Nelson River.

The power-transmission line, 600 miles in length, will supply hydroelectric power from the Nelson River to southern Manitoba. It will be the highest-voltage transmission system in the world and is estimated to cost \$170 million.

The initial order of equipment, to handle 810,000 kilowatts of the 3-million kilowatt transmission system, will consist of three modules of 270,000-kilowatt capacity, employing 150-kilovolt, six-anode, 1,800-ampere, mercury arc valves.

### EXPORT POSSIBILITY

The Federal Government signed an agreement last month with the government of Manitoba to construct and own the transmission line because of the potential for Manitoba and adjoining provinces and because of the possibility of exports. The Government assigned to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited the responsibility for construction of the transmission system.

The total cost of the first phase, including transmission facilities, will exceed \$400 million. Further development will depend on the growth of regional markets in Canada and the United States.

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## PILOT SHORTAGE STUDY

The Department of Transport is studying the aviation industry's problem of obtaining a sufficient number of pilots to keep pace with the growing demand of air transport: within the next decade it is estimated the number of pilots required by Canada's six major scheduled carriers will have increased by almost 200 per cent.

Three studies have so far been made by the Department to assess the effectiveness of current programmes of federal assistance for flying training, and to consider alternatives. While no decisions have yet been made, some programme changes seem inevitable.

The upsurge in Canadian air transport is part of a universal trend that is causing concern in many countries over the availability of pilots to operate an increased number of aircraft. Several countries and some airline companies have started training schemes to ensure that pilots will be available. North America, so far, has enough pilots, but there are indications that in the future there might not be sufficient.

It is estimated that, by 1967, the total commercial pilot population in Canada will be between 9,200 and 12,200 and, to fill this requirement, an average of more than 1,100 pilots need to be trained each year.

Under the current programme of assistance for flying training, started in 1949, the Federal Govern-

ment pays \$100 to each person who obtains a private flying licence and \$100 to the school that trained him. By the end of 1966, subsidies had been made to a total of 28,156 persons at a total cost of more than \$5.5 million.

No recommendations have yet been made, but the Department of Transport hopes to develop plans soon to meet the prospect of a shortage of pilots.

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## TRADE COMMISSION CHIEFS

The Department of Trade and Commerce recently announced the appointment of six new heads of post in the Trade Commissioner Service who will take over their duties in September.

John A. Stiles of Ottawa has been appointed Canadian Minister (commercial) in Tokyo; Harry J. Horne of Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, has been named Canadian Commercial Counsellor in Sydney, Australia; G.O. Roger Rousseau, a native of Trois Pistoles, Quebec, has been appointed Canadian Minister-Counsellor (commercial) in Paris; A. Worden Evans of Kingston, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Commercial Counsellor in New Delhi; Roger R. Parlour, born in Adams, Massachusetts, has been appointed Canadian Commercial Counsellor in Bonn; and Claude T. Charland of Quebec City, has been named Canadian Commercial Counsellor in Brussels.

### FUNCTION OF TCS

As the main overseas arm of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Trade Commissioner Service is responsible for promoting Canada's trade and protecting Canadian commercial interests in markets abroad. The trade commissioners act as export-market consultants. They obtain market and credit information, bring foreign buyers in contact with Canadian sellers, recommend suitable agents for Canadian exporters, and supply current information on export opportunities, terms of payment, tariffs, and import and exchange controls.

The Trade Commissioner Service operates 70 offices in 49 countries.

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## FORCES RECRUITING UP

Recruiting in Canada's Armed Forces for the first six months of 1967 was 70 percent higher than in the same period last year. There were 7,402 enlistments from January to June - an increase of 3,062. In June 1967, there were 959 enlistments - an increase of 335 over the figure for June 1966.

A breakdown by services shows that there were 179 enrolments in June 1967 in the Royal Canadian Navy (up 36 over the figure for June last year); 351 in the Army (an increase of 33) and 429 in the Royal Canadian Air Force (an increase of 266).

The total strength of the Forces in June was 105,899 - Navy, 18,320, Army 42,426, and Air Force 45,153.



## LOAN TO JAMAICA

A water-distribution scheme and a series of pre-investment and feasibility studies are to be carried out in Jamaica under the terms of two development-loan agreements worth over \$2 million, which were signed recently by the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. C.M. Drury and Mr. E.A. Seaga, Minister of Finance, Development and Welfare of Jamaica.

### WATER SUPPLY

A loan of \$1,200,000 will be used to provide pipes, fittings, pumps, motors and related material for the construction of a water-supply system in the eastern portion of the Parish of St. Mary, in the northeastern part of the island. The scheme will assist in the development of commercial and industrial activity on the main road between Kingston and Ocho Rios, a major tourist centre. Located there are the Parish headquarters of Jamaica's Banana Board and all the staff of the Government's agricultural and social welfare extension.

The project will help increase agricultural output by attracting more farmers, eliminating the time lost carrying water from as far as three miles from homes, and providing water for livestock. At present, about a third of the poultry die during the three-month drought each year.

Health standards will be improved in the area by the reduction of disease from impure water.

### FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The pre-investment and feasibility studies loan of \$1 million will be used to finance studies by Canadian individuals and firms mainly in the industrial sector and in fisheries, agriculture and other natural resources development. By providing this assistance, Canada will contribute to the preparation of Jamaica's second Five-Year Development Plan and will help ensure that project proposals submitted for aid financing have been thoroughly studied. The loan is similar to loans already signed with Mexico, Paraguay, Argentina and Peru.

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## CANADA COUNCIL ARTS GRANTS

Grants worth over \$2 million to 23 Canadian arts organizations were announced recently by the Canada Council.

Orchestras receiving grants are the Montreal Symphony, the Toronto Symphony, Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, the Vancouver Symphony, the Winnipeg Symphony, l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, the Halifax Symphony, the National Youth Orchestra of Toronto and the Baroque Trio of Montreal.

### OPERA, BALLET AND THEATRE

The Vancouver Opera Association, the Edmonton Opera Association and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet are to receive grants, as well as the following theatre companies: Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde and Le

Théâtre du Rideau Vert, Montreal; the Manitoba Theatre Centre; the Canadian Crest Players Theatre Foundation; the Neptune Theatre, Halifax; the Canadian Theatre Centre, Toronto; Le Théâtre de l'Estoc, Quebec; and the Young People's Theatre of Toronto.

The Dominion Drama Festival will receive a Canada Council grant to help provide professional personnel to work with amateur groups outside Ontario and to permit winners of regional competitions to travel to the Drama Festival finals to be held next spring in Windsor, Ontario. This grant will also provide prizes for new Canadian plays.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts, Toronto, and La Cinémathèque canadienne, Montreal, are also to receive grants.

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## CAPITAL-SPENDING INCREASE

Trade and Commerce Minister Winters has released a report entitled *Private and Public Investment in Canada - Outlook 1967 - Mid-Year Review*, which contains the results of a recent survey of capital-investment intentions.

Present plans for both private and public investment in Canada in 1967 involve total outlays of \$15,520 million - 4 percent more than the \$14,897 million spent for capital purposes in 1966. Mr. Winters stated that the programme for 1967 also involved a filling-out and strengthening in investment plans since the previous survey made at the beginning of the year, which suggested plans for a capital programme totalling \$15,103 million. Revised investment plans involved he pointed out, capital outlays for construction of \$9,712 million and for machinery of \$5,808 million. These amounts would be 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, above those of the previous year.

### FUEL AND POWER SECTOR

Business investment as a whole in 1967 is now expected to exceed that of 1966 by \$282 million, or 3 per cent. The most important revisions occurred in the fuel and power sector and, in particular, in those industries engaged in the production, processing and distribution of petroleum and natural gas. The capital programme planned by the fuel and power sector as a whole involves an increase of 19 per cent from outlays made in 1966, and is 8 percent greater than envisaged earlier. In other major areas of business investment, spending intentions have been revised moderately upward.

Also contributing to the strengthening in capital-spending plans are expanded programmes by governments and house-builders. Capital outlays by all levels of government are now expected to exceed those of 1966 by 5 per cent. Outlays for new residential construction are estimated at nearly \$2.3 billion, or 4 percent more than those of last year. The earlier spending plans of institutions have been revised slightly downward but still involve a 15 percent rise from the 1966 level.



### MORE FIRES IN JUNE

According to estimates by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development there were 2,068 forest fires in June, damaging some 446,000 acres of woodlands. This figure is considerably higher than that recorded in Canada in June 1966, when there were 1,231 fires, causing damage to 211,000 acres.

This season there have been an estimated 3,391 forest fires across Canada, damaging some 551,000 acres. In the same period last year there were 2,962 fires, damaging 244,000 acres.

### PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Of the fires in June this year, 429 were in Quebec, damaging 125,649 acres; 470 were in British Columbia, affecting 31,400 acres; and 344 were in Ontario, causing damage to 54,793 acres. Forty-eight fires were in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In May this year an estimated 105,000 acres were damaged by 1,323 forest fires in Canada.

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### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Canadian commodity imports moved upward 3.9 per cent to \$935,900,000 in June from \$901,100,000 in June 1966, and exports increased 18.6 per cent to \$1,033,900,000 from \$871,900,000. The result was an export balance of \$98 million, compared to the June 1966 balance of \$29,100,000. From January to June, imports climbed 14.2 per cent to \$5,477,100,000 from \$4,794,400,000, and exports rose 16.8 per cent to \$5,625,500,000 from \$4,815,000,000. The resulting export balance of \$148,400,000 was up substantially over 1966's six-month export balance of \$20,700,000.

### UNITED STATES

Imports from the United States increased 4.4 per cent to \$689,300,000 from \$660,300,000 in June 1966 and exports rose 15.5 per cent to \$632,300,000 from \$547,600,000, placing the import balance at \$57

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million in June this year, against the June 1966 import balance of \$112,800,000. During the cumulative period imports rose 15.0 per cent to \$4,067,800,000 from \$3,536,300,000 and exports were up 19.4 per cent to \$3,524,100,000 from \$2,950,800,000. The import balance dropped to \$543,700,000 this year from \$585,600,000 in 1966.

### BRITAIN

Britain's sales to Canada were up 28.4 per cent to \$62,800,000 from \$48,900,000. Exports to Britain rose 18.3 per cent to \$104,700,000 from \$88,500,000, bringing the export balance to \$41,900,000 from \$39,600,000 in June 1966. From January to June, imports increased 9.1 per cent to \$345,700,000 from \$316,700,000, and exports rose 7.0 per cent to \$594 million from \$555 million, resulting in an export balance of \$248,400,000, up from last year's six-month balance of \$238,300,000.

### COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries were down 16.9 per cent to \$34,400,000 from \$41,500,000, while exports rose 123.8 per cent to \$75,600,000 from \$33,800,000, placing the export balance for June at \$41,200,000, against an import balance of \$7,700,000 in 1966. From January to June, imports at \$186,900,000 were 9.9 percent higher than last year's \$170,200,000 and exports were up 55.2 per cent to \$357,400,000 from \$230,400,000 last year. The resulting export balance of \$170,500,000 this year was almost three times higher than last year's balance of \$60,200,000.

Purchases from other countries were down 0.7 per cent to \$149,300,000 from \$150,300,000 in June, while exports were up 9.5 per cent to \$221,200,000 from \$202,000,000. From January to June, imports climbed 13.7 per cent to \$876,800,000 from \$771,200,000, and exports were up 6.6 per cent to \$1,150,000,000 this year from \$1,078,900,000. This placed the export balance at \$273,200,000, down from last year's balance of \$307,700,000.