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SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Lowering the voting age to 18 was one of the legislative changes proposed in the Throne Speech, which was read by the Governor General at the opening of the second session of the Twenty-Eighth Parliament on October 23.

Excerpts from the text follow:

...Canada is a fortunate country, blessed by nature and spared by war, but we are not immune from the effects of conflicts in other parts of the globe. Our world has become so compact, so interdependent, that all humanity is wounded by an outbreak of violence in any corner of the earth. Whether it be in Vietnam, Nigeria, or the Middle East, suffering in any part of the world disturbs the whole international community and affects Canada as a responsible member of that community.

Although we must be aware of the effects of these upheavals on our own country, we are even more concerned about the damage inflicted on the prospects for world peace and the spread of misery and deprivation. The means at our disposal for bringing these conflicts to an end are necessarily limited, but the Government is making full use of its opportunities to help reduce international tension.

We will continue to be an active member of the United Nations. After a quarter of a century of radical changes in its functions and membership, the UN needs to be revitalised and strengthened. Canada is presenting its proposals for reform to the present session of the General Assembly.

As weapons become more destructive and weapons' testing more dangerous, the Government is assigning a higher priority to its efforts in the field of arms control. One barrier to a ban on under-

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ground nuclear tests has been the difficulty of verifying that it is being observed. As a practical step towards such a ban, Canada has proposed an international exchange of seismic information.

As long as differences between peoples are permitted to degenerate into hatred and violence, we cannot remain unmoved by appeals for help from the victims of wars. At the International Red Cross Conference last month, the Canadian Government gained acceptance of a principle which it has long supported whereby the Red Cross will be permitted to provide relief during civil wars to civilians on both sides.

In addition to our work in international organizations, we are intensifying our direct contacts with many of the governments and peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia. At this session you will be asked to consider a bill to create a Canadian International Development Research Centre which will bring together Canadian and foreign experts on the problems of developing economies.

RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTH

A disturbing element in many countries of the world has been the rising tide of unrest, particularly among young people. It has expressed itself in many ways, in public debate, in peaceful protest and sometimes in violence. Our profound disapproval of the excesses must not blind us to deeply felt and legitimate aspirations. Many citizens in our own country believe that they are entitled to assume greater responsibility for the destiny of our society. Such de-

mands, in so far as they do not conflict with the general welfare, are the expression of a truly democratic ideal. They must be satisfied if our society is to attain its goals of peace and justice.

The Government believes that the time has come to extend the franchise in federal elections and it will therefore recommend to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Commons that the voting age be lowered to 18.

Changes will be proposed in the legislation governing the Northern Territories which will improve the representational character of their Councils.

If the rights and interests of individuals and groups are to be safeguarded, they must be accurately reflected in the political structure of this country and in its basic blueprint, the Constitution.

The Government therefore attaches the greatest importance to the revision of the Constitution and to the progress achieved by the Constitutional Conference. The last meeting of the Conference provided an opportunity for particularly productive discussions, and the Government is determined to spare no effort to ensure the success of this vital task.

LINGUISTIC AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

History, geography and economics have placed certain of our citizens at a disadvantage. Under legislation enacted during the last session of Parlia-



The Right Honorable Roland Michener,
Governor General of Canada

ment, the Government is establishing programs to reduce these inequalities.

The Official Languages Act, which provides for the use of French and English in federal government institutions wherever the composition of the population justifies it, will permit the exercise of essential language rights within a society that recognizes and welcomes a rich diversity of race, religion and cultural traditions.

This resolve to achieve linguistic equality will have its counterpart in social and economic life. During the last session, Parliament enacted legislation that will enable the Government, with the co-operation of the provinces, to set up programs to reduce regional disparities in employment opportunities and average incomes. In fact, despite the general cutback in its expenditures, the Government, recognizing the overriding urgency of these programs, has decided to allocate an increasing proportion of its revenues to them.

The necessity for raising the level of employment of Canadians of Indian descent and other less favored citizens will also receive special attention.

Changes in the patterns of need in our society call for a more equitable social policy which will offer assistance and security to people unable to work or to provide for themselves and their families. A White Paper on social security will be presented together with a proposal concerning the reorganization of the unemployment insurance program....

ECONOMY MEASURES AND TAX REFORM

In recent months the Government has urged both the public and the private sectors to adopt special measures to combat the dangers of inflation. These measures, which the Government has itself adopted, must be applied by all if further restraints are to be avoided.

You will also be called upon to study proposals for tax reform aimed at a fairer distribution of the tax burden, combined with favorable conditions for growth in the national economy. The structure of our tax system must be adapted to reflect more accurately the true circumstances of individual Canadians and of business organizations in our modern society....

WATER RESOURCES

...Our resources are immense, but they are not inexhaustible. Although we must encourage their development, we must also conserve them and regulate their use. Water is among the most precious of these resources. The evidence of past failure to rehabilitate our water resources is there for all to see - befouled water, despoiled beaches, rotting marine vegetation, and diminished fishing. The Government has made known its views on this serious problem, and has begun urgent discussions with the provinces. Upon their completion, the Government will introduce legislation that will enable it, in co-operation with the provinces, to improve and preserve our water resources. Thus may we assure ourselves of their

AID TO DISASTER VICTIMS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced two special contributions, totalling \$30,000, to aid victims of recent natural disasters. In response to an appeal from the Red Cross, Canada will donate \$20,000 from its International Emergency Relief Appropriation for Korean flood relief and \$10,000 for Central American hurricane relief.

The contributions are being granted through the Canadian International Development Agency to the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, for use in the stricken areas.

Last September's torrential rains left 374 dead and over 100,000 homeless in the Southeastern Province of Korea. Earlier that month, hurricane *Francelia* inflicted heavy damage on parts of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, leaving many thousands homeless.

NATIVE CULTURES IMPERILLED

The Chief Ethnologist of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa fears that Canada may lose some of its traditional Indian and Eskimo cultures forever. Dr. Barrie Reynolds, who was recently appointed to the top ethnology post in the Museum, is "concerned about gathering and processing as much of traditional cultures of Indian and Eskimo peoples as possible". "It is fast disappearing and we need to record and to preserve as much as we can before it is too late," he says.

The 37-year-old ethnologist also considers that the National Museum of Man has "a definite responsibility to the ethnology departments of the various museums throughout Canada to encourage and develop high standards of curatorship and scholarship".

During 1968, Dr. Reynolds, as chief curator, played a major role in establishing the new Centennial Museum in Vancouver.

For 11 years before that, he was curator and director of Zambia's Livingstone Museum. In Zambia he did extensive field research, and his books *Magic, Divination and Witchcraft Among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia* and *The Material Culture of the Peoples of Gwemle Valley*, cover two of the major "ethnographic salvage" projects on which he was engaged.

STRATFORD BOX-OFFICE RECORD

More than 377,000 people had attended the 1969 Stratford Festival by October 12. William T. Wylie, General Manager of the Festival said the new attendance figure was a record, some 29,000 higher than that of last year.

At the close of the regular season (extended this year to 20 weeks), before student matinees started in mid-September, the Festival Theatre had

played to 84.7 percent capacity audiences (compared to 82.3 percent for 1968). *Satyricon* and *Hadrian VII* had played to 83.4 percent audiences in the Avon Theatre, compared to last year's 76.2 percent for *The Seagull* and *Waiting for Godot*. Audiences at Sunday concerts stood at 72.7 percent (61.3 percent in 1968).

Chamber music attendance was down slightly, averaging 458 people a performance against 501 in 1968, and music at the Avon played to 42 percent capacity this year against 66.3 percent for the opera *Cinderella* in 1968.

Total earned income from box-office and tours exceeds \$1,900,000, a record figure and an increase of some \$400,000 over that recorded in 1968.

Mr. Wylie said that one of the most encouraging signs of support (besides the box-office receipts) was the more than 20 percent increase in the fund-raising campaign and the most rewarding 32 percent increase in membership. Stratford now has 6,800 people who have subscribed \$10 or more annually to become Festival members.

"With government grants frozen, we must look for increased box-office revenue and more intensified fund-raising to cover our costs, which increase every year," Mr. Wylie said. "Even if we were to repeat the entire 1969 season next year, our costs would automatically go up 7 per cent, and we will not tolerate any reduction in the quality of the Stratford Festival."

HOSPITALS IN 1968

The number of general and allied special hospitals in Canada decreased from 1,277 in 1967 to 1,269 in 1968. Rated-bed capacity in these hospitals showed an increase of 2.2 per cent, to 143,600, resulting in a ratio of 6.9 beds for each 1,000-population.

Adult and child patient-days in public hospitals increased 4.1 per cent to 38,302,700. Percentage occupancy in public hospitals climbed slightly to 81.0 per cent in 1968 from 80.2 per cent in 1967. The average length of stay for adults and children in public hospitals increased from 11.5 days to 11.7 days, while the average stay of newborn remained unchanged at 6.8 days.

Public hospitals in Canada employed over 285,400 persons in 1968, an increase of 4.5 per cent from the 1967 total. Paid hours of work per adult and child patient-day averaged 13.9 hours in 1968, unchanged from the 1967 average.

Revenue fund income in public hospitals was estimated at \$1,653,838,000, or \$43.18 per patient-day (\$38.61 in 1967).

Revenue fund expenditure amounted to \$1,719,064,000, or \$44.88 a patient-day, compared to \$40.38 in 1967. Gross salaries and wages accounted for over two-thirds (67.4 per cent) of total expenditure (66.7 per cent in 1967).

FEDERAL FUNDS TO INDIAN GROUPS

Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien announced in Ottawa recently that the Government would make an organizational and operating grant to national and provincial Indian associations and would provide funds to band councils to support these associations for the next few years. Grants this year may total \$300,000.

Grants to provincial associations will be \$1 *per capita* for organizational and operating purposes and will be in excess of accountable funds supplied to meet the costs of specific services and programs provided by the associations. Specific support for consultation meetings will also be provided under the new arrangements. A grant of 25 cents *per capita* for all registered Indians in Canada has been made to the National Indian Brotherhood. This year these "start-up" funds will be sent directly to associations that have not already received funds for similar purposes from other federal departments or agencies. An advance on the grants is to be paid immediately, the balance to be paid on receipt of reasonable assurances that the particular associations have the requisite support.

In British Columbia, where there are a number of associations, the Department will invite the presidents of existing associations to meet with representatives of its consultation and negotiation team to discuss the best means of establishing the amount each is entitled to receive under the program.

RATIONALE OF GRANTS

"The reason for making the funds available to the band councils in future years is to ensure that associations are completely free from government interference," said Mr. Chrétien. "We want them to take a full and independent role in the consultations which will be taking place. Support for the associations should come through the bands and not directly from the Government."

"Future support for the National Indian Brotherhood will depend only on their being supported in turn by the provincial associations," the Minister added. "In this way, we ensure that all the Indian organizations are independent. We want the money to come from the grass-roots, and eventually it must, but many Indian people cannot yet afford to support the associations.

So we shall feed the money in at the band level and let them decide who will speak for them and what they want to have said."

LABOR FORCE

Employment declined by 30,000 to 8,171,000 from July to August, whereas it usually shows a slight increase during this period. The number of unemployed persons, 318,000, was down by 31,000 from the July figure. There was an above-average

drop of 61,000 in the labor force which stood at 8,489,000 in August. Compared to that of a year earlier, the labor force increased by 205,000, or 2.5 per cent. Employment was up by 206,000, or 2.6 per cent. There was virtually no change in the number of unemployed persons.

EMPLOYMENT

The decline in employment occurred largely among teenagers, 26,000 fewer of whom were employed in August than in July, a decrease that was somewhat larger than usual for this time of year. Employment in other age-groups did not show much change, whereas it usually undergoes a small increase from July to August. Most industries experienced little change in employment during this period. The largest employment gain occurred in finance, insurance and real estate (18,000). Large declines were recorded for public administration (32,000) and trade (22,000). Farm employment showed little change. Compared to that of a year ago, the largest increase in employment occurred in manufacturing (74,000), followed by community, business and personal service (46,000), finance, insurance and real estate (42,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (23,000) and trade (23,000). Farm employment declined by 17,000. Regionally, the largest relative increase in employment over the year took place in British Columbia (4.8 per cent). Gains of 2.6 per cent in the Prairies, and 2.5 per cent were recorded in Quebec and Ontario. There was little change in the Atlantic region.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The 31,000-decline in the total number of unemployed persons from July to August reflected the withdrawal of unemployed students from the labor force. The number of unemployed persons 14-19 years old declined by 52,000. There was an offsetting increase of 21,000 in the number of unemployed persons 20 years of age and over. The number of unemployed in August, at 318,000, was virtually the same as that of a year earlier. Of the total unemployed in August this year, 106,000, or 33 per cent, had been unemployed for less than one month, 36 per cent for one to three months, and 31 per cent for four months or more. Unemployment in August 1969 represented 3.7 per cent of the labor force, compared to 3.9 per cent in August 1968, and 3.0 per cent in August 1967. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in August 1969 was 4.9 per cent.

Salted codfish from Canada's East Coast is to be purchased for distribution under Canada's food relief program for developing countries. Slightly over 1 million pounds, valued at about \$365,000, will be purchased from suppliers by the Fisheries Prices Support Board, acting as agent for the Canadian International Development Agency.

DISCOVERING CANADA AT EXPO 70

Canada, the first nation to announce its participation in Expo 70 in Osaka, will have a larger representation than any other country, since the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, as well as the Federal Government are erecting pavilions there.

THEME OF FEDERAL DISPLAY

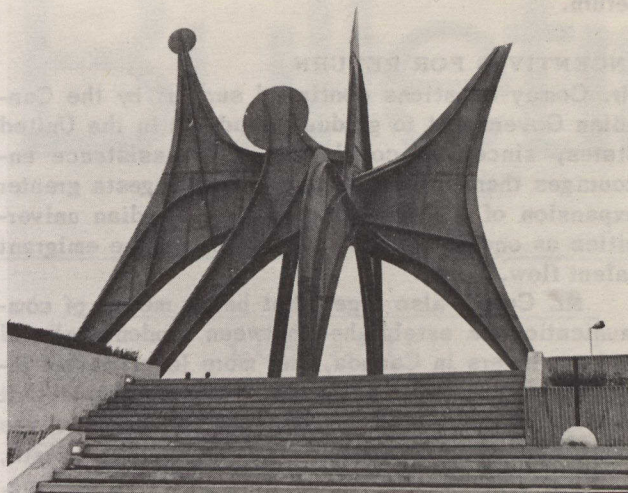
The theme of the federal pavilion is "Discovery", since the displays, which depict Canada as a young country, invite the Japanese people to share in the experience of "discovering" Canada. At the entrance, in a setting showing maple trees in their autumn color, a Canadian hostess will welcome visitors and guide them to a computer that recites information about Canada and Canadians.

In another part of the pavilion, a film will portray the vastness of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the United States border to the Arctic Ocean. The history of the nation and the conquest of its great distances, rugged terrain and extremes of climate will be dramatically depicted.

Another display will show how Canada has used its rich natural resources and employed modern methods of transportation and communication to provide the benefits of city life to small towns and lonely farms.

A theater with a "wrap-around" screen will feature a "pop-art" mural that produces images and emits music - the fusion of sight and sound constituting a vision of life in Canada.

The mural will also portray the origins of the Canadian people - starting with the Indians and Eskimos, whose ancestors came from Asia in pre-historic times; going on to the French and English;



This huge stainless-steel stabile created by sculptor, Alexander Calder, for Expo 67 to symbolize "Man and his World", is on its way to Osaka as part of Canada's participation at Expo 70.

and coming finally to the many people from other countries, who are still immigrating to Canada in great numbers. The sequence will end with scenes from the awakening Arctic - Canada's last frontier.

In the final exhibit area, a series of three-dimensional displays will depict Canadians of various ages and different professional levels.

The climax of these exhibits will be a demonstration by Eskimo artists at work on a large bas-relief mural. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletins*, Vol. 24, No. 17, dated April 23, 1969, P. 3 and No. 24, dated June 11, 1969, P. 4.)

GRADUATES LIKELY TO STAY IN U.S.

Canadians who study in the United States are most likely to get caught up in the "brain drain", according to a report produced for the Department of Manpower and Immigration by Peter Y. Comay.

The study, which investigates the reasons why Canadian professionals go south of the border and why they return (if they do) was based on data gathered from the Department's "Canadian Professional, Scientific and Technical Survey, 1967", as well as from a special study of a sample of respondents. The study covered 6,825 professionals, of whom 1,056 had emigrated to the U.S.

Mr. Comay's conclusions are: (1) Higher wages in the U.S. than in Canada are less important than employment opportunities in causing immigration. (2) Canadians who study in the U.S. are most likely to seek full-time employment in that country. (3) A degree from an American university increases the probability of eventual migration by 23 per cent.

The report notes that close to 5 per cent of Canada's university students in 1966 were studying at U.S. institutions; at the graduate level, the total rose to about 30 per cent.

Mr. Comay dismisses the hypothesis that Canadians with higher IQ ratings (measured by score in mathematics examinations at senior matriculation level) are more likely to move to the United States.

French Canadians, the report states, are less likely to migrate, as are professionals from the Atlantic and Prairie regions. Those who are inclined to change jobs more frequently are also more likely to migrate.

Mr. Comay also looked at the reasons why some Canadians returned to Canada while others remained in the United States. His study indicates that, while salaries in the education sector in Canada equal those in the U.S., industrial wages are higher; for this reason the return flow is more pronounced in educational and governmental employment and less apparent in industrial occupations. The probability of

return migration is highest following two or three years spent in the United States, although the more highly educated the person the less likely he is to return.

INCENTIVES FOR RETURN

Mr. Comay questions continued support by the Canadian Government to graduate students in the United States, since, he concludes, such assistance encourages them to settle abroad. He suggests greater expansion of graduate programs at Canadian universities as one of the best ways to divert the emigrant talent flow.

Mr. Comay also urges that better means of communication be established between students abroad and employers in Canada, that more labor market information be supplied to students abroad and that consideration be given to providing other incentives to return, such as financial assistance in travel costs, waiving of customs duties and help in finding housing.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(Continued from P. 2)

continuing benefit for our own domestic use, industrial expansion, and recreation.

While the Atlantic and the Pacific retain their traditional importance for Canada, the Arctic Ocean and its coastal regions may soon enter a period of rapid economic development. Much of this development will undoubtedly occur on the islands of the Canadian archipelago, or in the adjoining continental shelf whose resources, under international law, we have the exclusive right to explore and exploit. With resource development, and the benefits it entails, may come grave danger to the balance of plant and animal life on land and in the sea, which is particularly precarious in the harsh polar regions. While encouraging such development, we must fulfil our responsibility to preserve these areas, as yet undespoiled and essentially in a state of nature. The Government will introduce legislation setting out the

measures necessary to prevent pollution in the Arctic Seas. It is also considering other methods of protecting Canada's ocean coasts.

Through the United Nations and its agencies Canada is seeking to establish a system to combat the pollution of international waters, which threatens so many forms of life on this planet....

CIVIL RIGHTS

...Criminal Code amendments will be submitted to you that would regulate wiretapping and other invasions of the individual's privacy, and reform the present law governing detention before trial. Bills will be submitted to make federal tribunals more accessible and responsive, and to ensure fair treatment in expropriation cases. There will also be a bill to create a national law reform commission, whose task will be the improvement and modernization of the law and its administration at the federal level.

You will also be asked to review the large body of legislation applying to companies and financial institutions. To enhance the position of the consumer in the market place, the Government will ask you to augment our body of consumer protection law. There will be proposals dealing with consumer credit, packaging and labelling, identification of the fibre content of textile products and motor vehicle safety.

In the field of housing, despite the difficulties of inflation, the objective is to construct one million new housing units in five years. The Government will play its part in achieving that objective while emphasizing measures to satisfy the needs of low-income families. This and related programs will stimulate social progress, employment, economic growth and urban improvement. They are a recognition of the need for every citizen to live in healthy and pleasant surroundings.

I have mentioned some of the important subjects of legislation which you will be asked to consider at this session. You will also be invited to discuss a number of aspects of long-range national policy....