Halton Member Makes Important Speech in Commons

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become more competitive, we must trade more. The brilliant trade conference now taking place is an example of the resolution and determination of this government to sell more products in more markets all around the world.

Technical education, the aid to technical schools which has recently been discussed in this house, and measures of this sort must be part of the solution to unemployment, efficiency and productivity in our country. The technical skills of our workers will indeed affect our production. In addition, all the improvements in medical standards and physical well-being that have gone on in recent years affect our productivity in Canada, in the same sense.

Mental well-being, the tensions of our modern life, might be placed on the other side. These tensions may have a deleterious effect on productivity and the mental well-being of some, at least, of our workers and our management staff. The fewer hours worked by labour to-day may affect productivity. It certainly gives many people in many walks of life throughout Canada more opportunity to indulge in outside interests and activities. One could only hope from the point of view of productivity, that this shortening of working hours and the very general increase in wage rates would also be followed by a corresponding increase in responsibility and interest in the job at hand.

This is something which I think is a fundamental worry to many of us, that decreased working hours and increased wages ought to be followed by an increased interest and skill in the job to be done, in the job at hand. To me this is also part and parcel of our productivity needs in Canada. Labour - management harmony throughout our country, the incidence of strikes and disagreements between opposing factions, must necessarily affect our productivity. The interest of the workers can affect their efficiency in any given job. The psychological effects of strife must be adverse indeed to production within our economy. The desire to do a job well, rather than to earn the maximum for a minimum of hours and effort, must affect our efficiency and our productivity.

These are perhaps some areas you might say some shadowy areas, that are most difficult to legislate upon, naturally. Nevertheless they are fundamental in what I say is necessary in Canada; that is, increased efficiency, the ability to make goods better and cheaper. The skills and attitudes of the workers affect productivity, of course, in any country; and that productivity is measured by the resources, the capital and tools and the management, if you will that go into different industries such as agriculture and others in our country. We have seen — we know, because the figures show us — that productivity is frequently highest in a number of basic resource industries in Canada such as mining, oil and gas, in which large volumes of valuable products may be handled at times by few men and with large capital investments. Nevertheless, a complicating factor within our country has been our problem of distribution, the fact that in the past at least a great deal of capital has had to go for the exploitation or development of these basic industries, and this might not have been the case in other countries. Thus much of our basic capital, while developing our primary industries to a state of high productivity, has had to go as well to the actual tying or holding of this country together through railroads or other basic forms of communication just to maintain ourselves as a unit. The incidence of the inflow of capital from Britain, the United States and elsewhere has ended to markedly affect our productivity in the past. There have been periods when this inflow of capital has been great, followed by other periods of levelling off in which the effect of the inflow of large sums of capital was felt as business progressed and the worth-while and profit - making results of this capital were felt by the investors.

Productivity in Canada is measured through education and research. These must be keystones of increased productivity and efficiency in our country. Education is a keystone — and I am sure this council will play a part in this — to establishing relations between labour and management, to a knowledge of how technology may disturb, in any given instance, the labour relationship in any particular industry; how this in the long run may have a beneficial effect on the price of goods and on the increased market resulting from that, and on the increased jobs in service and other industries which labour may be able to gain. Thus education and harmony among the various parties increases productivity and efficiency in our country. This sort of liaison education would, I would think, be of fundamental concern to this new council.

We discuss automation. We talk of automation, this process by which a series of mechanical jobs may be joined together, which is looked upon with distress by some and favour by others. Automation is particularly evident in a number of our basic industrial fields, in oil and so forth and, indeed, in government in the mailing of numbers of cheques in welfare and social security programs. Here again automation plays its part to an increasing extent.

I was interested just the other day in an example of automation coming into our government. It seems there are some 100 people involved in a certain branch of the dominion bureau of statistics analysing, largely by hand the returns and papers from the various customs ports across Canada. The bureau has planned the installation of machinery to do this at least in part mechanically. Here is an example of the way in which automation, which displaces at least more certainly some of these people, yet I have instance after instance in which manufacturing concerns in Canada seeking the establishment of new industries dependent upon the availability of fast, accurate and full information from the bureau of statistics find themselves enormously helped by the possession of more up to date statistical information. Here are new industries which depend on the availability and accuracy of this information and which will be served even better by automation, as a result of which we will have new jobs and new industries in Canada. So on the one hand we see some disappearance of employment but on the other hand there is, I think, a very much larger benefit from the increased employment possibilities throughout the whole of our country.

Agriculture has been mentioned during this debate by a number of speakers, and while productivity in agriculture is not generaly regarded as being as high as it is in the business sector of our country, the rate of increase in productivity in agriculture in Canada has been, in the past number of years at least, much more rapid. Productivity in the field of agriculture has indeed been most extraordinary. We can look at the chicken broiler business, the dairying field as well as many other fields, and see a fantastic increase in efficiency and productivity. This is demonstrated also by the increase in size of the average farm, as well as by the perplexing and somewhat troubling decline in the number of agricultural workers.

The increase in the total production of farm products here in North America has certainly been a bit of a paradox in the face of the cries of warning and dire predictions by economists and others who have been saying through many of the past years that we would run out of our food supplies. In spite of those predictions our production in agriculture has always increased at a more rapid rate than our population. In my mind I see no cessation to that rate of increase, and no ceiling to the possibility of future productivity in agriculture in North America.

Productivity in the business sector of the economy increases to the extent of 2 per cent, 2½ per cent or 3 per cent a year. In agriculture the increase has tended to be somewhat greater. The Gordon Commission has made some predictions until the year 1970 or 1980. Other bodies in Canada have done similar things. I can only say that this measure before us is indeed a milestone and a marking post on the definition of this term and its use in Canada, and the start of information relating to this field. Indeed, as I see it and as our party sees it, it is a milestone on the way toward more industry, increased exports and many more jobs for Canadians.

Economic Dependence On United States Must Be Solved

Whether Canada can reverse the drift into economic dependence upon the United States is a question of increasing urgency of Canadians, President John Kaye of the Halton CCF Riding Association said last week.

"There is no real hope of solving the problem if our economy is not given the kind of national direction the CCF and the New Party would provide when voted into power," he said.

"The present big business direction of the economy constantly encourages growing control by U.S. corporations.

"This cannot be solved by frantic and opportunistic anti-Americanism. Only a government that can provide positive direction of economic affairs can counterbalance the enormous weight of the U.S. industrial machine in the continent we share.

"Quite naturally the key and growing sectors of business are financed by U.S. corporations. Equally naturally they follow policies in their own interest."

Mr. Kaye told an organizational meeting that supports of the New Party do not aim at a monolithic state ownership of Canadian business. But they do want public and co-operative ownership in monopolistic and other suitable conditions and government powers sufficient to ensure investment in the interest of Canada.

He said the "historic Tory answer" to U.S. economic domination has been two-fold: higher tariffs and loud expressions of anti-American sentiment.

"This sort of thing just won't solve the problem," he commented. "What we need is a pro-Canadian policy, not an anti-American one.

"Restrictions on trade run exactly counter to the most basic trends in the modern world. Every advance of technology of communications and transportation works for greater international economic interdependence.

"But that does not mean economic subservience.

"Instead Canada must take advantage of new developments in world trade. The most pressing question of this type that is facing us is the development of new trade blocs in Europe.

"Instead of putting a block across the path of progress, Canada should share in the flexibility that has made the British Commonwealth great. The ultimate objective should be a North Atlantic trading area."

Share $7846 Halton Wheat Payments

Ontario wheat producers will share a total of $560,574.00 for Ontario wheat marketed from July 1st, 1959 to June 30th, 1960.

This amount is equivalent to the 9 cent levy collected.

Individual producer payments are now being distributed.

In announcing the payment, Mr. K. A. Standing, secretary-manager of The Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board, said the amount will be shared by approximately 24,000 producers.

Under the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Plan, a 9 cent levy is collected by the board through the dealers on delivery as a price stabilizing measure.

Excess to Board

Should producer sales to dealers become greater than the market demand, the dealers may offer the excess amount to the board. The board is then obligated to purchase the surplus wheat from the dealers.

Disposal of this wheat is financed by the 9 cent levy.

Each year, the unused portion of the levy collected is returned to the producers who marketed wheat.

Last year the board made a 5 cent per bushel payment, the balance of 4 cents per bushel was absorbed in the cost of marketing three and one half million bushels of surplus wheat.

In Halton 354 growers will share $7,486.85 for 83,187 bushels marketed. Peel growers share $12,878.64 for 143,098 bushels.

Banquet, Euchre for Farmer Holiday Party

At the Snelgrove Hall on Saturday, December 17th, the Terra Cotta Farmers' Club held their annual banquet. Seventy members enjoyed the turkey supper catered by the Cheltenham Young Ladies' Church Group. Mr. Art McKane thanked them for the delicious dinner.

The remainder of the evening was spent playing progressive euchre. The two first prizes were won by Mrs. C. Anderson, and Mr. Jim McKane, the travelling prizes by Mrs. J. McKane, and Mr. Art McKane, and the consolation prizes by Mrs. Alex McKinney and Mrs. Fraser Macdonald.

Telethon for Retarded Opens New TV Station

The largest Telethon ever attempted in Canada will be telecast Sunday, January 1st from Toronto in aid of the Ontario Association for Retarded Children.

To celebrate the inauguration of Toronto's first private television station CFTO, Channel 9, the programme will go on the air at 10 p.m. Sunday, January 1st and will run continuously until 4 p.m., Monday, January 2nd. The programme will be the first ever telecast by the powerful new station which has a viewing radius of between 75 and 80 miles, including this area.

All proceeds raised from the telethon will go into a general fund for the introduction and improvement of facilities for Ontario's retarded children.

Top Canadian and American entertainment stars, along with OARC officials will take part in the telethon to provide a wide variety of entertainment, and also information about retarded children's groups.

Retarded children's officials stated that every local association in the province will benefit by the additional facilities OARC hopes to offer as a result of the telethon. However, said officials, even more important is the public education value. The programme will provide the local associations with better recognition to the citizens of the province.

Mental retardation affects about 3 per cent of the population, the most chronic disability of children in Canada today.

BINGO MAY BE LASY FUND RAISING EVENT

A chicken and turkey Bingo in Holy Cross Church Hall, last Monday night may be the last fund raising event for that parish, if the decision to renew the system of "tithing" is accepted.

Under the "tithing" system the church members give a certain percentage of their earnings, thus avoiding the necessity of fund raising schemes. There will, however, continue to be social gatherings.

Over a hundred people crowded the hall for the bingo, sponsored by the Holy Name Society, and quite a few of them left the hall carrying their Christmas dinners.

Brampton Resident, 92 Leaves Sister in Town

Funeral services were held Tuesday, Dec. 20th for Florence Anne Ching of 170 Queen St. E. Brampton. Mrs. Ching died suddenly at her home, Saturday, Dec. 17, in her 93rd year.

The former Florence Croff, Mrs. Ching was born in England and married there before moving to Brampton in 1906. She was the wife of the late George L. Ching who died May 22, 1941. Mrs. Ching was a member of Christ Anglican Church.

Surviving are two sons, George and Edward (Ted), both of Brampton, two daughters, Edith (Mrs. Charlie Smith) of Willowdale and Rose of Brampton; one sister, Mrs. Nellie Herson of Georgetown, seven grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Service was conducted by Rev. Allan Johnston at the David A. McClure Chapel.

Pallbearers were Frank Ching, John Robertson, William Lobrasco, Jim Pollard, George Marsden and Burt Calvert.

Honorary pallbearers were Col. C. M. Corkett, Bill Palmer, Charles Donaldson, James Norton, Bert Bates and Harry Cooley.

Interment was in Brampton Cemetery.

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THE STAFF OF DAVIDSON'S PHARMACY

There isn't a bell big enough to have a sound loud enough to voice our big wishes for your New Year!

YEADON MEMORIALS

May you find the key to happiness for you and yours in 1961! HAPPY NEW YEAR!

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Happy New Year '61

At the stroke of twelve on New Year's Eve, twelve brand new months lie ahead. It's our wish for you that each month, each day, each hour will make your most cherished hopes and dreams come true. And through the year, may you enjoy the blessing of health.

MILLIERE T.V.

1961

Sound the fanfare, roll out the red carpet . . . here comes 1961. May it prove richly rewarding to you and yours . . . bringing you a bountiful measure of good health and good cheer - crowning all your efforts with success . . . and leaving you with a rich treasure trove of happy memories.

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Hello, Young Mr. 1961! We hope your smiling - bright face portends the best of everything for our wonderful friends - wishes fulfilled, dreams come true - a joyous New Year abounding with health, happiness and prosperity for all!

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May 1961 bring you 365 days of health and happiness. We hope the New Year will prove to be richly rewarding to you and yours in every way possible. Happy '61!

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Here's to 1961. May it bring happiness and prosperity to all our loyal friends and close associations

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Warmly we welcome the little New Year, and heartily wish that he'll grow up to be a really big year for you and your family. All our best to you!

THE STAFF

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