

improve their accommodation and economic position beyond any reasonable need.

The Minister said that the program was designed to fill the real needs of Canadians who were not suitably housed at the moment, by providing them with access to housing they could afford.

"One of the very real advantages of the program I have announced," he said, "is the thrust of directing more private capital into the residential mortgage market with the least amount of taxpayers' dollars.

"As well," Mr. Danson added, "housing is an important factor in the federal attack on inflation. Our new initiatives will dampen inflation in the housing sector and will stimulate economic growth and employment."

Earlier in the day at a conference of federal and provincial housing ministers, Mr. Danson asked the provinces to impose rent controls on the strength of the Federal Government's commitment to support new housing construction. He also asked the provinces to require lending institutions under provincial jurisdiction to increase their mortgage lending consistent with the federal guidelines.

Legislation on the housing package will be introduced in the House of Commons in the near future.

### Visiting scholars 1975-76

For the second consecutive year, the Canadian Bureau for International Education has published a list of the professors, research associates and post-doctoral fellows from abroad who will be visiting Canadian universities, colleges, community colleges and government ministries during the current academic year.

Thirty-six educational institutions and seven sponsoring agencies contributed information. This year a total of 660 scholars are listed: 568 in the English section only, 70 in the French section only, and 22 in both sections.

Scholars from 52 countries are included: United States, France, West Germany, Belgium, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Britain, Northern Ireland, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, Poland, Iran, Hungary, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Israel, Egypt, Lebanon,

Cyprus, the U.S.S.R., Japan, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Taiwan, Philippines, South Korea, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Cameroon, Zambia, South Africa, Nigeria, Malawi, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Vincent and Mexico.

### Caouette steps down as party leader

The leader of the federal Social Credit party, Real Caouette, announced this month his intention of resigning the leadership for reasons of health. He will remain a Member of Parliament for the Quebec riding of Temiscamingue.

The party's national council, meeting at its biennial convention in Ottawa on November 2, decided to hold a leadership convention next autumn.

### Average income estimates

Average family income in Canada (total income before taxes or other deductions) rose from \$12,716 in 1973 to \$14,485 in 1974, an increase of 14 per cent. If this is adjusted for changes in the consumer price index, the gain is reduced to 3 per cent. The Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) showed the largest increase in average family income, up from \$11,760 to \$14,401.

The average income of single people moved up 18 per cent, advancing from \$5,149 in 1973 to \$6,049 in 1974. As with families, the largest income increase occurred in the Prairie provinces.

On an individual basis, average income rose 14 per cent from \$6,416 in 1973 to \$7,304 in 1974. Men received an average income of \$9,563 in 1974. The corresponding figure for women was \$4,222. These figures exclude persons without income and children under 14 years of age.

Preliminary estimates were prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 15,000 households taken in the spring of 1975. These estimates — which exclude households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, on Indian reserves as well as persons in institutions — are subject to revision and the usual errors present in sample surveys.

### Federal-provincial conference on human rights

Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner announced recently a federal-provincial conference on human rights would be held in Ottawa December 11 and 12.

The conference, which will be the first federal-provincial meeting of ministers to deal exclusively with human rights, follows two recent inter-provincial meetings on this subject during which provinces expressed interest in holding talks with the Federal Government.

Discussions are under way concerning items that could be covered at the December meeting. While the agenda is tentative, the Secretary of State suggested that it may include the accession to and domestic implementation of certain international instruments on human rights, such as the International Covenant on Economical, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol, the recently tabled Bill C-72, entitled the Canadian Human Rights Act and, possibly, the development of co-operative efforts with provinces to promote activities such as the United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Four federal departments, Secretary of State, Justice, External Affairs and Labour are involved in the forthcoming conference.

Average Incomes	1972 (\$)	1973 (\$)	1974 (\$)
<b>All families and single persons</b>			
Canada	9,525	10,694	12,169
Atlantic provinces	7,778	8,723	10,037
Quebec	9,141	10,137	11,314
Ontario	10,572	11,719	13,251
Prairie provinces	8,795	9,736	11,936
British Columbia	9,284	11,442	12,511
<b>Families</b>			
Canada	11,300	12,716	14,485
Atlantic provinces	9,144	9,965	11,454
Quebec	10,834	12,024	13,406
Ontario	12,430	13,912	15,814
Prairie provinces	10,471	11,760	14,401
British Columbia	11,447	13,942	15,166
<b>Single persons</b>			
Canada	4,572	5,149	6,049
Atlantic provinces	3,218	4,162	4,862
Quebec	4,439	4,967	5,852
Ontario	5,104	5,596	6,364
Prairie provinces	4,254	4,459	5,747
British Columbia	4,524	5,651	6,539