



Bulletin

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FEDERAL BOOST FOR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY

In a statement to the House of Commons on October 14, Mr. E.J. Benson, Minister of Finance, announced new measures to increase employment and productivity in Canada and reductions in corporation and income taxes, at a total cost of \$1,070 million. "The impact on Canada's gross national product will be substantial," Mr. Benson declared. More important, these programs, with their multiplier effects, will produce a large number of new jobs for Canadians."

Passages from the Minister's statement follow:

* * * *

I wish to propose, first, a series of expenditure measures to relieve the problem of unemployment in the coming winter and in the months thereafter. By means of this program we will join forces with industry, provincial governments, municipalities and active private groups to create jobs, improve the skills of our work force and encourage economic growth. The program has five parts designed to engage workers quickly, efficiently, usefully and in the regions where jobs are most needed. It will benefit all unemployed groups and it will have long-term value without creating short-term distortions in our economy.

INITIATIVE PROGRAM

The first is a local initiative program under which the Government will grant \$50 million to municipali-

ties and their agencies and \$50 million to community organizations and other organized groups to finance labour-intensive projects.

We will be calling on these organizations and groups to submit worthwhile projects that will create jobs for the unemployed without delay. We expect to consult with provincial governments forthwith to establish a mechanism for them to approve municipal projects. Appropriate arrangements will be made in respect of the two territories. Regional committees will be created to consult with the local interests who will initiate community projects. This program will be under the direction of my colleague, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

MANPOWER TRAINING

Second, we propose to introduce a new \$20-million on-the-job training program with special emphasis on unemployed young people who are ineligible for the existing manpower training programs.

We will co-operate closely with industry in this effort. In addition, \$15 million will be allocated to an expansion of our existing Canada manpower program. The on-the-job program is designed to encourage employers to prepare for future economic expansion and to ensure that trainees acquire solid skills to increase their earning capacities and to help them take advantage of new employment opportunities.

We are building flexibility into this program to cover a broad range of employers, and we will help to finance the program by tax incentives or direct payments to employers. The tax incentives will take the form of a 150 percent write-off of specified costs incurred by a firm in respect of the training it provides. Alternatively, there will be a direct payment of equivalent value provided to those employers for whom this form of assistance is more suitable. Further details of this assistance will be announced later. The training programs will also be administered by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

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LOANS TO PROVINCES

Third, it is proposed to create a new and improved \$160-million special program of loans to provinces and their municipalities to finance additional job-creating capital projects. A somewhat similar program announced last December has been very successful. It has funded major highway and community projects across Canada and created many thousands of jobs. To concentrate the job-creating impact in the approaching months we have added an important financial incentive which will relieve provinces and municipalities of \$3 for every \$4 of on-site labour costs which they incur up to May 31, 1972.

This incentive feature will cover an important part of the total cost of projects financed under this program. We will be consulting the provinces forthwith on the early implementation of the program. Consideration will also be given to the way in which the program might be made applicable in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This capital-loan program is intended to be completed by March 31, 1973.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

Fourth, the Department of Public Works and other departments and agencies of government will launch an \$80-million program of federal labour-intensive and capital works, embracing a wide range of maintenance and improvement projects. These will include, for example, alterations and improvements in federal buildings and transportation facilities, forest and parks projects and the extension and modernization of other federal installations. Beyond this, I would like to announce a specific allocation of \$10 million in loans this year for construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings. This program will be under the direction of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture.

Again, our criteria for these projects will ensure that they create a maximum number of jobs, start quickly and concentrate in regions where unemployment is most serious.

HOUSING LOANS

Finally, my colleague, the minister responsible for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, will accelerate \$113 million in loans for public, homeowner and student housing, for sewage treatment and for land assembly projects. These loans will be made before the end of this year instead of in 1972. My colleagues with responsibility for individual parts of this comprehensive program will be informing the House of further details shortly.

TAX REDUCTIONS

I propose that effective July 1, 1971, until the end of 1972, the tax payable by Canadian corporations be reduced by 7 per cent. The whole cost of this reduction will be borne by the Federal Government. This change, combined with the elimination of the 3 per cent surtax, brings the effective reduction of corporation taxes from last July 1 to 10 per cent.

In my judgment, help to the private sector to enable it to create more jobs is a most effective way, in present circumstances, of helping all Canadians. I have said, that the rates of consumer spending are favourable. Nevertheless, it is the Government's view that we must do all we reasonably can to give confidence to the economy and induce increased demand for goods and services. I remind the House that spending by individuals makes up two-thirds of national income and is therefore the base on which the whole economy rests. To this end, I propose that effective July 1, 1971, the federal tax payable by persons be reduced by 3 per cent during the period ending December 31, 1972.

This proposal means that many taxpayers will receive refunds in the winter months, many taxpayers will be paying less tax immediately, and that all taxpayers will be paying less tax in 1972. I want to emphasize that this change is in addition to other important changes in personal income tax for 1971 announced in my budget of June 18. From July 1 we have eliminated the 3 per cent surtax for all Canadians. By eliminating tax on taxable income up to \$500 we have taken 750,000 Canadians off the tax rolls since July 1, and effective last January 1 payments under the guaranteed income supplement have been exempt. With the help of this House there will be further alleviation for taxpayers in the lower income bracket if we get Bill C-259 through the House.

Mr. Speaker, neither of the tax measures I have proposed today will reduce provincial revenues from corporate or from personal tax sources.

The expenditure programs I have described are designed and will be administered in such a way as to have the earliest possible impact. The corporate tax cut is expected to result in a reduction of federal revenues of \$160 million in fiscal year 1971-72, and a reduction of \$175 million in fiscal year 1972-73. The cut in personal taxes is expected to reduce federal revenues by \$125 million in fiscal year 1971-72 and by \$225 million in fiscal year 1972-73.

These changes, combined with other changes that have taken place since my June budget, imply a budgetary deficit in the fiscal year 1971-72 of \$1,000 million deriving from revenues of \$13,580 million and expenditures of \$14,580 million. I now estimate that non-budgetary requirements will be \$1,600 million. Total cash requirements for the current fiscal year, apart from funds required to finance or obtained from exchange operations, will thus amount to \$2,600 million.

Before concluding my remarks I would like to sum up the total dimension of the program I have proposed today. The total cost of the expenditures and tax reduction measures will be \$1,070 million. The impact on Canada's gross national product will be substantial. More important, these programs, with their multiplier effects, will produce a large number of new jobs for Canadians. The economy is strong and growing. The measures I have proposed today are designed to keep it that way.

ESKIMO SCULPTURE ON WORLD TOUR



Man Holding Up Two Fish

Kakasilala Koodluarlik (1968)

The biggest and most comprehensive collection of Eskimo sculpture ever assembled is currently being drawn together in Ottawa for a world tour. Opening in Vancouver on November 9, the Masterworks Exhibition will be seen in Paris in February, Copenhagen (April), London (October to December), Moscow (July), Leningrad (August and September), Philadelphia (February 1973) and Ottawa (April 1973).

The exhibition covers the story of Eskimo sculpture and carving through the centuries. One quarter is made up of prehistoric and historic pieces – the former consisting of archeological finds from Thule and Dorset, the oldest piece of which dates from 720 BC, and the latter comprising nineteenth century finds by whalers and traders; together with pieces dating from 1948. Initially the exhibition was designed to include some 300 works, but the organizers found they had to increase the size as the choice of pieces became more difficult and it became impossible to leave out certain works.

The exhibition, comprising 405 sculptures, has been put into categories – the prehistoric and historic

pieces in one group, with others divided into: hunters and animals; birds; camp life; mothers and children; spirits; and faces and figures. Eleven specially-designed showcases will enable the viewer to see the material from all angles. There will also be pieces in the open on varying-sized pedestals covered in white duffel. The exhibition was designed by Luc Matter of Montreal.

Sculptures for the exhibition have been loaned from private collectors and museums across Canada and the United States, the final selections being made by a committee of three formed by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council – Doris Shadbolt of the Vancouver Art Gallery; James Houston, author of *The White Dawn*, and Professor George Swinton of the University of Manitoba School of Art.

The Masterworks Exhibition has been sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of National Defence, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the National Museum of Man in Ottawa and the Canada Council, with organization by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council.



The Migration
Joe Talirunili (1964)



Mother and Child
Tiktak (1966)



Doll's Face
Kiawak (1960)

NATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE

The Minister of Justice, Mr. John Turner recently announced that a National Conference on the Law would be held in Ottawa from February 1 to 4, 1972.

Sponsored by the Department of Justice, the meeting will examine law and social justice in Canada and discuss such subjects as the role of the lawyer; trends in public reaction to law and justice; the new legal problems of the Seventies such as pollution and the "lifestyle" issues; technology and the law.

Half the 350 delegates will be drawn from the Canadian legal profession; the remainder will be chosen with the purpose of providing representation of the different points of view held by special interest and minority groups, labour, business and members of the general public.

Prime Minister Trudeau will give the opening address at the National Arts Centre on February 1. Plenary and workshop sessions will follow.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

While the conference will last only four days, its success will rest on the extent to which members of the public participate, both before and after the Ottawa discussion and workshop sessions. To this end there will be a considerable amount of pre-conference and post-conference activity.

While actual attendance will be limited to about 350, it is intended that the public take part in defining the areas that ought to be discussed and in contributing individual suggestions. In announcing the meeting, Mr. Turner extended an invitation to every person in Canada to be heard and invited them to write to his Department. Any letters received will be considered by a conference committee and chosen letters will be published and distributed to all delegates as background material.

FILM ON U.S.S.R. AT ROM

Russia, the first uncensored documentary film on the Soviet Union ever made, received its Canadian première at the Royal Ontario Museum on October 19.

Produced and directed by Theodore Holcomb of the United States, the feature-length film took 18 months to complete. Holcomb and his crew, without the supervision of Soviet guides or monitors, travelled more than 17,000 miles and shot about 30,000 feet of film in conditions ranging from the freezing cold of Arctic blizzards to the blazing heat of Asian deserts. In six months, they covered 12 of the 15 Soviet republics, visiting Leningrad, the Baltic States, Moscow, Georgia, Armenia, the Caucasus, Siberia and Central Asia.

The ROM showing of the film is a fund-raising event for the Museum's film library and archives.

Russia is a portrayal of the life of people of some of the 60 nationalities in the Soviet Union. It

shows, for the first time, what happened in the previously independent Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia since they were taken over by the Soviet Union. Novgorod, the ancient capital of Russia, is compared to modern Moscow. Also shown are old and new Siberian cities linked by the Trans-Siberian Express, and the wooden villages at the edge of Lake Baykal.

The film explores Samarkand, Tashkent, the holy city of Bukhara and such out of the way places as Dushambe, Ashkabad and the vast Karakum desert.

Holcomb's journey was eventful and hazardous. There were strict regulations on photography, which made filming unpredictable, difficult and dangerous.

Besides conceiving, producing and directing the film, Holcomb also edited it and prepared the musical score. The commentary was written by noted author, Harrison E. Salisbury. Completed in the autumn of 1970, *Russia* has been shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and at the Institute for Humanistic Studies in Aspen, Colorado.

ARCHIVIST FOR STRATFORD

James R. Aikens has been appointed the first full-time archivist with the Stratford Festival, Artistic Director Jean Gascon announced recently. In making the announcement, he expressed the hope that other theatres in Canada would follow Stratford's lead. "We believe the preservation of already historical documents, and of papers that will one day become historical, is a very real responsibility which our theatres haven't taken seriously enough. Stratford will be doing Canadian theatre a service if it can set a pattern for others to follow," he said.

It is believed that Mr. Aikens is the first full-time archivist to be employed by a professional theatre in North America.

The material that Stratford has collected on the founding and development of the theatre has grown to the point where cataloguing can no longer be handled on a part-time basis. The archivist's first task will be to sort through the collection, which includes such diverse material as committee reports, correspondence, production data, theatre programs and posters, photographs, design sketches, music tapes and videotapes of the past three seasons' productions.

In time, it is hoped, the archives will house all papers related to the theatre's history and operation, thereby providing scholars with access to all pertinent data in one central location.

Mr. Aikens eventually hopes also to act as an historian for the Festival, compiling research data on such subjects as the history of the Avon Theatre, which was purchased by the Stratford Festival in 1963, after serving as a home for theatrical productions in the area since the turn of the century.

CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA'S CLIMATE

Over 400 representatives of the construction industry in Canada were given an opportunity in October to examine special facilities at the National Research Council of Canada for the development and evaluation of new systems for enclosure design and environmental control.

The representatives — architects, engineers and others involved in construction — took part in a two-day building-science seminar on the design and construction of walls, windows and roofs for the climate in Canada.

The occasion of the seminar was used as an opportunity to display these facilities and associated techniques and to demonstrate their application to research and evaluation. They include:

Large-scale environmental chambers to evaluate the resistance of walls and windows subjected to a range of simulated weather conditions of temperature, rain and wind;

apparatus for determining the heat and moisture transfer properties of insulations and other materials.

equipment for estimating the adequacy of sealed glazing arrangements;

a large calorimeter room for determining the thermal behaviour of window-wall systems exposed to real weather conditions;

instruments and apparatus for determining the thermal and air-leakage characteristics of buildings in use, and;

computer simulation of buildings for estimating energy requirements of buildings and air-leakage potentials and patterns.

These form only part of the facilities and resources of the Division of Building Research that have been developed to serve the technical needs of the construction industry through research and the communication of building science information by means of publications, seminar and consultation with the industry.

The extreme climate in Canada imposes great demands on the exterior of a building in its role as a separation between inside and outside environments; the choice and arrangement of materials and components and prediction and optimization of their performance as a system have been the subject of much study by NRC.

WOOL FABRIC INQUIRY

An inquiry into an allegation by the Canadian Textiles Institute that Canadian textile manufacturers are threatened by imports of certain double-knit and warp-knit fabrics will be undertaken by the Textile and Clothing Board, Dr. C.A. Annis, Chair-

man of the Board, announced recently. The Board proposes to undertake an inquiry and report to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce regarding the effects of imports of these fabrics on Canadian production.

"If it should be found that the goods in question are being imported at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada of any textile and clothing goods, and that the plans submitted by Canadian producers are acceptable, the Board proposes to include in its report a recommendation as to whether special measures of protection should be implemented," the Chairman said.

Hearings relating to the inquiry will be held if and as required, and will be in public if the Board decides the nature of the information to be disclosed permits.

Dr. Annis pointed out that any producer claiming to have been injured and requesting special measures of protection will be expected to file a plan describing adjustments he proposes to make in his operations to increase his ability to meet international competition in the Canadian market.

TORONTO'S GIANT CRANE

The Port of Toronto's newest piece of machinery, a container crane worth \$600,000, is now in operation.

The crane has undergone extensive pre-testing operations to ensure efficient handling of all sizes of loaded containers.

As a result of the steadily growing container business since the mid-1960s, the Port placed an order with the Leo Gottwald Company of Dusseldorf, West Germany, in October 1970, for this unique piece of machinery.

At a maximum radius of 82 feet the crane's capacity is 26.4 tons, which allows loaded containers, up to 40 feet in length, to be discharged or loaded on the outer side of the vessel.

The first container crane of its kind in the world, it was specially designed to meet the Port's requirements. It is mounted on a 91-ton mobile carrier and includes tower and boom combination that allows for maximum flexibility in all areas. Thus "turn-around" times of vessels calling at Toronto are substantially reduced.

To supplement the crane's container-handling operation, the Port of Toronto has just recently taken delivery of another first in the Canadian port industry: a \$170,000-mobile overhead-lift truck with a 40-foot spreader frame for transporting loaded 40-foot containers to ship-side for handling by the container crane or away from dockside after discharge.