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New immigration policy will shape the Canada of tomorrow

Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced on September 17, the establishment of a task force that would study ways to create a new basis for Canada's immigration policy.

"A new immigration policy must be based on a general agreement about the kind of Canada we want tomorrow," the Minister said. "We must define well-founded objectives about how fast our population should grow, how it should be spread between cities and rural areas and among the various regions, and what kind of social and cultural environment Canadians want." His statement follows:

* * * *

The present Immigration Act dates back to 1952. It was formulated in the spirit of the years after the Second World War, and its roots are really in legislation shaped by the conditions and problems existing in this country at the turn of the century.

In the meantime, dramatic changes have taken place in Canada and in the world. Not least, attitudes and values have undergone striking transformation. One trend concerns the increasing reluctance of Canadians to have large families. Our fertility rate has now decreased to the point where to rely on births alone could mean a levelling off, if not an eventual decline in Canada's population. Because of the decreasing birth rate and the prospect that we will continue to lose people through emigration to other countries, immigration seems likely to determine, more than heretofore, Canada's population size.

At the same time, we are witnessing the consequences — some good, some not — of population growth. A few of our big cities are getting bigger at the expense of rural areas and even whole regions. Are we willing to pay the penalties of this imbalance? If we want new immigrants, do we want them to continue to concentrate overwhelmingly in our big cities, where excessive and rapid population increase is already a serious problem, or do we want more of them to settle in those areas which need them most? Are there effective and acceptable means to encourage a better balance in the settlement of immigrants, given the general preference for urban living?

Meanwhile our sources of immigration

are changing. The traditional flow from Britain and Europe is slowing down, proportionately, while an increasing number of people from the developing world are anxious to settle here. What kind of immigrants does our labour market, present and future, require; and what kind of immigrants are we seeking in terms of our social and cultural future?

It will be as important as ever to give careful consideration to the impact immigration streams may have on the balance between English- and French-speaking Canadians and the present multicultural fabric of Canada.

Another trend is the tremendous increase in mobility. Revolutionized transportation has lowered economic barriers to people's movement, generating a radical growth in international tourism and profoundly affecting migration patterns.

When we look ahead there are many questions demanding answers.

Can we afford not to grow, or to grow at a slower pace than, for instance, our big neighbour to the South? It seems apparent that we should establish objectives and plan Canada's future in a way that will safeguard our economic well-being, and assure our social and cultural development within a sovereign community.

Labour requirements

There are other questions. How can we reconcile longer term immigration and population objectives with the immediate realities of the market place? An approach some countries use extensively is to invite "guest workers" from abroad to fill specific short-term

labour requirements. Should Canada be doing more of this?

Another range of questions relates to adjustment. How far should we go in extending special help to the immigrant as regards his or her employment and health, and his or her desire to be united with family and relatives in Canada? What further efforts should we make to assist the immigrant to become part of our society and to feel at home quickly with our way of life?

There is the important matter of our international responsibilities. Developing nations face extremely serious problems. Most suffer from overpopulation and the scarcity of qualified professionals and trained labour. Both these problems have a bearing on Canada's immigration policy as it relates to our desire to assist the Third World. We want also to take into account our well-established tradition of receiving political refugees.

These questions, and many more, must be asked. It is easy to ask questions, but much less easy to find the right answers. No government can responsibly propose quick solutions to problems as complex and important as these. Decisions about our demographic future are decisions about the kind of Canada we want. They can only be made after a thorough process of consultation with all Canadians.

Public opinion invited

As I told Parliament recently, the task is enormous and urgent. The Government intends to proceed without delay. The first step must be to identify all the options, and for this purpose I have appointed a small group of people to deal with this task. We will need a great deal of help. I am writing today to provincial governments and to over 100 organizations, inviting them to tell us about their particular concerns and give us their advice. I would also encourage all concerned Canadians as individuals, or in groups, to write me and give me their views.

My target for the completion of this stage of the process, which will also involve a series of special studies, is next spring. The results will be published in the form of a document — a "green paper" — which, I am confident, will provoke further national discussion. I want to emphasize that we will be seeking the widest possible spectrum of public opinion on the green

paper. In addition to seeking the views of the provinces and briefs from interested groups, I am proposing that a national conference on immigration and population be convened, sponsored by my Department.

The green paper will, I hope, provide a good focus for debate. It will do three things. First, it will identify the problems, and analyze policy options in terms which will relate immigration to the kind of Canada that we might want. Second, it will review the techniques and procedures by which immigrants are recruited. And thirdly, it will review the whole legal framework within which new policies should operate.

The end result at which we are aiming is a comprehensive policy, to be expressed in new immigration legislation for submission to Parliament. Our goal is an up-to-date instrument to shape Canada's future immigration in the context I have tried to outline, namely that immigration in the future will crucially affect and determine Canada's economic, social, cultural and demographic growth.

* * * *

Pan American Health Conference

To be fully effective, health care should take place in homes and schools as well as in doctors' offices, hospitals and clinics, delegates to the Pan American Health Conference on Health Manpower Planning concluded on September 14 in Ottawa.

Taking part in the week-long conference, which was sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Canadian Government, were some 130 representatives from 26 PAHO countries (from Latin America, the Caribbean, Canada and the United States), two participating governments — France and Britain — and the provinces of Canada.

The purpose of the meeting was to promote and assist national programs for the improvement of health.

Among the main speakers was Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde, who addressed the conference on changes and perspectives in the Canadian health system, long-term planning and community services, the significance of manpower programs and Canada's co-operation with PAHO.

Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director of

PAHO, referred to health problems in Latin America and goals of the Ten-Year Health Plan for the Americas, included in the final report of the Health Ministers Conference, that was signed and approved by the Ministers of Health of the Americas or their representatives at Santiago, Chile, in October 1972. Dr. Maurice LeClair, Deputy Minister (Health) in the Department of Health and Welfare, who presided over the Ottawa conference, signed for Canada.

Speakers at the final session stressed the need to have health workers "suited to local needs rather than based on an imported system of medical education that, in some places, is supplying an inverted pyramid with too many doctors and not enough nurses, aides, community workers and technicians".

Two main themes concerned the need to use a different type of health worker and to involve the public in health care. Carlisle Burton, head of the civil service and secretary to the Prime Minister of Barbados, said in an interview after the meeting: "The first question everyone should be able to answer is, do I know the most important health problems of my community and what I can do about them? The question to ask," he continued "is whether children are being taught how to solve these problems at home as well as at school."

To solve health problems, he concluded, everybody, not just health workers, must appreciate the difficulties involved.

Banks raise prime rate

Most Canadian chartered banks have announced that prime loan rates will rise three-quarters of a percentage point to a record level of 9 per cent. The move raises the prime rate by 50 per cent since April. Interest paid on non-chequing savings accounts will be increased by one-half a point to 6.7 per cent, retroactive to September 1. The banks, with the consent of federal Finance Minister John Turner, will increase rates by up to a full point on certificates of deposit, to 8.5 per cent. The chartered banks have increased their prime rates six times this year from the 6 per cent level that prevailed until April 9.



Canadian Press photo

Ambassador Adolph W. Schmidt of the United States (right), gives Governor-General Roland Michener a moon rock and Canadian flag that were carried from and to the moon by Apollo 17 astronauts.

The presentation on September 21, made on behalf of the President and people of the U.S., was in connection

with the International Youth Science tour of last December when, under the sponsorship of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, 80 students from all continents travelled the U.S. visiting space science and cultural centres. Canada's representative on the tour, Jaymie Matthews, attended the presentation.

Canada-U.S. agreement on new air routes and preclearance

Transport Minister Jean Marchand confirmed on September 11 that agreement had been reached in principle on the establishment of new air routes and preclearance arrangements between Canada and the United States.

"The agreement which was announced yesterday by the heads of the Canadian and U.S. negotiating teams will lead to the establishment of 46 new Canadian and U.S. air routes between the two countries. It will also make possible a Canadian preclearance program in the United States and provide for preclearance facilities in

several additional Canadian cities for U.S.-bound travellers," Mr. Marchand stated.

The new bilateral agreement, perhaps the largest and most complex in the history of civil aviation, requires ratification by the Cabinet and formal signing by the two Governments before it is implemented. It has been worked out in 12 rounds of negotiations during the past four years and expands an agreement that had been in effect since 1966.

The new air routes will be phased in gradually so that existing markets will

not be abruptly disrupted.

Included in the agreement is a provision in principle for the establishment of preclearance facilities by Canada in the U.S. for Canada-bound travellers and for the extension of such facilities to serve additional Canadian cities where transborder flights take place.

The existing U.S. preclearance program in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, which will continue, allows U.S.-bound passengers to pass U.S. immigration and custom controls before boarding planes instead of when they arrive at their destination. The new agreement will allow Canadian customs and immigration officers to examine in the U.S. travellers bound for Canada.

Return of the family doctor to Montreal

Under a new scheme that is part of the Quebec provincial government's plan to provide medical and social services according to the needs of each community, the conception of the "family doctor" will be reinstated. The province recently undertook to finance the establishment and continuation of "family-medicine units" in five Montreal hospitals — the Montreal Children's, the Montreal General, the Jewish General, the Queen Elizabeth and St. Mary's — all of which are affiliated with McGill University. In addition to a capital equipment grant for each hospital the government of Quebec will provide \$75,000 a year to four of the hospitals; the Montreal General will reallocate a portion of its operating budget, by closing some beds, to set up a family-medicine unit designed to serve some 10,000 patients. The units of the other hospitals should ultimately handle 5,000 patients each.

Speedier and more comprehensive care

The type of family health care to be provided is intended to supply more comprehensive medical services to a larger number of people. Consideration will be given not only to the patient's malady but also to the circumstances that may have caused it. Whole families will be encouraged to attend the unit regularly; doctors, nurses and social workers will be available in person or by phone, 24 hours a day, seven days

a week; and the long line-ups currently so common in outpatients' departments or lengthy delays in seeing private doctors will be eliminated by an appointment system. With a hospital base, family-medicine units will be able to supply all the necessary services — laboratory tests, X-rays, specialist consultations, social services etc.

Each of the hospitals has had a family-medicine unit operating with limited staff for at least a year, but lack of space, permanent staff and funds for equipment have made their full functioning impossible. McGill's Faculty of Medicine, through Dr. Sidney Lee, Associate Dean (Community Health) initiated the co-ordination and presentation to the provincial government of a policy for family-medicine units. In June, the faculty voted to establish a Department of Family Medicine to train doctors in areas of primary health-care delivery rather than in special disciplines. Over the past two years two postgraduate programs in family medicine have also been developed at McGill, one jointly by the Montreal General and Children's Hospitals, and the other at the Jewish General Hospital.

As the family-medicine units expand, the Medical Faculty's potential for training doctors to staff these units will also be expanded and strengthened. Discussions are currently in progress with the respective McGill Departments concerning the training of social workers and nurses for the units. Nurses will receive extensive training to enable them to assess the severity of patients' mental or physical illness; and the University's School of Social Work currently offers a Master of Science degree with an option to specialize in health care.

Canada's housing starts continuing at high level

Housing starts were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 280,600 for all areas in August, according to preliminary figures released recently by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

In July the rate reached an unprecedented 304,200, following the first and second quarter levels of 262,500 and 284,300 respectively.

The CMHC survey indicated total

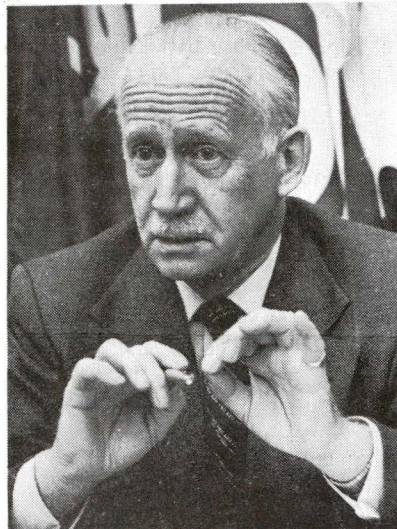
housing starts for 1973 could reach over 260,000 units. Canada's annual record was set in 1972, when starts numbered 249,914.

Actual starts in August totalled 19,924 in the urban areas alone, up 4 per cent from the August 1973 figure of 19,082. For the first eight months of 1973, actual urban starts numbered 134,563, an increase of 3 per cent over the 130,470 total for the same period last year. Single-family housing activity increased 6 per cent, while multiples were up 1 per cent.

Olympics protocol chief keeps busy

Although his official title is Olympics Chief of Protocol, keeping 129 nations happy is the real job of Charles Lotbinière Harwood.

There is more to Olympics protocol than meets the eye. A larger gathering of international representatives will be present at the 1976 Olympics than there was at Expo 67, when some 60 countries participated.



Canada Wide photo

Charles de Lotbinière Harwood

Charles de Lotbinière Harwood, says the problems involve more than those of protocol during the two weeks of competition.

Immediately preceding the Olympics in Montreal will be the week-long quadrennial congress of the International Olympic Committee, a conference of the Olympic national committees of all IOC members.

Associated with these will be a range

of subcommittee sessions and meetings of international sports federations.

"Part of my responsibility is to get these things organized," said Mr. Harwood.

"We'll need space for meetings and functions, accommodations for those attending, transportation and interpreters to provide simultaneous translation for the four official languages (English, French, Spanish and German).

"In addition to this we will also have to find a supply of interpreters who can be made available to all the national Olympic committee representatives who come to Montreal and who do not speak either English or French."

Once this is over the protocol department will turn its attention to the Olympics itself. Responsibilities range from the elaborate opening ceremony and receptions, through the split-second delivery and presentation of the medals, to the intricate closing session and the dispersal of dignitaries, national Olympic representatives and new athletics stars.

Many VIPs expected

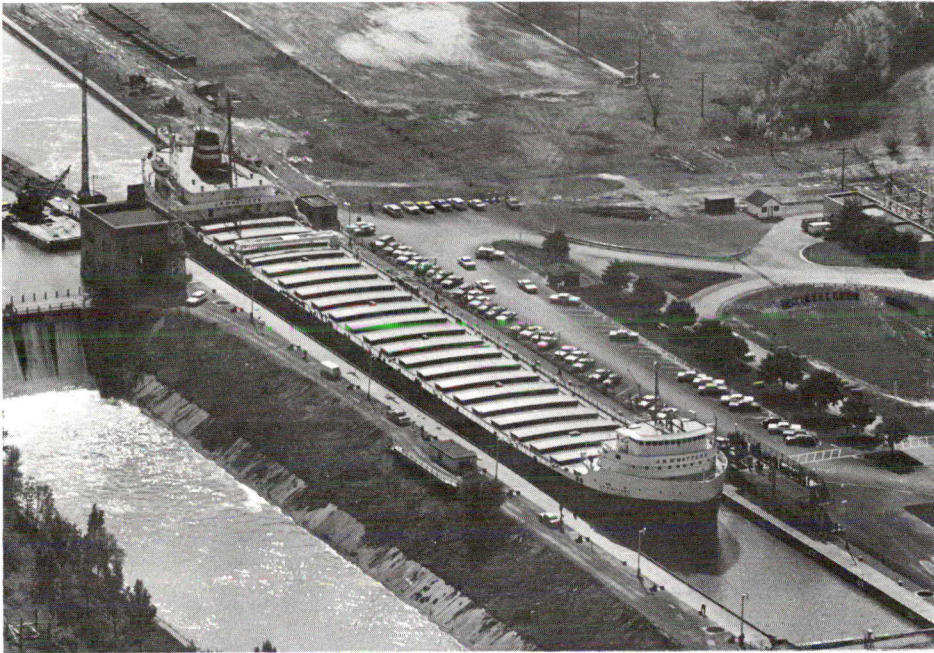
The task will be made more complex by the probable presence of dignitaries, including Prince Philip, who attended the Munich games, British Prime Minister Edward Heath, well-known as a sailing enthusiast, the U.S. President Nixon and King Constantine of Greece, now living in Rome.

The problem of providing adequate security for distinguished visitors will be added to that of ensuring their comfort.

Charles de Lotbinière Harwood's long and distinguished career with Bell Canada, from where he retired as assistant vice-president and his involvement in community activities, notably Expo 67, qualify him for this demanding job.

During the 1930s he was a play-by-play announcer of the National Hockey League, Big Four and intercollegiate football games on the national radio network.

In 1938 he set a record that still stands for the longest individual sports broadcast at a Stanley Cup playoff game between Montreal and Detroit which lasted from 9 p.m. to 2:42 a.m. and which was finally won by Detroit 1-0.



Information Canada Phototheque

Freight ship in the Welland Canal, St. Lawrence Seaway.

Consumer price indexes

Spurred by a 3.2 percent surge in food prices, the consumer price index (1961=100) advanced 1.3 per cent in August to 153.0 from 151.0 in July. Nearly two-thirds of the advance was owing to increased food prices.

Price levels for all items other than food rose 0.5 per cent in the latest month, mainly because of increases of 1.5 per cent in the transportation index and 0.5 per cent in the housing index. The health-and-personal-care index rose 0.8 per cent and the clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes each advanced 0.1 per cent. There was no change in the index for recreation, education and reading.

In the latest 12 months, the all-items index has increased 8.3 per cent.

The 3.2 percent jump in the food index put it at 168.7 in August compared to 163.5 in July. Cost of food consumed at home increased 3.2 per cent, that for food in restaurants increased 2.7 per cent.

Sharply increased meat, poultry and egg prices at the beginning of August were major contributors to the considerably larger-than-usual rise in the latest month's index. But all other main elements, except fresh produce, also moved up. Led by a rise of 15.4 per cent in the retail price of pork, the meat, fish and poultry in-

dex climbed 7.9 per cent between July and August and stood 28.3 percent above its level of 12 months earlier. Beef prices, higher by 5.3 per cent in the latest month, were up 26.5 per cent from August 1972 levels. Poultry prices climbed 7.6 per cent from July to August and nearly 40 per cent over the year. Canned salmon and tuna quotations were about 6 percent higher in the latest month, registering increases of 15 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, since a year earlier. In the latest month, eggs increased in price by 13.4 per cent to register their sharpest rise in five consecutive months of advance. The fresh fruit index levelled off in August and fresh vegetable prices, which normally decline at this time of year, averaged nearly 8 percent lower than the prices a month earlier, though they were still 37 percent higher than in August 1972. In the 12 months to August 1973, the food index moved up 15.8 per cent, with the price of food consumed at home rising 16.2 per cent and that for restaurant food 13.2 per cent.

From August 1972 to August 1973, the housing index advanced 6.8 per cent, the clothing index 5.4 per cent, the transportation index 3.3 per cent, the health-and-personal-care index 5.0 per cent, the recreation, education and reading index 4.6 per cent and the tobacco-and-alcohol index 2.7 per cent.

St. Lawrence Seaway banner year

At mid-season, all indications pointed towards new traffic records in both sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway. At the end of July, tonnage surpassed the 1972 figures by 3.8 million tons in the Montreal-Lake Ontario section and 3.9 million tons in the Welland section. Should this pattern continue until the end of the season, last year's levels of 53.7 million and 64.2 million tons on the two sections will be surpassed and new records established for the fourth consecutive year.

Major gains have been registered in most of the categories that represent the mainstay of Seaway operations. Of particular significance is that traffic in iron ore and grain, which usually accounts for over 70 per cent of the total traffic, is much greater this year. Increases of 30 per cent in the former category and an increase of about 20 per cent in grain traffic indicate the growing importance of the Seaway system to the North American economy.

The year 1973, which is the fifteenth year of operation of the deep waterway, will go down in history as the year of the opening of the Welland By-Pass. At the opening ceremony on July 14, John Munro, the Minister of Labour, paid tribute to the men who made possible the successful completion of the By-Pass which, he said, "represented another remarkable engineering feat designed to meet the needs of our changing times".

The 1973 season was also the earliest opening in the St. Lawrence Seaway since its inception in 1959. The *David, Marquess of Milford*, a British vessel, locked through at St. Lambert on March 28, setting the pace for what appears to be the busiest season in Seaway history.

Beef tariff reimposed

The Federal Government reimposed a tariff on beef and live cattle moving into Canada, effective September 21.

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said that the move was in response to a flood of United States cattle and beef coming into Canada that threatened to seriously disrupt the Canadian cattle industry.

"When we removed the tariff following the budget in February, we stated

that the tariff would be reimposed immediately if there was a serious dislocation in the livestock industry," Mr. Whelan said.

The Federal Government's action reinstates a levy of 1½ cents a pound on live cattle and 3 cents a pound on beef moving into Canada.

"When the U.S. price freeze was lifted about ten days ago, producers in that country who were holding back their stock from market flooded their industry with slaughter cattle," Mr. Whelan said. "There has been a spillover into Canada. More cattle already have been imported from the U.S. than the total amount for last year, most of them during the past few weeks."

Mr. Whelan said the result was downward pressure on prices to Canadian cattle producers, which was discouraging further production.

"Any short-term easing of consumer beef prices would, in the longer term, end in disaster for Canadian farmers and consumers if the flood of imports continued unchecked," Mr. Whelan said. "As it is, Canadian feeder cattle are already moving to the U.S. in great numbers because of producer uncertainty in the future."

"Canadian farmers would stop producing beef because their returns would be driven below the break-even point. With our domestic supply disrupted, consumers would suffer most," Mr. Whelan said.

"Reimposing the tariff will be in the long-term interest of consumers. It is consistent with the Government's announced object of increasing the supply of food in Canada through increased producer-confidence and other appropriate measures."

"It should be noted that there are tariffs on cattle and beef entering the U.S. Should the U.S. administration consider removing their tariffs, we would, of course, review the situation," Mr. Whelan concluded.

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Ciertos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Speaking of food

Ask a group of Canadians to define their national dish and they'll speak up quickly with enthusiasm – and probably all give different replies, from lobster, deer meat, Canadian cheddar cheese and apple pie, Arctic char, buffalo steak, pea soup, barbecued chicken, to pancakes and maple syrup, and many more.

Canadians have a particular zest for food. It's a subject of earnest conversation at least as popular as the weather.

The chef of a renowned Ottawa hotel, when asked to serve a truly Canadian meal to visiting royalty, had these coast-to-coast dishes on the menu: Nova Scotia apple juice, Maritime oysters, Quebec pea soup, Newfoundland salmon, grilled Alberta elk, Saskatchewan grouse, Manitoba wild duck, New Brunswick potatoes, Ontario Queen Anne squash, British Columbia candied fruits and Ontario cheese.

Food at fairs and festivals

Food plays an important part in summer events throughout Canada. A growing number of nostalgic festivals reconstruct the days of the pioneer. At one of these in Western Canada, it is reported that the ubiquitous hotdog is outsold by "great slices of home-made bread, fresh from the outdoor ovens and baked as bread was baked by the early settlers".

In the Manitoba town of Flin Flon, there is an annual trout-catching festival with fringe attractions which include "moose-calling, squaw-calling and bannock-baking contests".

At a fishermen's regatta in Nova Scotia, freshly-caught lobster, barbecued chicken, home-baked bread, pies and cakes appeal to visitors' palates.

The Calgary Stampede features chuck wagons at every corner from which free breakfasts of flapjacks (pancakes) and Canadian bacon are served.

Food exports

Many foods are available for export: Fish and meats; maple syrup with the flavour of the northern woods; table potatoes from Prince Edward Island; McIntosh apples, grains and cereals from the Prairies; rye whisky and tangy

cheddar cheese and wines from the Niagara fruit belt.

Canada also supplies a large export market a wide variety of other products such as spices, sweet biscuits, pasta, honey, candy and bottled water. And, since 1945, revolutionary developments in Canadian food production and processing methods have added a whole range of time-saving "convenience" foods to traditional products.

Meat-export controls lifted

Beef, pork and livestock, which had been put under export control on August 13, can now be exported freely from Canada to any country except Rhodesia effective September 15, under two new general export permits, Robert K. Andras, Acting Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced on September 14.

Mr. Andras said that the meat-export controls had been imposed reluctantly and were directly related to the market distortions caused by supply and price pressures on Canadian meat production as a result of the freeze on beef prices in the United States. Since the price freeze was lifted in the U.S. on September 9, pork, beef and livestock are returning to more normal conditions of supply and demand.

Tree bonus for Kingston babies

The City of Kingston, Ontario, is celebrating its tercentenary this year with a variety of special projects, one of the more imaginative of which is an idea of the 300-member Bell Telephone Employees' Association of Kingston. It decided to match a beginning for a beginning by planting a white pine seedling in the Little Cataraqui Creek conservation area for every baby born in Kingston during 1973.

Forms have been placed in all Kingston hospitals so that expectant mothers will be aware of this novel way of celebrating the child's arrival and Kingston's three-hundredth birthday.

It is estimated that the conservation area will have gained 2,500 young trees by the end of this year. With each a certificate will be issued to remind "baby" when he grows up to visit the conservation area and see his own tree.