

# Canada Weekly

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## Canadian priorities in the development of the oil sands

Canadian priorities in respect to development of energy resources, particularly the Athabasca oil sands, have been a matter of considerable public discussion recently.

Prime Minister Trudeau said in his opening statement at the First Ministers' Conference on Energy recently: "If we are not...within a few short years, to be at the complete mercy of the international market, we must move at once to develop our frontier and non-conventional oil resources as rapidly as possible. These sources may well be in part off our Eastern coasts and the Far North, but the largest and surest source of our self-reliance lies in the oil sands of Alberta." The Prime Minister emphasized that the development of the oil sands would be far more expensive than the development of conventional sources had been in the past. However, Canadians would have to face this challenge "in our search for self-reliance" and, consequently, would have to accept higher prices to assure "an adequate supply for future generations, at a price certainly no more and probably less than most of the world will have to pay".

### Meeting domestic demand

With the projected decline in conventional Western Canadian production in the early 1980s, Canada will be faced with supplementing its conventional sources with non-conventional production or large-scale exports to meet domestic demand. During an interview in Washington, where he was attending the February 11 Energy Conference, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, pointed out that the oil sands would play an important part in the Government's policy to achieve self-sufficiency. Mr. Sharp cautioned, however, that many technological problems would have to be solved before large-scale production from the oil sands could be brought on stream, particularly the development

of an *in situ* technology which would allow the exploitation of the 85 percent area of the sands which cannot be surface mined. Both the Federal Government and the Alberta Government (together with private companies) have committed funds for research and development of the necessary technology.

### Effect on the economy

Such development is only one of the problems which Canada faces in exploiting the oil sands. Social and economic dislocation and environmental problems will also have to be overcome. Mr. Sharp has pointed out that a large inflow of foreign capital which would be necessary for rapid development would have a severe effect on the economy. Concern has also been expressed about possible adverse effects on the balance of payments, upward pressure on the dollar and distortion of present Government-designated areas of concentration for economic expansion such as the manufacturing sector if rapid development of the oil sands were to take place.

### Discussions continuing

Both Mr. Sharp and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Donald Macdonald, have emphasized that Canadian priorities would not be sacrificed to achieve rapid development of the oil sands. Mr. Macdonald has stated in the House of Commons that discussions were continuing with the Province of Alberta "but the tempo of development we would seek for the oil sands, given the increased demand in Canada in the next decade, would not, as we see it at the moment, leave much available for export".

Neither Mr. Sharp nor Mr. Macdonald excluded the possibility of foreign investment, and they agree that such investment will be necessary. But it would be welcome only if Canadian priorities are respected.

### Electronics display in Shanghai

Thirty-five manufacturers of electronics and scientific instruments will display their products at an all-Canadian exhibition in Shanghai from April 16 to 26.

The show, the Canadian Electronics and Scientific Instruments Exhibition, was arranged at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). Industry representatives will also take part in seminars. The general public will not attend but CCPIT will invite engineers, scientists, students, trading corporation representatives and end-users to view the exhibition and attend the seminars.

Following the showing in Shanghai, a group made up principally of sales engineers will visit Peking for meetings with China Trade Corporations, universities and factories.

Equipment expected to be displayed includes airport electronic devices including airport-surveillance radars, weather radar and instrument-landing systems, scientific and geophysical equipment of all types; radio-relay equipment may also be included.

### Guides for day-care services

Marc Lalonde, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, recently announced to the House of Commons new policy guide-lines for day-care services which are being sent to provincial governments. The guide-lines, relating to the provision of day-care services for children, shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan, will enable the provinces to help families earning low and below-average incomes who need to use day-care facilities.

Priority is given to making the services available to single-parent families; families where both parents are working or where one parent is working and the other is enrolled in a vocational or education institution; or where there may be a physical, emotional, or social problem in the home. The guide-lines provide for income-tested programs in line with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Essentially, the parent pays a fee for day care which is adjusted to the family in-

come. A family of four with an annual net income of about \$5,500 would receive full subsidy for the cost of the day-care service; a similar family with an annual net income of about \$11,000, may still be entitled to a small subsidy but would be expected to pay the major portion of the cost.

"All across Canada there has been a growing concern and a recognition of the great need for day-care services," the Minister said. "Almost every province is interested in examining its existing day-care programs and in designing an expansion of them. The new policy guide-lines provided to the provinces will be of assistance in enabling the provinces to plan an orderly development of services with financial assistance from the Federal Government."

### Priority issue

Besides the development of the guide-lines, the high priority the Government has placed on day care is reflected in a number of ways, said Mr. Lalonde. As a result of amendments to the Canada Assistance Plan regulations in 1972, shareable costs for day-care services are the full operating costs, including costs of equipment and supplies, and rent for depreciation on capital. For all other welfare services, shareable costs are restricted to salaries and related staff costs. The increased cost-sharing has given considerable impetus to the development of day-care services.

### Demand increasing

Since 1972, when the National Day Care Information Centre was established, it has developed informational material on day care, including a pamphlet designed to help parents choose the right day-care service for their children, bibliographies suitable for groups interested in developing day-care services as well as for staff of existing services, and a newsletter. The demand for material has been steadily increasing. Some 50,000 copies of *Day Care for Children* have been distributed and the Centre's regular mailing list is now over 7,000. Currently a *Study of Day Care in Canada*, is almost ready for release and the Centre is developing a library of tapes that will be available for loan to agencies concerned with day-care services and interested groups.

The Federal Government provides consultative services to provinces, municipalities, voluntary agencies, and community groups.

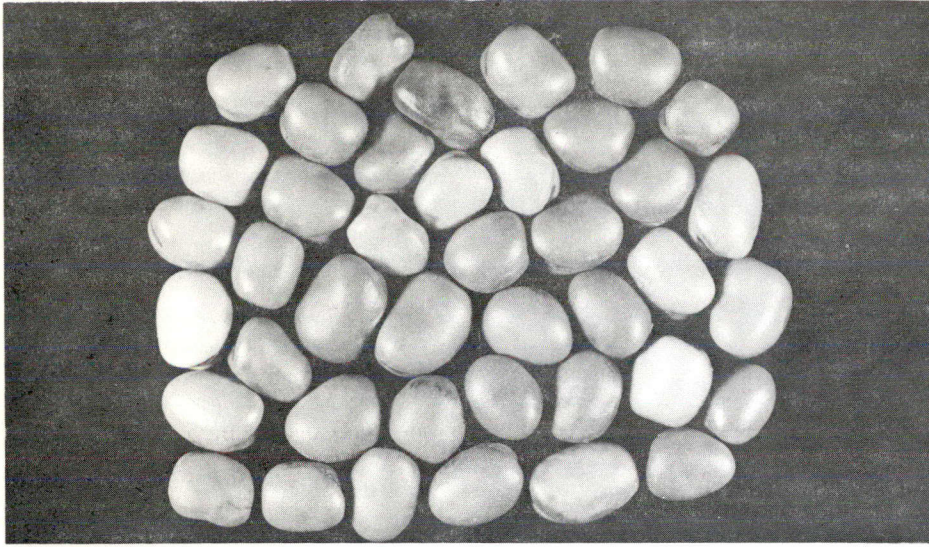
### International textile trade accord

Canada's accession to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (ITA) was announced on March 22 by Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Arrangement, which was tabled in the House of Commons on that date, was concluded in December under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) by negotiators representing nearly 50 countries, including Canada, which account for the bulk of world textile trade. The principal aim of the ITA is to encourage the expansion and progressive liberalization of international trade in textiles and, at the same time, to ensure the orderly conduct of such trade by avoiding disruption of markets and production in both importing and exporting countries.

Mr. Gillespie said that the ITA would permit Canada to operate its national textile policy within an improved and recognized international framework and should result in a more equitable distribution of textile imports among industrialized countries, thus lessening diversionary pressures on the Canadian market, which has one of the highest *per capita* import rates in the world.

The ministers noted that the ITA, which will remain in force for a period of four years effective January 1, 1974, represented a significant advance over previous arrangements for dealing with textile trade. It is the first time that an accord, which sets out internationally-agreed rules for dealing with disruptive imports, covers all principal textile products. All textile trade restraints in existence previous to the new accord must either be eliminated or made to conform with the new and more liberal rules within three years. The accord also calls for the formation of a textiles surveillance body, comprising eight signatory countries on a rotational basis, to supervise future safeguard actions taken under the new rules.



### Canada develops fababeans as a new source of protein

Canadian wheat has helped many people in many countries to better health. And now the fababean, a newly-developed crop, should prove of great nutritional value to those people in countries whose diets are deficient in protein.

While soybeans are currently accepted by many as an aid to health owing to their high protein content, the protein content of fababeans, which contain from 28 to 33 per cent, is even higher. This new variety of the crop that was once called the horsebean is being grown by research stations and farmers across Canada under the supervision of Dr. Lawrie Evans of the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba.

In 1972, 1,500 acres were planted with fababeans; in 1973, 15,000 — quite an increase. Farmers, this year, are being invited to plant from two to ten acres on land which would normally lie fallow. The fababean has several planting advantages. It can be placed on top of stubble, doesn't suffer from frost as quickly as some other plants, and returns more nitrogen to the soil than it uses — a distinct saving.

The use of the crop is varied — it can be fed to all types of livestock, providing the necessary nutrients. For humans it can be used as a meat "extender" — much as soy meal in hamburger (a pound of meat and soybean meal mixed is richer in protein than meat alone).

F.G. Beaudette, a spokesman for the Department of Industry, Trade and

Commerce, indicated to delegates at the first National Fababean Conference in Winnipeg in February, that once supply could be guaranteed, Canada had buyers for fababeans.

By 1977, Dr. Evans believes there will be on the market a Canadian-bred variety that will mature early and with shatter resistance; today's varieties tend to break open easily.

The Canada Grains Council estimates a possible \$105-million market for this year's crop. Other organizations agree and, in fact, are expecting a huge potential for the 1975/76 crop.

Fababeans could well help to arrest malnutrition in countries where agricultural lands are not as productive as Canada's.



Canada Agriculture photos  
Fababeans growing in Lethbridge,  
Alberta.

### New national price for oil

Following a two-day meeting of the Prime Minister and provincial premiers in Ottawa, agreement was announced on March 27 on the establishment of one national price for domestic and imported oil.

Under the new agreement, effective April 1 when the seven-month domestic price freeze was lifted, the price of Western Canadian crude was increased to \$6.50 a barrel from \$4. The Prime Minister stated later that the new price would be in effect for 15 months.

The Federal Government will continue to subsidize the price of oil in Eastern Canada for the high cost of imported crude.

Alberta and Saskatchewan, the oil-producing provinces, will gain by the large increase in revenues; some provinces will receive oil at prices below international levels; and others under the national revenue equalization plan will receive some \$100 million in grants from the Federal Government.

Prime Minister Trudeau, who stated that the increased domestic price for oil was "substantial", noted that it was still about \$5 a barrel less than prices on the international market.

### Federal developments screened for environmental effects

Effective April 1, all Federal Government projects are being screened in the early planning stage to make sure they do the least possible damage to the environment.

In announcing Ottawa's new environmental assessment and review process, Environment Minister Jack Davis said that all federal departments, agencies and firms under federal jurisdiction would have to submit suitable *environmental impact statements*.

These statements, prepared internally or by consultants, would be reviewed by a panel of experts in Environment Canada, who would have the power to approve, reject, or call for changes in the project. The proposals must be found to be environmentally acceptable and declared to be such by the Minister before large financial commitments are made and construction begins.

In the case of projects of wide public interest, the Minister of the Environment and the minister of the initiating department may appoint an external review board, which could hold public hearings.

"By subjecting the Federal Government's activities to close environmental scrutiny, we are...taking the lead," Mr. Davis said. "I hope that the provinces will follow us closely in this regard."

Ottawa's new environmental assessment and review process will apply not only to federally initiated projects, programs and activities but also to those for which federal funds are committed or federal property involved.

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### French official language of Quebec

Legislation establishing French as the official language of Quebec is to be introduced in the province's National Assembly this spring. In the speech opening the Assembly's 1974 session, the provincial government promised extensive legislation not only to promote and protect the French language in Quebec but to re-define the status of English within the framework of the new policy.

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### Loan to Brazil

Canada's Export Development Corporation will lend up to \$40 million to a Brazilian utility to cover 90 per cent of the cost of orders for goods and services placed with Canadian suppliers for a hydroelectric project at Itumbiara, Brazil.

The loan to Furnas-Centrales Electricas S.A., a Rio de Janeiro public utility company, will be used primarily to purchase Canadian supplies of electrical-generation and transmission equipment. Last year, the Canadian agency lent the utility \$10 million to cover Canadian equipment and services for another hydroelectric project.

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### Canadian travel book

*Explore Canada*, a book published by *Reader's Digest* in conjunction with the Canadian Automobile Association, describes Canada's beauty from coast

to coast. Its 476 pages include anecdotes and features of Canadiana that are illustrated with 700 photographs, most of which are in colour.

The new travel guide is the result of more than two years of effort by some 40 editors, writers, artists, photographers, map-makers and researchers. It was designed to be of value not only in planning trips but also in schools and libraries.

Five leading Canadian photographers — Paul Baich, John de Visser, Pierre Gaudard, Freeman Patterson and Richard Vroom — who were specially commissioned for the work, spent a total of about 20 months to create the pictorial record.

The first portion of the book is "The Shaping of Canada", an illustrated story of the geological forces that contoured the land over millions of years, leaving mineral-rich mountains and fertile plains, craggy sea coasts and pastoral valleys.

"The Heritage of Canada" tells about Canadians, from the first nomadic band that ventured across the Bering Strait, to the Vikings who settled in Newfoundland at what is now L'Anse aux Meadows, to Cartier and other explorers who opened the land for settlement. It describes the many ethnic groups that make up the modern Canadian mosaic.

The 386-page gazetteer, "The Places of Canada", lists more than 1,200 places, most of which are located on one or more maps in a 40-page atlas. Symbols on the maps show the attractions of all places named.

The gazetteer is followed by "The Buildings of Canada", a collection of 100 sketches that highlight the distinctive features of pre-twentieth-century Canadian houses, churches and other structures.

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### Indoor walking record

Corporal Russ "Roadrunner" Phillips of Canadian Forces Station Alsask, Saskatchewan, has established an unofficial indoor walking record of 104 miles, 2,190 feet, in a 24-hour period. He completed 2,397 laps of the station gymnasium from noon Saturday, recently until noon Sunday.

The walk, which had a secondary purpose — raising money for the military police blind-children fund, yielded

\$680 for needy blind children across Canada.

A claim for ratification of the record is being submitted to *The Guinness Book of World Records*. No record for indoor long-distance walking exists.

Previous walking accomplishments by the corporal include a 225-mile walk from Brandon, Manitoba, to Regina, Saskatchewan, and walks of 62 and 90 miles in Winnipeg to support minor sports programs. In 1973, along with 11 of the world's best walkers, he took part in a 24-hour event in Aintree, England, during which he covered 99.5 miles.

Russ can run too. In 1972 he completed the 1½-mile fitness test in eight minutes and 57 seconds, the fastest time in Air Defence Command for his age group.

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### Huge office building for Ottawa

A major office complex is to be built close to the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, at an estimated cost of \$50 million, Public Works Minister J.E. Dubé announced recently.

The proposed structure, which will provide general accommodation for employees of the Federal Government, will contain about 900,000 square feet of office space on 11 floors; about 200,000 square feet of public and commercial space above, at, and below grade on three floors; and another 300,000 square feet for underground parking of 500 cars over three floors. All truck docking will be below grade.

Demolition of buildings is already in progress and will be completed in August, and the complex should be finished by 1977. To expedite work, phased construction techniques will be used, whereby separate tenders for various construction "packages" will be called.

The building will be rectangular and indented twice to accommodate the elevators, which will be constructed of glass.

Mirror glass will clad the exterior of the office areas reflecting images of the city and the building to passers-by. A 15-foot wide sheltered arcade around the building has been designed, as well as a public area to be located on the lower commercial floor. The large roof area will be used for recreational facilities.

**Immigration on the rise**

Immigration to Canada rose to 184,200 during 1973, an increase of 62,194, or 51 per cent over the 1972 figure of 122,006, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced last month.

"Of the total number of immigrants, 117,733 actually arrived in Canada during the year," said Mr. Andras. "The remaining 66,467 were persons who had entered Canada during the past few years as visitors and had applied to remain permanently in Canada."

The latter figure includes 10,996 persons who were landed as a direct result of the special measures applied in June 1972 to reduce the backlog of appeals; 15,339 persons who registered under the special Adjustment of Status Program from August 15 to October 15, 1973; and 40,132 other applicants in Canada who had applied for landed status before this right to apply was revoked on November 3, 1972, or were cases that were processed in Canada as exceptions.

Since nearly 50,000 persons registered during the Adjustment of Status Program, and 15,339 were landed during 1973, the remainder will be re-

flected in the figures for 1974.

Britain, after having placed second to the United States for the previous two years, was once again the major source country providing 26,973 immigrants (14.4 per cent), an increase of 8,776 over the 1972 figure. The United States was second with 25,242 (13.9 per cent), an increase of 2,624 over its 1972 total.

**Occupations**

About half of the immigrants, 92,228, entered the labour force, compared to 59,432 (48 per cent) last year. Of this year's total, 13,451 (14.6 per cent) became clerical workers; 13,427 (14.5 per cent) went into construction and manufacturing; 10,277 (11.1 per cent) are performing services; 7,358 (7.9 per cent) are in the natural sciences, engineering and professions; and 3,483 (3.7 per cent) went into teaching.

**Province of preference**

Ontario again led all provinces in attracting immigrants with 103,187 or 56 per cent. British Columbia was second with 27,949 (15.2 per cent); Quebec came third with 26,871 (14.6 per cent); Alberta was fourth with 11,904 (6.5 per cent); Manitoba attracted 6,621 (3.6 per cent); Nova Scotia — 2,548 (1.4 per cent); Saskatchewan — 1,866 (1.0 per cent); New Brunswick — 1,729 (0.9 per cent); Newfoundland — 984 (0.5 per cent); Prince Edward Island — 273 (0.1 per cent); and Yukon and the Northwest Territories — 268 (0.1 per cent).

Most of the immigrants — 145,941, or 79.2 per cent, were under 35 years of age. Of the total, 94,768 were male and 89,432 were female.



*Pauline Jewett*

political science department from 1960-61. She became its full professor in 1966.

In 1967, Dr. Jewett was appointed director of Carleton's Institute of Canadian Studies, a post she held for five years, during which the Institute expanded and many significant developments took place.

"I am very sorry to leave Carleton," Dr. Jewett said in an interview. "I have been here a long time, except for a period spent in politics, and there will definitely be a wrench in leaving."

"But I'm really excited about the prospect of going to Simon Fraser," she added. "It's not going to be easy, but the university has a terrific future, and I am glad to be able to help shape that future."

**Political career**

Along with her participation in the life of the university, Dr. Jewett has been active in politics since 1961, when she contested and won the federal Liberal nomination in Northumberland. She lost the seat in 1962, won it again in the 1963 federal election and served as a Member of Parliament from 1963-1965 while on leave of absence from Carleton. Dr. Jewett lost the Northumberland seat in the 1965 federal election.

In 1972, Professor Jewett resigned from the Liberal Party and contested the 1972 federal election as a New Democratic Party candidate in Ottawa-West.

**Major source countries for immigration**

Country	1973	Percentage of total
Britain	26,973	14.4
United States	25,242	13.9
Hong Kong	14,662	8.0
Portugal	14,483	7.3
Jamaica	9,363	5.1
India	9,203	5.0
Philippines	6,757	3.7
Greece	5,833	3.2
Italy	5,468	3.0
Trinidad	5,138	2.7

Country	1972	Percentage of total
United States	22,618	18.5
Britain	18,197	14.9
Portugal	8,737	7.2
Hong Kong	6,297	5.2
India	5,049	4.1
Uganda	5,021	4.1
Italy	4,608	3.8
Greece	4,016	3.3
Philippines	3,946	3.3
Jamaica	3,092	2.5

**Jewett to head Simon Fraser U.**

Ottawa's Carleton University professor of political science Pauline Jewett has been appointed president of Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia. The appointment, effective September 1, 1974, begins as a five-year term to be followed by a year's leave of absence.

Pauline Jewett has taught at Carleton since 1955 when she was appointed a lecturer in political science. Appointed assistant professor in 1956 and associate professor in 1959, Dr. Jewett served as chairman of the

Vice-Chairman of the Committee for an Independent Canada and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Canada Studies Foundation, Dr. Jewett has been most active in recent years as a member of the Subcommittee on Research and Planning of the Council of Ontario Universities. She was one of the authors of a brief prepared by that subcommittee to the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario whose final report was released last year.

Author of a number of articles on governmental and political problems, Dr. Jewett has been busy writing while on leave of absence from Carleton this year, 1973-74.

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### Auto trade turnaround with U.S.

A vigorous rise in imports shifted the trade position in automotive products with the United States in 1973, reports Statistics Canada. The trade balance turned from a surplus of \$75 million in 1972 to a deficit of \$356 million in 1973, the first deficit since 1969.

Exports of automotive products to the U.S. increased 16.4 per cent to \$5,300 million in 1972. This was over one-fourth higher than the growth recorded in the previous year. Imports, on the other hand, climbed 26.3 per cent to \$5,656 million, a gain of over one-half from the growth in 1972. For the third successive year import growth exceeded export expansion, with the spread widening.

The trend of exports to the U.S. differed for vehicles and parts. In the case of vehicles, despite a 37 percent decline in snowmobiles to \$66 million, sales of other types of vehicle were up 13 per cent to \$3,000 million. Parts exported advanced strongly by 24.4 per

cent to \$2,240 million, in line with the buoyancy of the U.S. car market last year.

For imports from the U.S., growth rates differed between purchases of vehicles and parts. However, the vehicle component of imports grew more strongly. In response to higher sales of automobiles in Canada, vehicles imported increased by 33.8 per cent to \$2,080 million, while parts imported advanced more moderately at 22.3 per cent to \$3,576 million.

### Other countries

In trade in automotive and related products with countries other than the U.S., Canada's deficit was little changed. At \$179 million in 1973, exports were lower by 14.8 per cent while imports at \$633 million were down by some 7 per cent. The slackening in overseas demand for Canadian products was confined to vehicles, mainly due to lower sales to Venezuela. The lower level of Canadian demand was wholly owing to a fall in purchases of overseas passenger automobiles.

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### Road safety program

Increased co-operation in the form of a co-ordinated five-year program to improve highway safety in Canada has been announced jointly by the ten provincial governments and the Federal Government.

The cabinet ministers responsible for road safety and motor-vehicle administration are calling for a reduction of 15 per cent in the nation's traffic-fatality rate during the next five years.

While total statistics for Canadian road casualties for 1973 are not yet available, more than 6,200 fatalities and over 200,000 injuries resulting from motor-vehicle operations occurred in 1972, representing a 12 percent increase over those of the previous year. The cost of road accidents in Canada exceeds \$1.5 billion a year including health-care cost of some \$400 million.

### International exchange

The program, which is designed to achieve its goal in five years, is based on an international road-safety resolution proposed by the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, following a three-year study by member

governments. This NATO resolution seeks to ensure continued co-operation in the international exchange of road-safety technology to promote a common endeavour in the NATO community to reduce road casualties and enhance international travel. The new Canadian program will benefit from research information received from other countries as a result of co-operation through NATO and other international organizations.

The provincial governments have primary authority for motor-vehicle administration, licensing, road construction and road operations, while the federal Ministry of Transport has an active program in traffic-safety research, international co-operation and enforcing safety standards for new motor vehicles at the point of manufacture or importation.

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### Weekend hockey results

#### National Hockey League

##### Results March 30

Toronto 7, NY Rangers 3  
 Montreal 5, Los Angeles 2  
 NY Islanders 4, Vancouver 2  
 Philadelphia 5, Boston 3  
 Chicago 2, Detroit 1  
 St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3  
 Atlanta 4, Minnesota 1

##### Results March 31

Toronto 3, NY Rangers 3  
 St. Louis 2, Chicago 2  
 Vancouver 7, California 0  
 Buffalo 6, Minnesota 1  
 Boston 6, Detroit 1

#### World Hockey Association

##### Results March 30

Cleveland 5, Los Angeles 4  
 Toronto 3, Quebec 1

##### Results March 31

Edmonton 4, Chicago 1  
 Winnipeg 4, Vancouver 3  
 Minnesota 5, Houston 2  
 Toronto 5, Los Angeles 4  
 New England 3, Quebec 2  
 Cleveland 4, New Jersey 2

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