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Agenda for Canada's Twenty-Ninth Parliament

The Speech from the Throne on January 4 opening the first session of the Twenty-Ninth Parliament of Canada began by announcing that Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh would visit Canada twice during 1973 – in June and July for three anniversary celebrations: the centenary of the entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation, the tercentenary of Kingston, Ontario, and the centenary of the founding of the North West Mounted Police (today the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), and in August for the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government. The speech went on to assure Canadians of their Government's concern with the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Co-operation and with the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact countries). Canada was said to be "sensitive to every development in world trading patterns and world monetary arrangements" – specifically, the reform of the international monetary system and the entry of Britain into the European Common Market.

The following is a partial text of the balance of the Throne Speech:

At home, the Government remains fully committed to two pre-eminent goals, national unity and equality of opportunity for all Canadians.

In pursuit of these goals, the Government assigns the highest priority to two policy areas:

- economic policy, to reduce unemployment, contain inflation and strengthen the economy generally
- social policy, to bring about, in consultation with the provinces, a re-organization of existing social security programs.

In the area of economic policy, the Government has four main objectives:

First, to expand job opportunities at a rate that will bring about as rapid as possible a decline in the numbers of unemployed.

Second, to promote stable economic growth at a rate that will sustain rising standards of living for all citizens and provide for more satisfactory realization of the potential of the economy.

Third, to attain reasonable price stability.

Fourth, to ensure that all regions of the country benefit from the prosperity brought about by the expanding economy.

To attain its economic objectives, the Government has set in motion a two-part program.

The first part consists of measures to provide more jobs immediately by strengthening and broadening existing programs. These measures have been announced and are already taking effect:

- increased funding for the Local Initiatives Program...
 - a substantial seasonal capital works project to be undertaken in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities
 - special funding to increase direct employment by the Federal Government in labour-intensive projects.
- The second part consists of measures that will add to the fundamental strength of the economy, can be acted upon this session and can be expected to have effect with a minimum of delay:...
- aid to small businesses through new initiatives to strengthen management and consulting services and to improve access to financing facilities...
 - measures to assist in the development of the tourist industry in Canada...
 - assistance to co-operatives and credit unions
 - renewed measures to reduce deeply-entrenched regional economic disparities. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion will

be decentralized to a greater degree to be in a better position to identify opportunities for economic development...

- measures to ensure further control by Canadians over their economy by the screening of foreign takeovers of Canadian-owned business; measures respecting the transfer of technology from abroad and access to it by Canadian entrepreneurs; measures to increase Canadian participation in the ownership and control of resource projects; and, in consultation with the provinces, measures dealing with new direct foreign investment and the sale of land to foreigners
- measures that will restructure the Canada Corporations Act, including a requirement that a majority of directors of federally-incorporated companies be Canadians
- the Government will meet with the provincial governments in the five regions of the country, to examine the impact of freight rates on economic development and consumer prices. The railways have agreed to participate in these meetings....

Social security system

In the area of social policy, the Government considers that Canada's total social security system - including both federal and provincial elements - must be reconsidered and reorganized, and made more sensitive to the needs of people in different parts of the country.

The Government intends that this reorganization should be based on five principles which, taken together, comprise a statement of the Government's commitment in respect of social security.

First, the social security system must assure to people who cannot work, the aged, the blind and the disabled, a compassionate and equitable guaranteed annual income.

Second, the social security system, as it applies to people who can work, must contain incentives to work and a greater emphasis on the need to get people who are on social aid back to work.

Third, a fair and just relationship must be maintained between the incomes of people who are working at or near the minimum wage, the guaranteed incomes assured to people

who cannot work, and the allowances paid to those who can work but are unemployed.

Fourth, it must be recognized that provinces may wish to have the structures of social security vary in accordance with the social needs, income standards and the cost of living in different communities.

Finally, it must be accepted that the reconsideration of Canada's social security system must be conducted jointly by the Federal Government and the provinces. A better social security system can only be realized if a reasonable consensus can be reached between the Governments of Canada and the provinces. To this end, the Government will invite provincial representatives to a conference of welfare ministers in April....

In respect of people who can work but are temporarily unemployed, legislation will be introduced to clarify certain aspects of the Unemployment Insurance Plan and to prevent abuses that have not been overcome by the administrative action already taken....

A new family income security program will be proposed that will particularly take into account the needs of the lower income families. Legislation will be introduced to improve the economic situation of old age pensioners....

Amateur sport

In response to the increasing importance of fitness for the well-being and health of Canadians and the need for greater opportunities for people to participate in sports activities, it is proposed over the next three fiscal years to more than double the current level of expenditures under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program.

Agriculture

You will be asked to amend the Crop Insurance Act to allow the Government to reimburse the provinces to a maximum of 50 per cent of premiums paid under contracts of insurance, thereby reducing costs of insurance to individual farmers.

The Government supports the principle of an equitable relationship of prices of feed grain to livestock feeders in various areas of Canada. It is the intention of the Government to implement before the next crop year,

procedures that will ensure the optimum development of the feed grain and livestock industries within Canada....

Hijacking legislation

The Government will continue its efforts through national, bilateral and multilateral measures to overcome the continuing menace posed by aerial hijacking. In particular, you will be asked to amend the Aeronautics Act to provide for strict security measures to be taken at airports, including the search of persons and property....

Western Canada potential

The Government will propose to the Governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba that they join with it in the convening of a conference on Western economic opportunities. Such a conference would be a unique venture in the history of federal-provincial relations in Canada. It could be jointly planned, and held in the West in the course of the summer. Its purpose would be to explore potentials for economic and social development and, specifically, to consider concrete programs for stimulating and broadening the economic and industrial base of Western Canada.

Among such concrete programs, the Government would propose for discussion the possible establishment of new regionally-based financial institutions better able to serve the financing needs of business enterprise and industrial development in Western Canada....

Official languages

Parliament will be asked to confirm the basic principles of the Government's program for bilingualism in the Public Service.

The Government will continue to work in furtherance of the objectives of the Official Languages Act....

Capital punishment

The five-year trial period in which imposition of the death penalty has been limited to cases involving the killing of policemen and prison guards has come to an end. You will be asked to decide, by a free vote and as a matter of urgency, upon the future of the death penalty in the Canadian law enforcement system....

Soldier, lawyer, parliamentarian and diplomat – the passing of George Drew

On January 4, four days after the state funeral of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Canadians learnt of the death of another public figure of the first rank – the Honourable George Drew, who had been in succession soldier, lawyer, statesman and diplomat. The following tribute was paid to Colonel Drew by Prime Minister Trudeau:

Canadians have been saddened by the death of the Honourable George Drew. His service to Canada and to Parliament was outstanding. Mr. Drew came to the House of Commons from the legislature of Ontario, where he had served as member and Premier. His record as Leader of the Opposition was an outstanding one, for he brought to the debates in the House experience gained in a number of areas – as soldier, as an author and as a barrister.

His public service career did not conclude with his resignation as leader of his party but was furthered during his term in office as Canadian High Commissioner in London and through his immense contribution to the Geneva Law of the Sea Conferences.

Mr. Drew's sense of honour and his devotion to Canada were matched only by the warmth of his personality and the courtesy which he exhibited in his relations with all who were fortunate enough to know him. His loss is a great one, and I extend condolences to his family.

Wheat sale to Brazil

The sale of 600,000 metric tons (approximately 22 million bushels) of Canadian wheat has been negotiated by the Canadian Wheat Board with the Brazilian Wheat Board, Mr. Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced recently. "I am happy to announce the completion of this second long-term wheat agreement with Brazil and look forward to Canada's continuing to be a factor in the South American market," Mr. Lang said.

The first contract under the new agreement provides for the sale of 200,000 metric tons (7,340,000 bushels) of No. 1 and No. 2 CW Red Spring Wheat. Shipments through St. Lawrence ports will start in June and continue until October.

The previous long-term agreement was signed by Mr. Lang when he visited Brazil in June 1970. It involved 900,000 metric tons (some 33 million bushels). Shipments under this agreement were completed in October.

Financing of the agreement will be handled by the Export Development Corporation and is made possible through the revised and expanded credit facilities the Government has made available to improve the competitive position of Canadian wheat in developing countries, Mr. Lang said.

Father saves sons after ordeal by cold

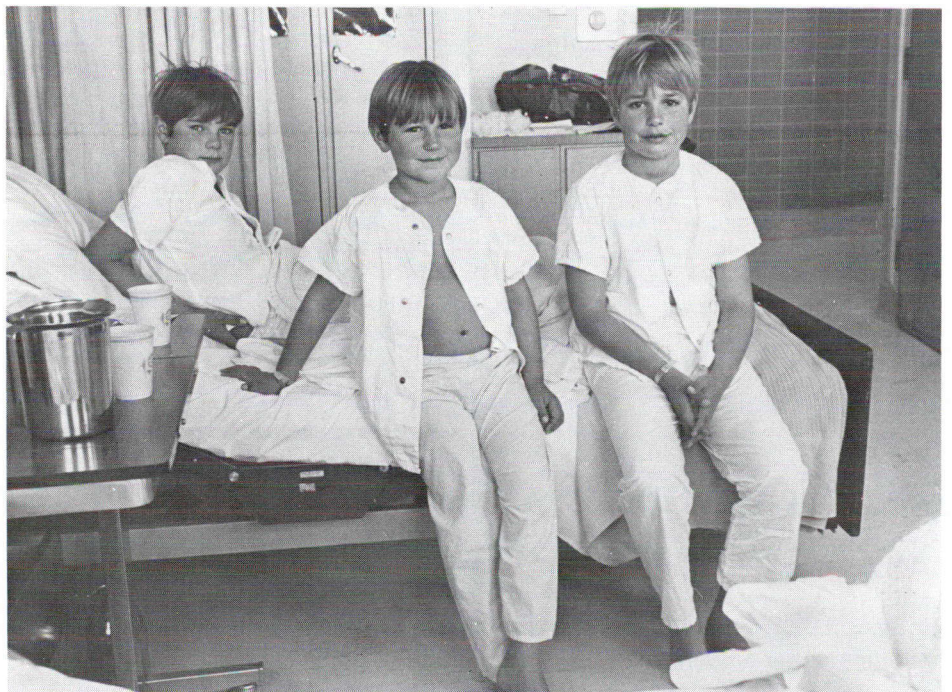
The three young sons of Fred Kopmann, a 39-year-old paper-hanger, are alive today thanks to their father's fierce determination to endure freezing temperatures and bring them help after his truck became stuck in deep snow in the Rocky Mountains 45 miles southwest of Calgary, Alberta. Kopmann

tramped 40 miles in 15 hours in the sub-zero cold before finding a telephone.

More than four hours later, Kopmann's children – Rolf aged 11, Michael 9 and Frank 6 – were rushed in a Royal Canadian Mounted Police truck to hospital in Calgary, where they were treated for frostbite and exposure.

The boys and their father had spent the night in their stranded vehicle, where the fuel finally ran out and the heater stopped working. "All night, myself and the three boys squeezed under one blanket," Kopmann said. "I knew I had to keep the children awake because the cold would creep up on them if they slept. So I kept talking to them all night until I got sick of the sound of my own voice. I would call their names repeatedly and if one of them didn't answer I'd shake him awake." The temperature was about 35 degrees below zero, he continued, and he "kept rubbing their feet and hands to keep the circulation going".

When the sun rose in the morning, Kopmann, clad in a sweater, trousers and light jacket, set out on foot for help. In an effort to keep his feet from freezing, he tied strips of blanket around his light overshoes. He "headed north" thinking that Highway 11 was just a few miles away. "I was way out," he said. Highway 11 was 80 miles away.



Calgary Herald photo

The Kopmann boys relax in a Calgary hospital. They had never given up hope.

Spurred by thoughts of boys "After 15 miles," he went on, "I could feel myself going. I lay down, but each time I would think of the children and get up again."

At 10.45 p.m., when he was just about at the end of his strength, he found an unmanned plant belonging to the Calgary Power Company at Kinanaskis Lakes, about halfway to the highway. "I just couldn't have gone another step - I would have died right there," he said. "That telephone saved my life."

"The man on the other end told me how to get into the plant and then sent a ranger to pick me up."

The boys, meanwhile, had stayed in the truck as their father had told them, except to run up and down, now and then to keep warm. Rolf, the eldest, had walked down the road a little way to see if help was in sight.

They had never given up hope of being rescued. "I know he would come back," said Rolf of his father. "I knew he wouldn't forget us".

About three o'clock in the morning, just as they were succumbing to sleep, they saw the lights of the RCMP rescue truck.

Canadian stamps produced with new ink

A new phosphor ink developed recently by the Canada Post Office is being used in the production of "Ottawa tagged" stamps.

The change comes as a result of properties in the phosphor that were found to be causing the phosphorescent chemical to migrate to and through other materials coming in contact with these stamps. While this effect is not harmful to health or safety, it can alter the condition and value of stamps in a collection if they become impregnated with the migrating chemical.

Stamps tagged for use in Ottawa bear phosphorescent lines in the side margins which activate the automatic facing and cancelling machines used at the Ottawa Post Office. There were two types of phosphor used, one for lithographic inks and one for gravure inks. It was the latter type that displayed the migrating properties.

The department suspended further

use of the gravure phosphor ink while it developed and tested the new, non-migrating ink now being used. The new ink uses the same type of phosphor as has been used in the lithography inks.

Passport office for Winnipeg

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced that a regional passport office will be opened in Winnipeg in 1973. While the date of the opening has not yet been set, it is expected that the office will be functioning before the busy summer season.

The opening of an office in Winnipeg will extend to the Province of Manitoba the regional passport office, idea, which is designed to provide faster, more convenient and more "personalized" service to the Canadian travelling public.

With the remarkable growth in international travel in recent years, the demand for passport services has increased at a rate of 10 per cent *per annum*. In 1961, some 160,000 passports were issued and just short of 500,000 were produced in 1972. This means that passport facilities were provided to one in every 50 Canadians last year and that, by the end of 1972, some two million passports were in circulation.

To respond to this growing and highly seasonal demand for services, regional offices were opened in 1970 in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and in 1972 in Halifax and Edmonton. They have been an unqualified success. The opening of the office in Winnipeg will provide citizens of that city and the surrounding area with passport facilities similar to those enjoyed by the residents of other major cities in Canada.

Student employment

A total of 174,709 students were placed in jobs by Canada Manpower centres last summer - an increase of some 32,500 over the numbers placed in 1971, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras has announced.

A record 130,000 students, or 75 per

cent, found employment through 137 special Canada Manpower centres for students - more than double the 63,000 placed by the 119 CMCs operating in the summer of 1971.

Placements by region for both secondary and post-secondary students were: Atlantic, 16,452; Quebec, 35,287; Ontario, 74,597; Prairies, 34,271; Pacific, 14,102.

Forty per cent of the total student labour force registered in Canada for summer employment with the special centres, compared to 25 per cent in 1971. There were 376,000 secondary and post-secondary students registered at CMCs, compared to 212,000 in 1971 - a 77 percent increase in registrations.

New Brunswick's gazetteer turns up strange names

Skunk Hollow, Deadmans Ledge, Squirrel Jump Gulch, Horseback Ridge - they sound like names out of old Western movies, but they're all in New Brunswick. So are Utopia, Sugarloaf Mountain, Upper and Lower California, and even Loch Lomond.

These are some of the 14,000 names of populated areas and natural features listed in a new edition of the *Gazetteer of Canada for New Brunswick* published for the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names by the Department of Energy Mines and Resources. The previous edition, issued in 1956, contained only 7,000 place names.

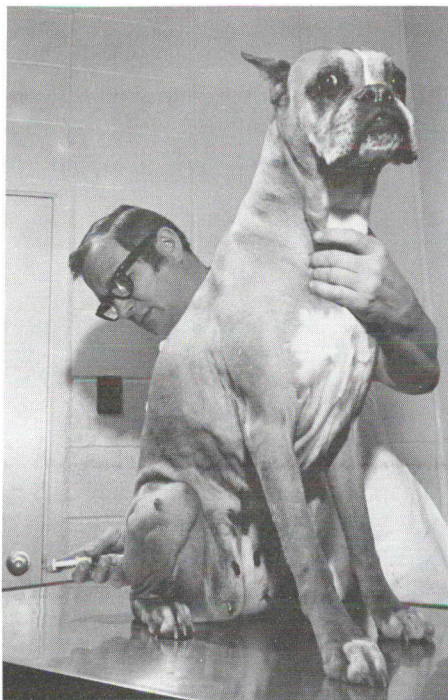
The gazetteer, in English and French, includes a glossary of terms, a map of New Brunswick showing counties and parishes, the exact geographical position of each place and a map with instructions on how to obtain maps of regions within the province on a scale of 1:50,000.

Other odd place-names found in the province are: Push and Be Damned Rapids, Pull and Be Damned Island, Slingdung Brook, Spit Shoal, Skull Island, Hells Kitchen (a ravine), Left Hand Leg (a bay), and The Old Sow (whirlpools). New Brunswick also has 33 Mud Lakes, four Devils Elbows (river bends), ten Dead Brooks, a Five Fathom Hole (a cove), the Kouchibouguac River and Scodawab-scook Bend. And there are some lyrical names as well: Diffin Heath,

Frosty Hollow, Little Dipper Harbour, Raspberry Cove, Strawberry Marsh and Woodpecker Hall.

The gazetteer is claimed to be one of the most advanced in the world. Committee staff went into the field interviewing, checking spellings and verifying geographical features over a two-year period. Up to this point, names in gazetteers have usually been drawn from maps and records. It has been found, however, that field studies result in an increase of 100 per cent in the stock of names. They also reveal an inaccuracy rate of 20 per cent in documents and maps already printed. Gazetteers based on this field-study method are now in preparation for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Rabies precautions



"Ouch! Looks like I got it in the end!" Checking for suspected rabies is part of the duties performed by staff of the Health of Animals Branch, Agriculture Canada. Laboratories are located at Sackville, New Brunswick, Hull, Quebec, and Lethbridge, Alberta. Results of a test are sent immediately to the sub-district veterinarian and to the awaiting doctor before beginning treatment of a patient bitten by an animal.

Non-immigrant entry records and employment visa regulations

All non-immigrants (visitors) entering Canada to work since January 1 have had to obtain employment visas, following an announcement on December 28 by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras. Visitors entering Canada for more than three months will henceforth be required to register with an immigration officer.

The intent and effect of the new regulations, Mr. Andras said, is "to control the employment of visitors in Canada — and provide greater convenience to the overseas travelling public".

The regulations, known as Non-Immigrant Entry Records and Employment Visa Regulations, do not affect Canadians or landed immigrants, Mr. Andras explained. They will "protect the Canadian labour force against the unwarranted short-term use of foreign labour and will introduce a measure of control over the long-term visitor".

"In fact," Mr. Andras went on, "these new regulations will be beneficial to the Canadian economy by making more job opportunities available to Canadians while maintaining simplified entry procedures for the millions of short-term visitors Canada welcomes yearly."

Because most of Canada's 38 million annual visitors do not remain in the country for extended periods or take employment here, their entry as tourists will not be affected. The small percentage who wish to stay longer than three months or to work in Canada will require documentation. This is expected not only to provide greater convenience to the travelling public but to eliminate the need for extensive documentation to achieve control over persons who are not Canadian citizens or landed immigrants.

In announcing the new regulations, Mr. Andras pointed out that "most developed countries employ a similar type of permit to control foreign labour within their borders". "The United States, Britain and France have comparable systems," he stated. "This is not to say," the Minister added, "that all non-immigrants will be prevented from

working in Canada." However, Mr. Andras concluded, unless exempted under the new regulations, visitors will be unable to obtain an employment visa if there are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants qualified and available for the job."

Artists and scholars visit Canada under cultural exchange program

Seven cultural organizations and 15 universities have been awarded grants by the Canadian Government to invite 70 visiting artists and scholars from Europe and continental Latin America during the academic year 1972-1973. The countries participating are Argentina, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland and Uruguay. This is the first year that countries from continental Latin America have participated in the program.

The grants, worth \$125,000, were announced recently by the Canada Council, which administers this part of Canada's cultural exchanges for the Department of External Affairs. Under the cultural-exchange agreements, Canadian artists and scholars are also invited to the countries participating in the program. Canadian Government exchanges with Commonwealth countries are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Visiting artists provide special coaching and training, direct seminars and participate in public productions or concerts. Host organizations are Cammac (Canadian Amateur Musicians), Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School, the Stratford Festival, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde and York University.

Visiting scholars and writers give conferences and direct seminars for students, faculty and the public. Host universities are: Calgary, Dalhousie, Ecole polytechnique (Montreal), Guelph, Laval, McGill, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec (Trois-Rivières), Queen's, Saint-Paul (Ottawa), Sherbrooke, Toronto and York.

Lake surveys and fisheries management

The water and fishery resources of Ontario are so great that a simple count of the number of lakes in the province has never been made. Estimates of up to 400,000 lakes have been made, and most of these support, or have the potential of supporting, fisheries resources.

Organized management of this important renewable resource is based on knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the lakes. Efficient collection, accurate analysis and a complete record of these data require a uniform, organized survey. With the successful completion of such surveys, it is possible to use modern data-processing systems in the compilation of the reports.

Following the establishment of a fisheries-resources inventory unit to co-ordinate lake and stream inventory work, lake surveys have become an integral part of fish-management programs. From a lake-survey report it can be determined if a lake is suitable for stocking and what species to stock. Surveys carried out in lakes previously stocked provide important information on the degree of success of stocking and determine if any problems exist.

Normal procedure

A complete lake survey is best carried out during the summer months. The normal procedure is to hire university students engaged in biological studies. Before reporting to their district, students attend a two-week lake-survey training course held at Dorset, Ontario, during the latter part of May. The course is held at this time since it fits in with the end of the university year and the beginning of open water. It consists of one week of classroom work, three days of conducting a lake survey and the rest of the time spent

writing up a complete report under supervision. While it is specifically aimed at lake surveys, the training received in record-keeping and the scientific method applies to all phases of fish and wildlife field work.

Before the actual field work is carried out, maps of the lakes are prepared with area and shoreline length calculated and other pertinent data recorded.

Once at the lake to be surveyed, a shoreline cruise is made. Soil and rock types, tree species and aquatic vegetation, are noted, as well as access points and inlet and outlet streams, including the flow in cubic feet a second. Sounding-lines are run to and from recognizable features. All shoals and reefs, including natural spawning sites as well as the bottom types throughout the lake, are recorded. A limnological station is set up at the deepest point to carry out chemical tests for oxygen, pH and total alkalinity, along with a temperature series to find the thermocline. Turbidity, light penetration and colour are also determined at the station. A water sample is taken to find the total dissolved solids — an index to the productivity of the lake.

Any wildlife on the lake, such as deer, moose, beaver, otter, waterfowl and shorebirds, is also noted.

A history of the lake includes commercial fishing, sport fishing, dams, pollution, water-level fluctuations, tourist camps and cottage locations.

Fisheries sampling

When this work is completed, the fisheries are sampled by means of gill-netting or trap-netting. A gang of test nets, with mesh sizes 1½ to 5 inches changing at 50-foot intervals, is set in the most desirable places in the lake. These nets are normally set overnight when the fish are active. When the nets are lifted, the fish are sampled to determine length, weight, sex and maturity, stomach contents and parasites or diseases. Scale samples, to determine the age-classes and growth-rates of the various species, are also taken. A bait-fish sample is collected.

The last step in the field work is to create a permanent bench-mark as a record for future surveys and to monitor water fluctuations.

When all information has been gathered, the report is written and contour maps drawn. These data are then analyzed for management purposes.

In summary, district lakes are being surveyed to determine their present and potential capability to produce fish, wildlife and recreation. An added benefit for the angler is the production of lake contour maps and management information. The maps are lithographed on water-resistant paper and include details of physical data, historical information, lake characteristics, fish species present, angling opportunities, as well as access and facilities.

Families by type

On June 1, 1971, the total number of Canadian families maintaining their own households (i.e., where the head of family is also the head of the household) reached 4,898,290, an increase of 11.3 per cent from the 1966 figure of 4,345,718. Other results of the 1971 census revealed that Quebec and the Prairie Provinces had the highest percentage of families maintaining their own households, while Newfoundland had the lowest.

Also in Newfoundland in 1971, 7.0 per cent of all families were not maintaining their own households but were related to household heads who were. This figure was the highest in Canada, although other Atlantic provinces showed a similar trend. Saskatchewan had the lowest ratio, with 1.4 per cent, which again represented a regional trend. The greatest change in related families not maintaining their own households (over the 1966-1971 period) was seen in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where they fell from 3.9 per cent of all families in 1966 to 3.1 per cent in 1971.

The largest decreases in lodging families occurred in Ontario, where they fell from 1.6 per cent of all families in 1966 to 1.1 per cent in 1971. Nevertheless, Ontario still ranked second, behind the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which had a ratio of 1:2. Saskatchewan had the lowest ratio of lodging families, a mere 0.4 per cent of all families.

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