



Bulletin

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WINTER JOB-EXPANSION PLAN

A \$500-million federal winter job-expansion plan to help counteract seasonal unemployment, announced on December 6 by Finance Minister John N. Turner and Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras, provides additional funds for the current winter and lays the basis for the longer-term planning of winter works to combat seasonal unemployment over the next two years.

The new plan is in four parts:

- (1) A further \$80 million allocated to the local initiatives grants program (LIP), bringing the total LIP program this winter to \$165 million;
- (2) an increase of \$10 million in grants for training on the job, raising the total funding for the program this winter to \$50 million;
- (3) a grant of \$60 million to federal departments for labour intensive works and activities over the winter months;
- (4) a \$350-million provincial-municipal winter capital projects fund for loans and grants to provinces and municipalities to finance capital projects this winter and in the subsequent two years.

Parliament will be asked to approve supplementary estimates to fund the plan.

With the local initiatives and programs for

training on the job announced earlier in the autumn, the new plan will bring federal expenditures on fresh direct job-creation projects during the winter months to about \$325 million. These programs are expected to create more than 140,000 jobs this winter.

To these outlays should be added a \$50-million carry-over of spending from last year's employment loans program, bringing total expenditures for the creation of jobs this winter to \$375 million.

The bulk of the funds being set aside for direct job-creation will go as grants and loans to provinces and municipalities to help finance local services, repair and maintenance projects, and capital works.

Mr. Turner noted that, although the economy had grown very strongly in the first half of the year, the national accounts recently published showed that there was a levelling-out in the growth of production and incomes during the third quarter. More recent information indicated that the pace of economic expansion began to revive strongly early this autumn. It is nevertheless apparent that winter seasonal unemployment will continue to be a difficult problem, especially in certain parts of the country.

WINTER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Winter Capital Projects Fund will make loans available to provinces and municipalities up to May 31, 1975. A two-part incentive feature will help both to stimulate new programs and concentrate work in the winter months.

(1) Half the on-site labour costs incurred before the end of the program will be deducted from the amount of the loan (or "forgiven").

(2) The other half of the on-site labour costs will be forgiven if incurred between December 1 and May 31, so that, in effect, federal grants will cover 100 per cent of on-site labour costs during the winter.

This new fund focuses mainly on the seasonal incidence of unemployment and the need for a longer planning period for major capital works to deal with Canada's persistent seasonal problem.

CONTENTS

Winter Job-Expansion Plan	1
French Wartime Helpers Visit	2
Ugandan Asians Settling In	2
Tapestry Symbolizes Unity	3
Financing of the Arts in Canada	3
Library Menagerie	5
October Exports	5
Hockey News	6
Monthly Index	7

Loans from the fund may be employed to finance roads, streets, schools, hospitals, public buildings, recreation centres and similar priority projects of both provinces and municipalities.

As far as possible it is intended that the funds be used to finance projects that would not otherwise be undertaken and to bring forward projects planned for later implementation.

Allocation to the provinces will be based on a formula that takes into account population, level of unemployment and the degree of seasonality in provincial industries.

Each province will have the option of administering its own allocations, including the apportionment of funds between the province and its municipalities, and among its municipalities.

The Federal Government will require annual commitments and cash flows to be controlled, but will not ask provinces to guarantee repayment of loans to municipalities.

Favourable rates of interest will be established for loans from the fund.

FEDERAL PROJECTS

Expenditures totalling \$60 million are proposed for departments of the Federal Government. Experience with similar programs in 1970-71 and 1971-72 indicated that departmental projects can be implemented quickly and can provide a substantial number of jobs. They can also be concentrated in regions where unemployment is most severe.

Projects now being reviewed for this program include harbour and wharf improvements, canal repairs, airport-runway construction and improvements, school construction and northern housing, and other construction projects with a high ratio of labour costs to material costs. Individual projects are drawn from departmental plans for future years, brought forward for earlier starts and concentrated in the winter.

FRENCH WARTIME HELPERS VISIT

Friendships formed more than a quarter of a century ago in German-occupied Europe were renewed in Ottawa recently, when 52 survivors of the major French intelligence and escape networks of the Second World War spent a day in the capital with old comrades of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Air Force Escaping Society. While in Ottawa they laid a wreath at the National War Memorial, and were guests of the City of Ottawa at a lunch and at a dinner given by the Government of Canada. Mr. Arthur Laing, at that time Minister of Veterans Affairs, was host at the evening affair.

The Canadian Branch of the RAF Escaping Society have been inviting their wartime helpers to visit Canada each year since 1967. Their special guests this year were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Ugeux. Mrs. Ugeux, operating under the code name of

"Michou", achieved international fame for her work in the famous Belgian "Comet" escape line. She was awarded the George Medal for her outstanding heroism in the saving of the lives of hundreds of allied airmen.

Nine other escape networks were represented by the group of 52 but most of them worked with the Shelburne Escape Line, which operated in Brittany. This escape route was actually organized and led by Lucien Dumais of Montreal and Ray Labrosse of Ottawa. Both are honorary members of the Canadian Branch of the Society and were with the visitors while they were in Ottawa.

UGANDAN ASIANS SETTLING IN

Nearly 50 per cent of the 2,200 Ugandan Asians who registered for employment at Canada Manpower Centres have already found jobs in their new country, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said recently.

The 1,040 new immigrants now working represent heads of families and single persons. Among the some 4,700 Ugandan Asians who have come to Canada, about 2,500 are dependents including parents and children.

These new arrivals are part of a group of an estimated 35,000 Asians and stateless persons who left Uganda after they were expelled.

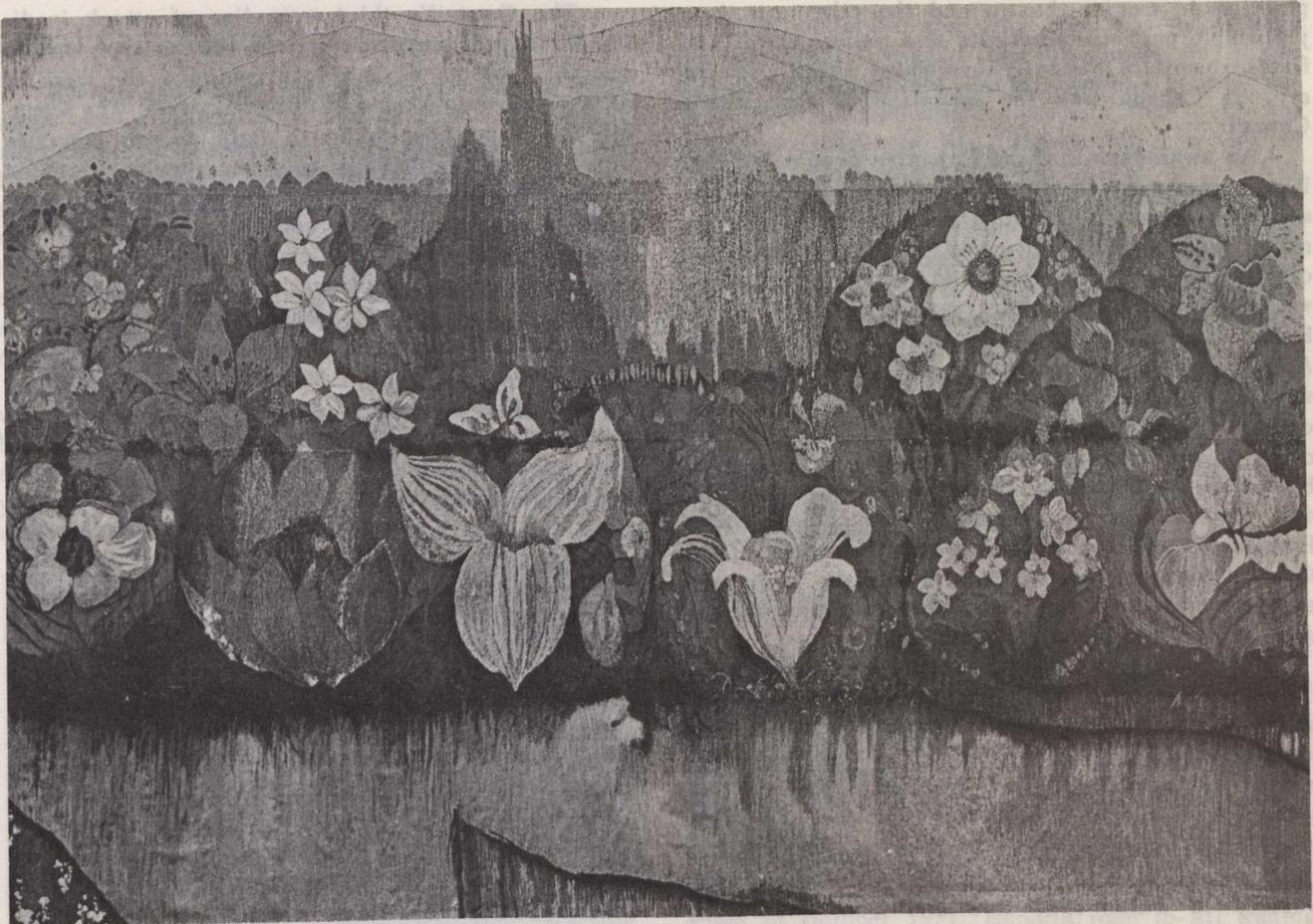
"The assimilation of these people into the Canadian labour force is an outstanding example of their initiative and skills," Mr. Andras said. "In addition, a number of the new arrivals were highly successful entrepreneurs and businessmen in Uganda. I expect they will shortly develop new enterprises in Canada and in so doing create a wide variety of jobs. The full services of the Department's 390 Canada Manpower Centres will be available to assist these newcomers."

At November 24, some 3,300 Ugandans, including dependents, were receiving temporary financial assistance. More than 175 have been enrolled in courses under the Canada Manpower Training Program; and another 44 persons have been registered for training.

Uganda Asians have settled in all parts of Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Five per cent are in the Atlantic region; 2 per cent in Quebec; 40 per cent in Ontario; 8 per cent in the Prairies and 30 per cent in British Columbia.

The majority of new arrivals (4,420) came to Canada aboard commercial aircraft chartered by the Government of Canada and were taken to the Canadian Armed Forces base at Longue Pointe (Montreal) for processing. They left for their final destination in Canada within 24 hours.

Mr. Andras also announced that his Department would conduct a special study over the next two years of the economic and social adaptation of these new immigrants in Canada.



TAPESTRY SYMBOLIZES UNITY

"Unity of Canada" is the title of a giant tapestry, 36 by 22 feet, that hangs in the entrance-hall of Place Bell Canada, the new Ottawa headquarters of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. The brilliantly-coloured wall-hanging, created by Polish-born Tamara Hans-Jaworska, is dominated by the floral emblems of Canada's provinces, bordering the historic Rideau Canal, which occupies the bottom of the tapestry. In the background, at the top of the tapestry, loom the Parliament Buildings and the Gatineau Hills.

As a graduate of the Master of Arts program of the State Academy of Fine Arts in Lodz, in 1952, Mrs. Jaworska (then Tamara Hans) began her long record of one-woman exhibitions. By 1957, she had won the Gold Medal awarded by the International Ex-

hibition of Interior Design and Architecture at the "Triennale de Milano". This triennial award is considered one of the greatest international honours an artist can receive.

The Pushkin Museum in Moscow houses some of Tamara Hans-Jaworska's work. Her *Night IV*, a monument to Polish mountain shepherd traditions, hung in the Olympic Exhibition of the Museum of Modern Art in Mexico City. Other works are in permanent collections in such places as Warsaw; Lodz; Radom; Moscow; Edinburgh; Galashiels, Scotland; Plymouth, England; Toronto; Oshawa; Stratford; London; and Windsor, and she has exhibited in Cologne; Vienna; Rotterdam; Switzerland; Leningrad; Riga, and Tallin, the U.S.S.R., Teheran, Iran; and Montreal, among others.

FINANCING OF THE ARTS IN CANADA

Possibly the greatest problem facing the performing arts in Canada is that of financing. Financial insolvency is a constant threat to the survival of companies which have achieved high artistic reputations and which constitute cultural assets of im-

mense value. Given the consensus that these assets should be an integral part of our culture and should therefore be available to all persons, regardless of their financial position, operating costs cannot be obtained entirely through box-office revenue. Now, however, it is almost universally accepted that the provision of opportunities of pleasure in the best

practice in music, theatre and the other arts is a justifiable part of the activity of a modern state. The first example of Federal Government subsidy for the arts in Canada was the formation of the Canada Council.

An awareness that the Canadian people felt that it was necessary to restore the balance between the attention paid to material achievements and the rather less tangible, but more enduring, parts of our civilization, and that this could not be accomplished without effort, inspired the creation, in 1949, of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences. In 1951, the Commission submitted a report recommending the foundation of a council to encourage these activities. A direct outcome of the recommendation was the establishment by Act of Parliament on March 28, 1957, of the Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. The purpose of the Council was to "foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences".

In providing assistance to the performing arts, the Canada Council has looked both to the individual artist and to those organizations which provide him with a living. The main strategy of the forces deployed by the Council is "directed to the end that artists in Canada should live and work in such dignity and ease as it may be their wish and ability to command in society, and that increasingly the society in which they live and work should, by constant exposure and involvement, come to value them for the grace they lend to our existence and for the healthy irritants they provide to our complacencies".

THREE-PRONGED APPROACH

The Council's approach is on three fronts, the first directed towards the welfare of the individual with potential talent. Individual artists are thus assisted in pursuing their studies or in establishing themselves in their chosen field at home or abroad.

The second concern of the Council is to ensure as far as possible the artist's means of communication with the public. To this end, subsidies are provided for orchestras, theatres, dance troupes, opera companies and other deserving organizations. It has been the Council's policy, in particular, to recognize those institutions which have achieved a high standard of excellence. In many cases the grants are for specified purposes such as touring, additional rehearsal time for the preparation of new works and the like. Other professional or semi-professional groups may be assisted when they are of significance to the region they serve. The Council also seeks to encourage development of the arts across Canada as a whole by subsidizing tours to smaller centres. This latter aspect of the work uses a very large part of the funds and meets to some extent the needs of the public, from whom the funds derive.

The Council's third main line of attack is directed towards support services for the arts, and to special projects designed to reinforce the work of artists and their means of communication. The Council has also undertaken to help launch programs aimed at the development of young people interested in the arts as administrators, technicians and other staff members in theatres and orchestras. Funds are directed to institutions which facilitate the exchange of information on a national scale and provide services and act as a binding force for artists and organizations scattered across Canada. The Council also assists in promoting Canadian cultural relations with other countries and has helped several groups to perform abroad. In addition, the Canada Council tries not to neglect the Canadian composer and playwright. However, the Council does not initiate projects nor does it commission plays or musical compositions. These measures are designed to ensure that there will be no loss of artistic freedom as a result of government contribution to the financing of the arts.

The income from the Endowment Fund established by Parliament, when it created the Council, contributed to the rapid development of the arts in Canada, but it soon became inadequate to meet the growing demand. The Canada Council therefore asked the Federal Government for additional annual appropriations. In the 1970/71 fiscal year, the total income of the Council amounted to \$35.2 million, of which \$24.2 million was an outright grant from the Federal Government.

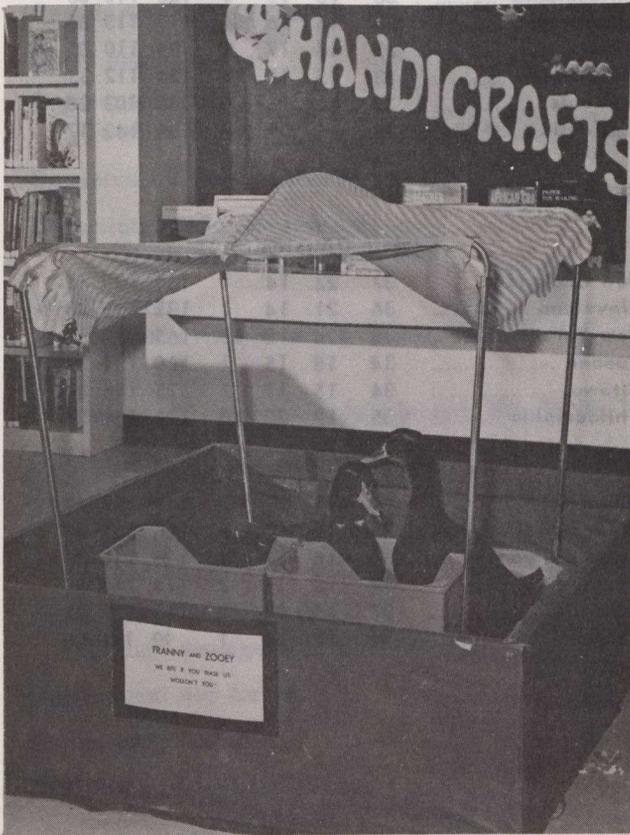
HELP FROM THE PROVINCES

The provincial governments have also established agencies with public funds for the support and encouragement of the arts. Like the Canada Council, the provincial agencies give preference to professional groups and are especially concerned with getting theatre and other organizations to visit as many different parts of the various provinces as possible. Ontario has its Council for the Arts and Quebec its Ministry of Cultural Affairs with a theatre division. The three Western provinces had been giving assistance to their theatre groups long before the establishment of the Canada Council. Saskatchewan has its Saskatchewan Arts Board, Alberta its Recreational and Cultural Division of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and Manitoba its Council of the Arts. British Columbia has its Centennial Cultural Fund Advisory Committee and the Atlantic Provinces also have agencies or divisions charged with the responsibility of fostering the arts. Substantial aid is also provided by municipal governments, particularly those of the larger cities. Government support is augmented by donations from business and industry and through the enthusiastic fund-raising activities of public-spirited private individuals. *(The foregoing article is one of a series, reprinted from the July/August issue of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter.)*

LIBRARY MENAGERIE

Franny and Zooney may be the only pair of domestic ducks living in a library (they are named after the little characters in J.D. Salinger's novella *Franny and Zooney*.) Every Monday morning you can see them quacking away together and waddling down the carpeted corridor of the Edmonton Public Library in Alberta for a dip in the ornamental fountain in the central foyer. There, they swim round a tall brass sculptural group until noon, when they return to their official residence in the children's section.

All week the ducks entertain hundreds of children who come to borrow books. They live in an "open house" beneath a bright orange canopy, the sign under which - "If you tease me I'll bite - wouldn't you" - ensures that the occupants are treated with respect.



Franny and Zooney are part of a miniature zoo in the Edmonton Library, which also houses turtle doves, turtles and tortoises, some 30 guinea pigs, iguanas, and a boa constrictor. Their cages and glass houses are scattered among the reading tables. The coloured cars of an animal train are occupied by a salamander, a garter snake, a pair of rats and some mice. A large white rabbit shares a pen with a pair of Abyssinian guinea pigs. There are Mongolian gerbils, and a pair of chinchillas occupying a tall tubular house. A high, circular cage provides tree branches for finches, a canary and the red-beaked Java rice bird. There's even a garrulous minah bird.

The miniature zoo was the idea of Library Director Morton Coburn and his assistant James Pilton. "Children love animal stories, so why not show them live animals?" comments Jane Webb, Information Officer of the Library. "It's a way of bringing children to books."

The children's section of the Library is painted white with white bookshelves at half height along the walls, bookshelves in rows and books on a painted ferris wheel. It has white tables with blue tops and chairs with orange cushions, and includes a nursery section and a small puppet theatre.

Though children make use of suburban libraries, they do not seem to be attracted to libraries in the city. In the year following the appearance of the animals in the children's section of the Edmonton Public Library, attendance doubled and it is increasing; circulation is now over 235,000.

OCTOBER EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted exports in October reached a record level of \$1,853 million, up \$284 million from those of September. The previous record was \$1,750, set in June. Shipments to the United States and Britain accounted for 35 per cent of the increase and those to other overseas countries for 65 per cent, or \$184 million.

Unadjusted October exports at \$1,955 million were some 27 per cent, or \$418 million, higher than those of October 1971. Exports rose to all trading areas, with the United States accounting for more than half (\$227 million) of the increase, and overseas countries for \$191 million.

Close to half of the gain over that of October 1971 was accounted for by relatively few commodities: wheat (up \$50 million), lumber (\$46 million), automotive products (\$34 million), ores of nickel, iron and copper (\$41 million) and pulp and newsprint (\$29 million). Grain shipments to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. and its satellites increased nearly \$40 million. Export declines were recorded for metals.

MARKETS

In the ten months to October, exports climbed almost 11 per cent, or \$1,557 million, with the United States accounting for 92 per cent, or \$1,434 million, of the increase. In exports to other countries there was a net gain of \$123 million with increases to Japan (\$103 million), and Latin America (\$48 million) and "other countries" (\$116 million) partially offset by export losses with Commonwealth and preferential countries (\$120 million) and the European Economic Community (\$24 million). Cumulative domestic export increases for automotive products accounted for \$359 million of the change from the first ten months of 1971, lumber contributed some \$245 million, crude petroleum and natural gas added \$222 million, and newsprint expanded \$76 million.

HOCKEY NEWS AS AT DECEMBER 24

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Results

December 23

Montreal, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
 Toronto, 5; Chicago, 3.
 Detroit, 5; Vancouver, 1.
 NY Islanders, 4; Minnesota, 2.
 Boston, 3; Atlanta, 1.
 Los Angeles, 2; Buffalo, 0.
 St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

December 24

Chicago, 5; Toronto, 1.
 NY Rangers, 5; Detroit, 0.
 Los Angeles, 5; California, 3.

Eastern Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Montreal	34	21	5	8	138	80	50
Boston	34	23	8	3	156	107	49
NY Rangers	36	22	11	3	139	96	47
Buffalo	35	18	10	7	129	101	43
Detroit	35	15	16	3	105	118	33
Toronto	34	10	19	5	104	117	25
Vancouver	35	9	21	5	101	147	23
NY Islanders	33	4	25	4	68	158	12

Western Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Chicago	34	21	11	2	130	89	44
Minnesota	34	18	13	3	119	98	39
Philadelphia	36	16	16	4	126	140	36
Los Angeles	36	16	16	4	111	113	36
Atlanta	37	15	17	5	95	110	35
Pittsburgh	33	15	15	3	124	112	33
St. Louis	32	11	15	6	88	103	28
California	33	5	21	7	88	142	17

WORLD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

December 23

Chicago, 3; Alberta, 2.
 Cleveland, 3; Minnesota, 1.
 Houston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
 Quebec, 2; Los Angeles, 1.

December 24

Ottawa, 6; Quebec, 2.
 Los Angeles, 5; New England, 3.

Eastern Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
New England	37	22	14	1	164	129	45
Cleveland	36	21	14	1	131	96	43
New York	38	20	18	0	165	142	40
Quebec	34	18	15	1	120	121	37
Ottawa	34	15	17	2	123	146	32
Philadelphia	35	12	23	0	122	169	24

Western Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Winnipeg	40	21	17	2	144	122	44
Minnesota	35	19	14	2	116	109	40
Los Angeles	37	16	17	4	126	130	36
Houston	33	15	16	2	114	118	32
Alberta	37	15	20	2	112	130	32
Chicago	34	12	21	1	99	124	25

MONTHLY INDEX

(December 1972, Volume 27)

Agriculture

Chrysanthemum show, No. 50, P. 2

Arts (see also Education, Exhibitions, Grants and Awards and Jackson, A.Y.)

Financing of the arts, No. 52, P. 3

Home of the Canadian playwright, No. 51, P. 6

Tapestry symbolizes unity, No. 52, P. 3

Aviation

Northern air-strips, No. 49, P. 7

Births see Vital Statistics

Britain see Visits

Canada Council see Grants and Awards

China see Visits

Communications

Telesat expanding business, No. 49, P. 6

Conservation see Natural Resources

Constitution and Government

Cabinet changes, No. 49, P. 1

Construction

External Affairs new building, No. 51, P. 3

Consumer Affairs

Wage and price controls rejected, No. 50, P. 1

Disarmament see External Affairs

Economy

Economic Council scans Canada's future,
No. 51, P. 1

Education (see also Labour)

Library menagerie, No. 52, P. 5

Employment see Labour

Europe see Visits

Exhibitions (see also Trade)

Canadian printmakers' show, No. 49, P. 5

Medieval French art, No. 50, P. 3

External Affairs (see also Construction)

Conditions for role in Vietnam, No. 49, P. 3

Embassy in Budapest, No. 51, P. 6

Investment insurance pact with Liberia,
No. 50, P. 3

Security and MBFR discussions, No. 50, P. 5

Finance

Federal-provincial meeting, No. 51, P. 7

France see Exhibitions and Visits

Grants and Awards (see also Labour)

Canadian book publishers, No. 51, P. 4

Health and Welfare (see also Veterans Affairs)

Christmas donations to the needy, No. 51, P. 2

Higher family allowances urged, No. 50, P. 4

History (see also Natural Resources)

Labour Department, No. 50, P. 5

Restored steamer as museum, No. 51, P. 7

Hungary see External Affairs

Immigration

Uganda Asians settling in, No. 52, P. 2

Indians and Eskimos see Labour

Industry see Sport

Jackson, A.Y.

Lake named for, No. 49, P. 7

Labour (see also Consumer Affairs and History)

Equal pay, equal work, No. 49, P. 6

Hall of honour, No. 49, P. 4

Indian students' summer jobs, No. 50, P. 4

Labour force, No. 51, P. 2

Winter job-expansion plan, No. 52, P. 1

Liberia see External Affairs

Museums see History

National Research Council see Science

Natural Resources (see also Jackson, A.Y.)

Canada's water not for sale, No. 49, P. 3

Historic park for Quebec, No. 49, P. 4

Northern Affairs see Aviation

Pollution

Gasoline clean-up, No. 51, P. 4

Washing detergents, No. 49, P. 2

Research see Science

Science

Contraceptives and cancer, No. 49, P. 3

Research at U. of Saskatchewan, No. 50, P. 4

Windmill without arms, No. 51, P. 5

Spain see Trade

Sport

Football and hockey results, No. 49, P. 8;

No. 51, P. 8; No. 50, P. 6; No. 52, P. 6

New curling broom, No. 50, P. 5

Soccer study, No. 49, P. 7

Telesat see Communications

Trade (see also Visits)

October exports, No. 52, P. 5

Ontario show, No. 49, P. 2

Uranium to Spain, No. 51, P. 5

Trudeau, Pierre Elliott see Visits

Uganda see Immigration

United States see Natural Resources

Veterans Affairs

Allowances eased, No. 49, P. 4

Vietnam see External Affairs

Visits

French wartime helpers, No. 52, P. 2

Metal exports in China, No. 49, P. 6

Mr. Trudeau talks trade in London, No. 51, P. 3

Vital Statistics

Birth-rates, No. 51, P. 7

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