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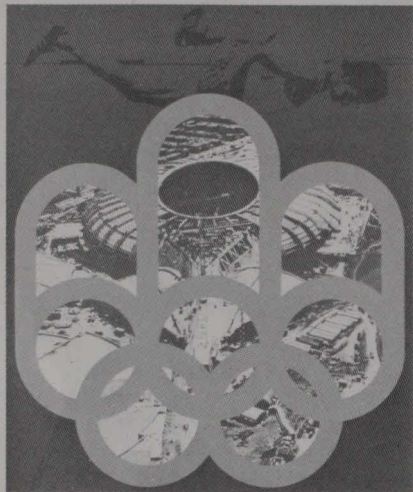
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Cover: Focus on Montreal, venue of the 1976 Olympic Games. For an assessment of Canadian medal hopes, see this page.

Canada Today



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But seriously — what are Canadian chances?

By Jack Sullivan

Call it what you wish, home country or home grounds advantage, but Canadian athletes may be the beneficiaries of a psychological lift in the Summer Olympics this year. They'll be competing before predominantly Canadian crowds and within the friendly confines of their own country.

But before people start totting up the gold medals, it may be wise to take a look at the record. Things generally have not been bright for Canadian athletes in the gold medal-winning category in the last 40-45 years.

They have won only a total of eight golds since 1932 — and that takes in nine Summer Games. In that span the most that Canadians have won in any single Games has been two — in 1932 and again in 1956. And they've been shut out three times, in 1972, 1960 and 1948.

Optimistic souls may figure that performing before home crowds might be worth a gold or two, but the competition in just about any of the 21 sports you care to mention is overwhelming.

The next item to ponder is this: Okay, will Canada win a few golds and, if so, who is likely to get them?

Two or three medals?

Canada has a chance of winning two or three in such sports as track and field, shooting and swimming. And there may be one or two other athletes — or group of athletes in the team sports — sitting in the bushes who can come up with the big one and get the band playing O Canada, a tune that hasn't been heard at the Summer Games since the equestrians won the Grand Prix jumping in 1968.

Talk to Canadian track and field people about medal chances and suddenly they are struck speechless, which is something of a rarity.

Apparently these chaps have an un-written understanding that no Canadian track coach or team manager will go out on a limb about medal-winning chances. Maybe it's just as well because these guys have been looking at the world through rose-coloured spectacles Olympics after Olympics in the past and they've ended with egg on their faces after some wild, over-ambitious predictions.

Looking at things realistically, the two or three Canadians with a fair-to-good chance of picking off a gold medal in the Games merry-go-round are:

Marathoner Jerome Drayton and trapshooters John Primrose of Edmonton and Susan Natrass of Hamilton, Ontario.

Of course, the swimmers have 14-year-old Nancy Garapick of Halifax and Steve Pickell of Vancouver, a couple of kids who can look the world in the eye and who just might come up with the big one before the home crowd. You can't pass up the equestrians and Canada's basketball team has beaten every contender in the top 10 in the world, except the United States.

The Soviet Union defeated the US for the 1972 basketball gold medal and there's a feeling among some basketball experts that, just possibly, the Canadian national team could pull a major upset this time.

Team experience

John Restivo, executive director of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, pointed out in April that "in the last three games with the Americans, we've lost by fewer than 10 points."

"There's no question we can play with the best teams in the world." The team has played together for nearly six years, and that is a big plus.

Let's take a look at German-born Drayton who changed his name from Peter Buniak because of anti-Ukrainian slurs directed his way. In 1975 he was second behind Will Rogers of the United States in the world rankings and first in Commonwealth rankings with a personal best of 2:10.08.

Injury problems

Not bad for a guy who didn't even start out as a runner. At high school he took up high jumping, managed to get up to four feet 11 inches, a most undistinguishable height, and started into foot-racing when his school's track star challenged him to a one-mile race.

Drayton won. He later moved up to two and three miles and finally in 1968 he tackled the 26-mile 385-yard marathon for the first time. He came up a winner at Detroit, Michigan, in 2:23.57 and he was hooked on the long distances.

All in all, he hasn't had a distinguished record in international competition due in part to a discouraging seven-year record of injuries. Even when right, he's had some

* Jack Sullivan, CBC broadcaster and former sports editor of The Canadian Press, is one of Canada's top Olympics writers.



Bishop Dalegiewicz, world class discus thrower and shot putter, puts his strength behind the Canadian effort.

mediocre finishes — in 1970 he ran himself out of the Commonwealth Games with severe leg cramps. In four attempts at the Boston marathon he has finished only once, a third in 1974.

Suddenly, in 1975, he started to put things together. He won the prestigious Fukuoka marathon in Japan in 2:10:8.4.

"I am optimistic about the Olympics," he says. "Injuries play a big part in distance running and if I can keep away from these, I do not see any reason why I cannot do well in Montreal."

This will be his second appearance in the Games.

He failed to reach the Canadian Olympic Association's qualifying time for the 1968 Games in Mexico but some bureaucratic wrangling won him a spot on the team. Dysentery knocked him out of the race and the frustrated runner was on the point of quitting.

It was another frustrating experience for him in 1972. He did not make the qualifying mark of 2:17.0 but it was subsequently discovered that the course had

been mapped out incorrectly and that everyone had run an extra 1,000 yards. That is the sort of stuff that would make any amateur decide to call it a day, but he stayed at it.

Now he has a bit of a chip on his shoulder about financial aid limitations for amateur athletes in Canada.

Career delayed

"Track and field has advanced me to the point of financial disaster and my business career has been delayed," says the McMaster University business administration graduate who received \$1,800 a year in grants. He discovered he couldn't live on that.

"I turned down a full scholarship to Eastern New Mexico University and find I'm paying dearly for this mistake."

A gold in Montreal could turn a few things around for the five-foot-nine 31-year-old runner who is one of Canada's most versatile track men. He has already

made Olympic qualifying standings in 5,000 metres (13:34.9) and in the 10,000 metres (28:13.7).

Who knows, he might even try for the triple, a la Emil Zatopek, the marvellous Czech of the 1948 and 1952 Games, and Ron Clarke of Australia and others. But that is doubtful.

The marksmen have a great record going into the Games.

Susan Nattrass, 25-year-old brunette from Hamilton, is 1974 world champion who gunned down 188 clay pigeons in 200 attempts, and Primrose from Edmonton, is 1975 world champ.

Miss Nattrass says she'd be willing to "take the silver" at Montreal. "John can have the gold," she says.

We'll see.

Men don't phase her

One thing is certain. The pair give Canada its best chances in any of the shooting events although for a time it appeared that Primrose wouldn't be able to make it to Montreal. He suffered an eye injury after competing in Mexico City in March of this year.

It was a freak accident. He suffered an abrasion when a helicopter blew up a dust cloud and he had blurred vision in his right eye. Things indeed looked bad but he showed definite improvement by the end of April.

It doesn't bother Miss Nattrass to know that she will be competing against men. She has grown up in a world of males.

"I had two brothers at home and that meant lots of football and hockey," she says. So competing against men, even on a large scale such as the Olympics, doesn't phase her.

Hardened international

The 34-year-old Primrose is a hardened international competitor. He finished sixth in the 1972 Games. He won the gold in the 1974 Commonwealth Games in New Zealand and last October he was on Canada's silver medal-winning team at the Pan-American Games in Mexico City.

The 14-year-old Nancy Garapick was second in the 200-metre backstroke in the 1975 world championships at Cali, Colombia, so she knows what to expect from the rest of the world. At the end of 1975 she was ranked fourth in the world in the 100 and second in the 200.

Steve Pickell moved all the way up from 15th in the world in the 100-metre backstroke in the 1973 world championships to fifth at Cali last year. That didn't please him one bit and neither did his sixth-place 1975 world ranking and he was vowed to do much better next July.

Canadian athletes have one big thing going for them in Montreal. It's called home court incentive.

Global conference tackles urban spread

By Jenny Pearson



Vancouver, where the conference takes place, has a population around one million — which may reach two million by the year 2,000. It is the subject of a 'livable region programme', featured in the Canadian entry. See page 7.

Representatives of over 140 nations will be assembled in Vancouver between May 31 and June 11 to discuss one of the main issues affecting man's future on this planet: the development of human settlements to meet the needs of an exploding and changing world population. From this conference will emerge, through the media, statistics to alarm us and, it is to be hoped, some constructive plans towards solution of the problems which threaten us.

While the official United Nations Conference on Human Settlements is in progress, debating the major issues and adopting recommendations for action at national and international levels, a parallel conference will take place simultaneously across the bay from the heart of Vancouver, at Jericho Beach. Called "Habitat Forum", it is for interested organisations and individuals to express their ideas in a more free-wheeling way. The Forum is expected to attract between 10,000 and 20,000 delegates from all over the world, whose ideas and opinions will be fed into the official conference through television monitors, a daily newspaper and telejournal, and through delegate lobbying.

Habitat promises to be a historic milestone in the struggle to come to grips with the environmental problem before it is too late. Its emphasis is on finding positive solutions, where earlier United Nations conferences about environment have stopped short at

analysis of the problems. Participating nations are submitting in the form of audio-visual demonstrations various solutions they have found to the problems of contemporary living.

We mark Habitat with an outline of the situation that the conference is setting out to deal with on an international front, followed by an account of the 14 projects which Canada, as host nation, is displaying as novel and interesting ways of overcoming problems and pressures. Finally, an article about Canada's urban development dispels the lingering myth that Canadians live in wide open spaces: urban dwellers will soon outnumber country people nine to one.

The conference in Vancouver presents a cheering spectacle to set against the black pronouncements of the doomwatchers. Statistics of the world's population explosion are alarming enough, but here at last is a possibility of international co-operation, pooling resources and knowledge to do something about it.

At the heart of the matter is the arithmetic of exponential growth — most dramatically, in population and urban concentration, especially in the Third World. The figures are staggering. World population is expected to double in three decades, but urban populations are growing at twice that rate and the biggest cities are growing twice as fast again.

Examples of this urban explosion were cited by Jim MacNeill, commissioner general of the Canadian Habitat Secretariat, at a recent Rotary Club luncheon in Montreal. He said that on a recent visit to Manila he discovered that that city, which 30 years ago had a population of 750,000, now numbers over two million. Within the next two decades, its population is expected to reach 20 million. The same is true of Mexico City, Tokyo, Djakarta and many others. Third World cities with a population of over one million have leapt, in terms of proportional growth, from 24 in 1950 to 100 today, and will reach 300 in 20 years.

Mr. MacNeill said: "A massive, wholly unprecedented migration is going on from rural to urban areas of people, desperately poor, in search of the essentials of life and, most of all, of hope."

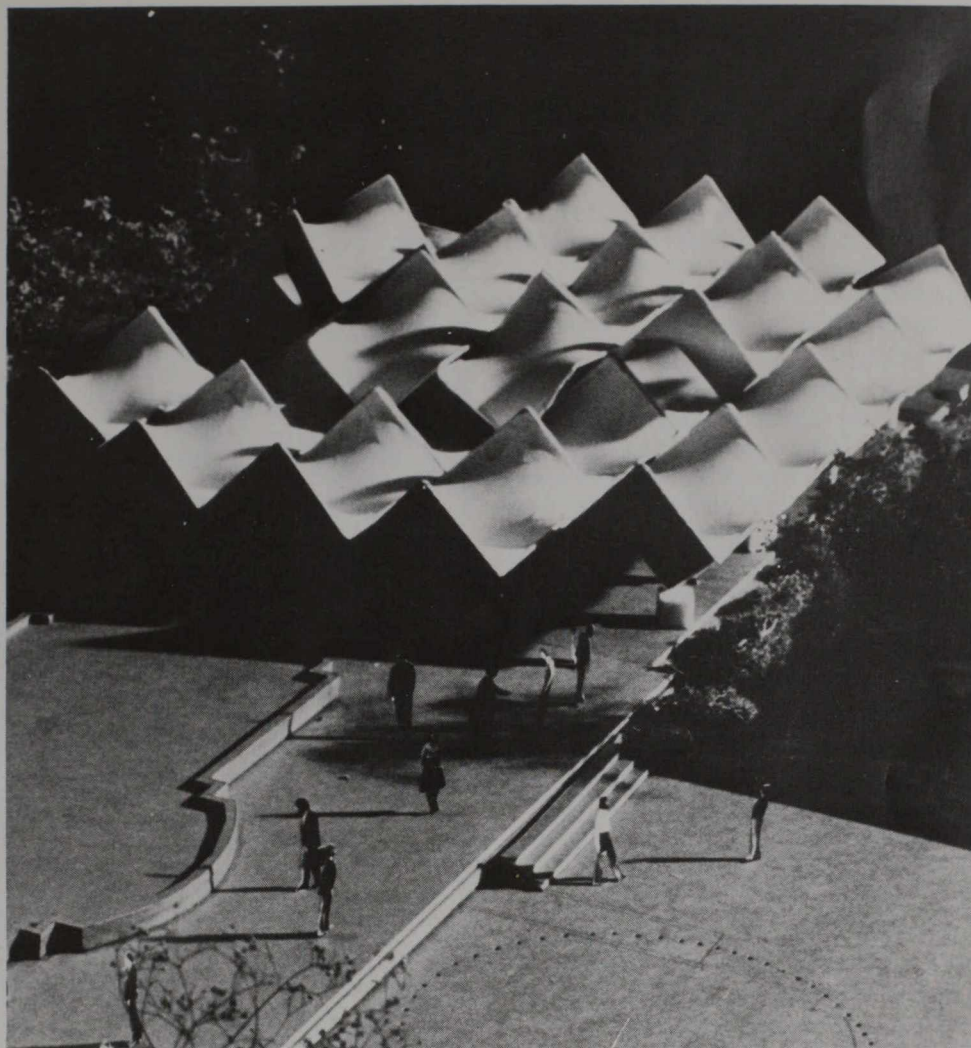
Basic strategies

The nations at Habitat will be considering a whole range of recommendations for national and international action to respond to these trends. What kind of settlement strategies are needed? What new kinds of planning? How can poor nations enable their people to provide the essentials of life for themselves in decent neighbourhoods within livable communities? How can rich

Solutions can be found

"No human need is more basic than shelter. Yet no country can claim that it provides adequate shelter to all its people. Nor can any country claim to protect its people from the consequences of inadequate shelter, impure water, congested transportation systems, primitive processes of waste disposal, the pressures which come from crowding, from noise, from fumes. In urban and rural communities alike men, women and children suffer as a result. Solutions to these human problems are available. That is why we in Canada have offered to host the Habitat Conference, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver. Habitat brings various solutions together offering governments the opportunity to share their knowledge. It offers human beings everywhere the pledge of fresh approaches and fresh pursuits. It holds out to everyone the promise of a planet that can yet be a wholesome human habitat."

*Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau,
broadcast on February 29, 1976.*



The Habitat Pavilion, main information centre of the conference, is a purpose-built, modular structure with a papier mache roof. Designed by Erik Erikson Architects, it was partially constructed by 2,000 school children in the Vancouver area. The underside of the roof shells is decorated by children in keeping with the theme of human settlements.

nations and the world community be most effective in their support? How can effective government be provided for settlements that are exploding at their seams? And how to prevent prime agricultural land from going under to urbanisation — not only in the third world, but around the cities in developed countries?

One way the organizers of the conference hope to ensure real progress and avoid the danger endemic to conferences of getting bogged down in generalities and good intentions too vaguely directed, is by homing in on a few basic issues which are widely recognised as being of essential importance.

This point was made effectively by Barney J. Danson, Canadian Minister of State for Urban Affairs, addressing the preparatory committee for Habitat in January of this year. While recognising that Habitat could not guarantee happiness to every individual, he suggested that the participating countries could devise reasonable targets for "the reduction of reducible suffering and the elimination of unnecessary misery."

Focus on water

He went on: "Among the basic areas of need for people in settlements, I would like to say a word about water. This is, I think, together with food, the most basic of the needs of people living in settlements.

Access to safe water, provided in whatever manner the resources of each nation and community allow, is, in a very profound way, the keystone to any national strategy on human settlements.

"In my own country, I have seen what a beneficial effect national programmes to provide water and sewer systems to communities have had over the years on the quality of life. Such seemingly modest programmes have transformed life in hundreds of villages and agricultural communities throughout Canada, making them more attractive and livable places and releasing valuable human energy previously devoted to carrying water.

"The provision of safe drinking water in every definable community by the year 2000 might seem to be a very modest goal for a human settlements conference to deliberate upon and, hopefully, endorse. Modest though it may appear, we should remind ourselves how far short the world still is of realising the goal of the World Health Organization; namely that 'piped water should be available in all premises of a community' . . . When we focus on the most crucial needs of the under privileged, we quickly find that before we can do much of anything else, we have to have safe water."

Another basic issue which is likely to come up for discussion and to prove rather more touchy and controversial than water

is the question of disparities — not just the disparity between the consumption of rich countries and poor countries, which is frequently aired with the poor countries justly demanding a larger share of the cake. The other disparity which is less publicised, but which Jim MacNeill emphasized in his Rotary Club speech, is "the enormous gap inside many Third World countries between the poverty of the mass of people and the immense wealth and privilege of their tiny ruling classes."

Privilege in poor countries

These ruling classes "control nearly all of the wealth, own most of the land, and appear as reluctant to give up any of their privileges at home as they are vigorous in demanding them abroad."

Mr. MacNeill commented: "We still have far too many disparities within our own country. But they are nothing compared to those in some Third World countries, many of whose worst problems could already be solved if those holding the power were only willing to provide a just distribution of available income."

Habitat is the sixth United Nations Conference to be held in this decade on the problems of what Marshall McLuhan has called "the global village". The first was the Environment Conference, held in

Stockholm in 1972. This generated world-wide publicity for environmental issues and launched the UN Environment Programme, which since that time has monitored environmental conditions throughout the world and maintained pressure on national governments. It has also organised international action, most recently the Barcelona Agreement under which all the nations around the Mediterranean have started to clean up that sea, which had become a sewer for southern Europe and North Africa.

Observable action by governments and international bodies to attack the forces which threaten the environment has been greeted with profound relief by environmentalists and ordinary people who previously stood aghast and helpless before the prospect so graphically portrayed in Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*. There's a long way to go, but at least action is being taken and hope can take the place of despair.

The other five global conferences — on population, food, law of the sea, women and energy — have all made their mark on attitudes and produced discernible effects.

Tolerable solutions

The hope is that the Habitat conference will provide a springboard for action and lead the way towards tolerable solutions to the mounting congestion of which no city dweller today can fail to be aware.

Canada knows that her part in this conference is dictated as much by self-interest as by a moral obligation to help with the more serious problems of the Third World. Exploding urbanisation is a Canadian problem, too. In common with other developed countries, Canadians will need to build as many communities in the next three decades as they have in their entire history. This is unprecedented, in terms of scale and rate of growth, and like everyone else, Canada will be out to learn from the experience of the other countries represented at Habitat.

Most of the countries coming to the conference are bringing audio-visual displays of ways in which they have solved particular settlement problems, which are being made available both in three-minute capsule and full-length versions. Some titles from the list are:

- Algeria** The green belt and 1000 socialist villages
- Botswana** Rural-urban drift
- Columbia** Invasion of colinas (squatters)
- Greece** New towns dealing with new needs
- Hungary** Thermal water utilisation
- Kuwait** Resettlement of the Bedouin
- Rwanda** Delivery of community services to farmers
- Togo** A new Togolese approach to urban renewal
- USA** Citizen involvement in public decision-making
- USSR** Mass housing construction in Vilnius

Canada has contributed four audio-visual programmes:

— "Management of urban growth and land use," illustrating Canadian methods of coping with the rapid growth of the country's largest urban areas and the decline of rural communities and smaller centres.

— "Design innovations for settlements in Canadian climates," documenting a number of very recent, largely technical innovations that are particularly appropriate for Canada. These include a variety of solar-heated houses; year-round, roof-top greenhouses; and new architectural designs and building arrangements specifically adapted to severe northern conditions.

— "Governing human settlements," a topic in which Canadian experience is of particular international interest. Because responsibility for local government is fully within provincial jurisdiction, Canada is almost like 10 countries when it comes to experimenting with new urban and regional arrangements for government.

— "Community rejuvenation," focusing on a few outstanding examples of the social, economic and physical rehabilitation of neighbourhoods and communities. Instances may be found in central cities — for example, the Strathcona Community in Vancouver — or in completely rural settings like the Blood Indian reserve in southern Alberta. Nor is physical rehabilitation overlooked, in view of many excellent examples of buildings being "recycled" in Quebec and the Maritimes.

Pass on know-how

All this amounts to a vast pooling of ideas, added to which the conference is setting out to find agreement on specific ways in which the nations can work together towards a general improvement in human settlements.

Barney Danson outlined the form these agreements could take.

First, Habitat could produce an institutional restructuring in the United Nations enabling it to play a stronger role in human settlements issues than it has in the past: for example, a special committee to meet annually and to evaluate progress.

Second, experts and administrators should be trained to cope with the trends that seem inevitable. Ways need to be found to manage the present unprecedented size and growth rates of cities, and pass on this know-how to thousands of people.

Third, a number of programmes should be initiated to tackle at least *some* of the world's human settlements problems.

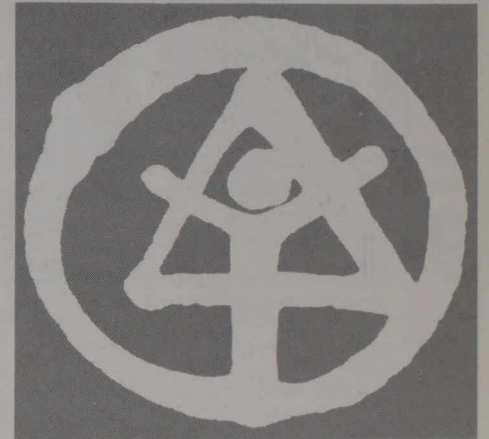
Lastly, the conference could adopt a Declaration of Principles, which would give the governments of the world targets and ideals as a spur for action and a measure for their progress.

Mr. Danson commented: "Human settlement problems can be solved, if they are singled out, and dealt with in practical, pragmatic fashion. If anyone asks, for example, what the World Health Organization has done in the 30 years of its existence, it will, sometime this year,

be able to say 'One of the things we have done is to eradicate smallpox from this planet: totally and probably permanently.' Other UN agencies can point to similar achievements, but we have, as yet, not made a similar attack on the more complex problems of human settlements. . . This must surely be a high priority for the *next* 30 years, and Habitat must be the occasion to develop the right structure and institutions to lead the work, to build on and complement the progress in Stockholm relating to the environment and that emerging from Bucharest, relating to population." ♦

Habitat symbol

The Habitat symbol combines three traditional forms to reaffirm man's belief that he can find answers to the problems of human settlements. The circle emphasizes the universal nature of such problems. The triangular Greek letter 'delta' represents shelter. The human figure appeals for better ways to provide this shelter. And the rough graffiti style reflects mankind's urgent need for answers.



Canadian entry features the sun

Five out of the 14 projects that Canada is featuring in the audio-visual display at Habitat are examples of the use of solar energy, which is currently being experimented with in various ways as a possible future alternative to expendable energy sources. (See footnote)

These, along with the other nine projects featured at Habitat, are all supported by funds allocated under the Government's Urban Demonstration Programme. Although that programme has been cancelled as a result of cuts in the federal budget, these 14 were allowed to go ahead. They are as follows:

An Ark for Prince Edward Island. This prototype home is intended as an up-to-date version of Noah's original, creating a high



Leaf Rapids, Manitoba is a new mining town, designed to overcome the social and economic problems which can make life unpleasant in resource-based settlements.

degree of self-sufficiency against outside shortages of energy and food. Powered by the wind, heated by the sun, it has fish-growing tanks and a huge greenhouse producing tomatoes year-round, summer harvests of melons, beans and peppers and winter yields of potatoes, pears, cucumbers and lettuce. Waste is recycled and pest-control in the greenhouse is by courtesy of lizards, tree-frogs and spiders, their diet being supplemented with a stock of fruit-flies grown on a small pile of rotting fruit produced in the greenhouse itself.

Provident House, Ontario. This is a solar-heated family house with a 60,000-gallon insulated water tank which is expected to store enough heat to last the winter — thereby making the house independent of any kind of supplementary heating. The experiment seeks to establish if this is possible and if the system is economically practical. Some housing officials think it could be if mass produced in quantities of 100 to 200 units.

Solar house, Mississauga, Ontario. This house works on a more complex system with two water tanks maintained at different temperatures in and below the basement and the flow of water from the solar collector thermostatically controlled. The two-storey, three-bedroomed house is 70 per cent solar heated.

Solar house, Gananoque, Ontario. The unique feature of this experiment is that solar heat is stored, not in water but in two tons of molten paraffin wax. Sun heat is supplemented in winter with hot flue gas generated by burning logs in the fireplace. The house is built on and around a large rock, which provides storage for heat transmitted directly through the glazed South wall. A hot water "booster" is powered by electricity, generated by a wind turbine on the roof. The house is insulated by a windbreak wall, earth mounds against outside walls and sods in the roof.

Appropriate energy and building systems for housing Quebec Indian communities. This project, directed by McGill University, aims at improving housing conditions for Quebec Indian communities with the introduction of greenhouses, windmills, solar heating panels and appropriate new architecture to go with these innovations. Three houses are being built in an experimental village at Manitou Community College, La Macaza, 100 miles northeast of Montreal, and one house on the north shore of Lake Mistassini. Made primarily of local rock, logs and moss, the houses are being built by Indian workers under the guidance of native architect Guy Courtois, with plans approved and modified by the Indians. Thus it is hoped that these useful features will be incorporated in dwellings

which Indians will find comfortable and suitable to their needs. At the same time, it is hoped that other Indians will visit these four houses during construction and learn how do-it-yourself techniques can give them more control over their housing and how wind power and sun power can be used.

The constant module. This bulk cargo container can be used to store and transport wheat, potash, and other commodities or to serve as a shell for modular housing.

Package reservoir systems. A saucer-shaped, 500,000-gallon water reservoir built of prefabricated steel panels and nylon-reinforced rubber fabric in Golden, British Columbia, is a cheaper alternative to the standard reinforced concrete.

Mirabel area planning. The development plan for the new Montreal International Airport and the area around it, submitted by the province of Quebec, was selected by the federal Government as an example the way such a development can be planned to fit physically, administratively and economically with the environment. Mirabel was planned with very careful consultation between those interested in creating the airport and the local municipalities and people affected by it.

Turn down traffic volume. This summer Vancouver is introducing a project which aims at reducing traffic density by extending and lightening the present 45-minute rush-hour peaks. Computer-matched car pools, publicity aimed at car drivers and more flexible working hours are expected to increase the peak traffic-handling of central Vancouver up to 40 per cent.

The livable region programme. This programme, which has attracted substantial public interest and support, is devised to involve people living in and around Vancouver in working together to make the region pleasantly "livable" — in spite of the fact that the population of the Greater Vancouver Region, now about a million people, may reach two million by the year 2000 — occupying a relatively small area confined by the sea, the mountains and the United States border.

The Blood Tribe 1964 - 1974 — a project for innovation and change. This is an evaluation of a 10-year programme designed to revitalise Alberta's Blood Indian Reserve — socially, culturally, economically and politically.

Leaf Rapids, Manitoba. A new mining town, built between 1971 and 1974 on Churchill River, 550 miles north of Winnipeg, has been chosen by the federal Government as a demonstration of the way a whole community can be helped by setting out to create an attractive and healthy environment. Because many resource-based towns in the north of Canada have produced unfortunate social and economic results, Leaf Rapids is being watched with considerable interest as its residents settle down. It incorporated last October, with the election of a mayor and council. Native Woods Cree Indians form

See leading article on solar energy in *Canada Today*, January-February 1976, "Catching the sun in a cold climate."

10 per cent of the labour force and the hope is that 25 per cent of the town's workers will eventually be native. Adult education at the local school offers conversational Cree, native arts and handicrafts, and snowshoe making. The Ruttan Lake copper-zinc mine, which began operating fully in the summer of 1974, will convert from open-pit to underground shaft in seven years. Leaf Rapids was planned and developed by the Manitoba Government with the mining company, Sherritt Gordon, sharing costs and eventually paying a tax on their property.

Land registration and information service. A 10-year programme begun in April 1973 involves the nationwide dissemination of information to totally revamp and integrate land survey data in the three Maritime provinces.

The stay option. An attempt by the Manitoba Government to halt the migration of large numbers of people from farms to cities by improving the economy and social conditions of rural and northern regions. The plan works on a very wide base, giving support where it is needed, encouraging improvements such as health

facilities and schools programmes. Farmers are helped with incentive grants to improve sewer and water systems and with information that will help them, for example, to get higher prices for their meat production. Manitoba will buy fertilizer and farm chemicals in bulk, passing the savings on to the farmer. In the cities of the north, the plan has created community committees to preserve and strengthen neighbourhood identities. Generally speaking, the plan is to keep people happy where they are so that they won't want to move on. ♦

Faster and faster they come into the cities

By J. M. Greene

In less than 30 years, nine out of every 10 Canadians will be living in an urban community if urban growth continues at its present rate. Most of those young people who are not living in a city today, will be by the time they are 40.

Already 76.1 per cent of Canada's population is concentrated in urban centres, and Statistics Canada predicts that, if trends continue, by the year 2000, 94.1 per cent of Canadians will be urban dwellers.

There is not much doubt, then, that many of our future social problems and most of the opportunities opening to people will occur in the city. The transformation of our villages and towns into large cities has sparked public concern for the urban future and has led to heavy government concentration on policies needed to ensure the quality of urban life.

People move to the city for a lot of reasons. Many, especially the young, are looking for the adventure and excitement they feel they can find in a large city. There are chances to meet more people and many more things to do. Others are looking for a better job with more money and greater possibilities of success. Whatever the reason, people are arriving in the cities faster and faster.

The story of Canada's cities began more than 300 years ago when early Canadian towns were nothing more than central places which provided the farm community with goods and services. The towns served mainly as trading posts or collection depots for exchanging goods.

In the course of Canadian economic development, a few of these towns grew faster than others because they were close to transportation routes. With the export of fish and timber in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, maritime ports such as Halifax were the first to develop. Later, French-Canadian *voyageurs* and

coureurs des bois provided furs for the Canadian export market and Montreal became the centre for international trade.

Wheat had a different effect on city growth because it required stable farm settlement. Central places like Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina and Edmonton appeared in the wheat-growing prairies. These towns, because they were so far inland, had to be linked by rail to grain export ports, first Montreal, then Toronto. Urban development grew from east to west across Canada, to Vancouver which sent exports to the Orient.

The gathering momentum of the Industrial Revolution brought new industry to these port towns and central places. People came to work in the city factories and shops. Often these factory jobs paid them more money than they had ever seen in their lives. Men and women came from the country then, as they do now, for adventure, a sense of personal freedom, and inspired by dreams of success.

Widening circle

In an ever-widening circle, more industry needed more people to do the jobs. More people living in the city needed more goods which meant more industry, which meant more people, and so on, as the city grew larger and larger. This is "urbanization."

In 1871, there was one city in Canada with a population of more than 100,000; by 1961, there were 18. In 1871, 18.3 per cent of the population were living in cities; in 1961, the percentage had risen to 69.7. At the end of 1971, the Canadian urban population reached 76.1 per cent.

Today, Ontario is the most urbanized province with 82.4 per cent of residents living in towns or cities with a population of more than 10,000. Quebec is next with 80.6 per cent; then British Columbia with

75.7 per cent; Alberta with 73.5 per cent; and Manitoba with 69.5 per cent. Prince Edward Island is the only province in Canada with most of its people still living in the country: it has a rural farm population of 61.7 per cent.

Most people seem to want to live, not only in a city, but in a big city. Statistics Canada shows that the biggest cities have had the most rapid increases in population. By the year 2000, more than half the population may be living in 12 major Canadian cities.

Urban corridor

Over 50 per cent of Canadians now live in the area between Quebec City in the east and Windsor, Ontario in the west. This urban corridor includes Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Sudbury, and Kitchener-Waterloo. Throughout Canada's urban history, the Quebec-Windsor axis has served as the major export and industrial area because it is close to the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

The massive shift from country to city has called for more housing, more roads, more schools, more health and recreation facilities, to meet the fast-rising needs of ever more new residents. Needs were so great, so pressing, there was little time for planning: facilities were always lagging behind demand.

In education, for instance, from the elementary schools right through university, there was a series shortage during the sixties: not enough schools or equipment or teaching aids, not enough textbooks or experienced teachers.

The pressure of such demands, ever greater, ever faster, strained the resources of the cities. It was not just a matter of money or materials or even people: it was,

quite seriously, a case of just not having time to think things out. There was, especially, no time to think ahead for more than just a couple of years.

Time and the ability to plan for all the future needs of the cities are the challenge of the seventies. There are serious social, economic, environmental, cultural and political questions to be answered about Canada's urban future. But there are also brighter, more easily realisable opportunities in Canada than in almost any other highly developed industrial nation.

Canada's urban problems are not as serious as those of other countries. There are fewer people and Canadian cities are by comparison smaller. This doesn't mean that urban problems do not exist, that they may not become worse, or that new ones may not emerge.

Less effective space

Although the population of Canada is smaller than that of the United States, the majority of Canadians live within 200 miles of the U.S. border. Because of Canada's climate and geography, much of the country is difficult to live in due to sub-zero temperatures, snow and ice. This means Canadians have in effect less space to live in than the United States and overcrowding could become a serious problem.

At present, Canada has one of the highest urbanization rates in the world. Whereas the United States has a 69.9 per cent urban population, Canada has 76.1 per cent. The United States has 10 times Canada's population spread all over the country. Canadians crowd on 10 per cent of their land space. Predictions indicate that, by 2000, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver will have reached the size of New York and Los Angeles. That's only 23 years away!

To provide for this continued population growth, Canadian governments are looking critically at the cities. Federal, provincial and municipal governments are attempting to develop policies to prevent cities from becoming dangerous and unhealthy places to live. An example of this is Vancouver's "livable region programme," one of Canada's 14 projects featured at Habitat and described in the previous article.

The federal Ministry of State for Urban Affairs was established on June 30, 1971 in response to the increasing Canadian and world concern about urbanization. The Ministry was created to develop policies, conduct research and co-ordinate planning in urban affairs with other federal departments, other levels of government (provincial and municipal) and the public.

Ministry policy planning develops a course of action to be followed in specific areas of urban development. In the area for housing, for example, amendments to the National Housing Act have been proposed recently to help the poor and middle income families buy houses. The amendments will also help to improve

existing neighbourhoods, and provide funds to assemble land for the building of new communities outside large cities.

In the next five years, the federal Government plans to spend up to C\$500 million to bank land so that new towns can be built for people who want to live close to a city without the problems of big city living, such as high cost housing, pollution and transport crowding. This will take some of the strain off existing cities and provide more pleasant surroundings for those living in the communities.

Research on growth

Research is being conducted into the effects of city growth on people and the environment. Areas of research include: the way cities grow and the changes that occur within them; the concentration of the Canadian people in a few large cities; and urban problems of poverty, housing, transport, and social unrest.

Co-ordination is a very important part of the Ministry's function. The Ministry works together with federal, provincial and municipal governments to co-ordinate urban planning. National tri-level consultations have been held with representatives from the three levels of government to jointly plan future efforts in urban development. Similar consultations are being held on a regional level with provinces or groups of provinces, and on a local basis in major Canadian cities.

Within the federal Government itself, the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs is co-operating with the Ministry of Transport to study various means of urban transport.

Transport experiments

New ideas for urban transport proposed by provinces and private groups include mono-rail trains running on tracks above the ground. Other suggested rapid transit systems run on the ground beside highways, and in the strips of land reserved for servicing hydro transmission towers and power lines. Experiments are being conducted in Canada and other countries with malls where cars are banned from downtown shopping areas. Also cars in some cities are being banned from certain streets by local authorities during specified times to give shoppers a chance to walk freely.

Through research and co-ordination, the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs is developing national urban goals so that all levels of government can work together toward making tomorrow's cities clean, bright, free places for everyone.

The problems of the city are problems of the future. Plans are now being made to provide for continued urban growth, but it is the adults of the twenty-first century who will be ultimately responsible for the outcome. ♦

Sail boat to tackle North West Passage

A trio of Montreal adventurers is planning a tough sail trip which, if it comes off as projected, will be a record-breaker. The three are planning to take a 35-foot sailing boat from Montreal to Vancouver the long way round, via the Northwest Passage. They will start in mid-June and are scheduled to complete the journey by October.

If they succeed, they will be the first to make the trip, 7,500 nautical miles, under sail since the Norwegian Roald Amundsen made it in a craft twice as large early this century — and it took him three years.

Skipper of the expedition is Real Bouvier, 30, an experienced yachtsman and writer of a yachting column for the daily newspaper *La Presse*. His crew are Jean-Guy Lavallee, also 30, a technical researcher with a Montreal brewery, and Marie-Eve Thibault, 26, a radio script assistant. M. Lavallee has been assigned to collect scientific samples of water and plankton along the way, while Miss Thibault takes photographs. The Arctic Institute of North America, financed by Canadian and United States money, is sponsoring the voyage.

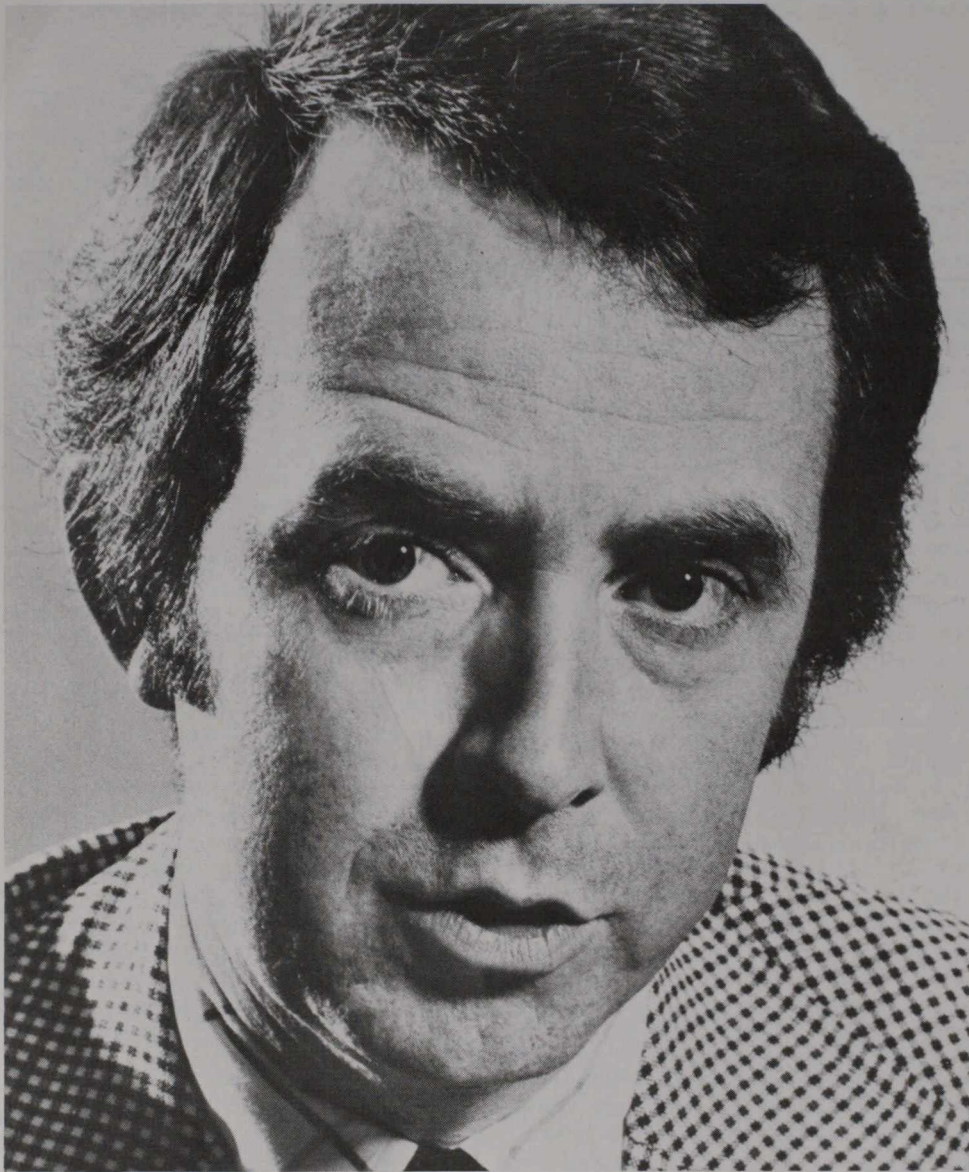
The trio are well aware of the hazards, including the formidable pack ice which has put an end to numerous adventures in Arctic waters. Their boat is specially reinforced against these dangers. Mr. Bouvier has said: "We shall rely on our navigational skills and knowledge of winds and currents to keep out of trouble and, of course, we shall be in constant radio contact with airborne patrols for information on climatic conditions ahead. We shall certainly not be ploughing along blindly."

If the vessel is marooned by ice despite their precautions, Mr. Bouvier says he intends to remain on board through the winter and try for release the following summer. He hopes to rely on sail for most of the trip, using an auxiliary engine only when strictly necessary to avoid ongoing ice or when becalmed.

Among the more drastic preparations for the trip, each of the crew members are planning appendectomies to avoid the hazards of an attack of appendicitis while the vessel is far from medical help. ♦

'Young Lochinvar' prepares to challenge Trudeau

By Roy Turman



Joe Clark.

*O, young Lochinvar is come out of the West,
Through all the wide Border his steed
was the best.*

... Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832)

Except for that bit about the steed, Scott's words snugly fit a rising young man who is making political headlines across Canada. His name is Joe Clark, he's an ex-newspaper copyboy just 36 years-old, and he's come flashing out of the West hoping to take over as Canada's Prime Minister within two years.

Which is remarkable. Not long ago this clean-cut, boyish-looking politician was virtually unknown. He had only a few years of parliamentary experience and had never held a Ministerial post.

Now he is being taken seriously as the

kind of dedicated, diamond-hard ring-master, who might just succeed in the difficult task of uniting a sorely divided Progressive Conservative party and girding them for battle against Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's ruling Liberals in the general election expected in 1978.

The prospect sends a thrill of excitement through the Conservatives, long inured to Opposition, and injects new interest into Canadian federal politics, so often seen by people outside Canada as conventional and lacking in the stuff of drama.

Clark's youth and freshness of style, Conservatives hope, may give new impetus to a party that has held power in only five of the past 40 years and has lost the last five federal elections. His advent on the scene has been dramatic. He came

swooping down from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Western Canada, capturing the national leadership of the Conservatives with an electrifying fourth-ballot victory at a party convention in Ottawa, the nation's capital.

After hours of balloting and politicking cheers erupted in Ottawa's floodlit Civic Theatre when Clark was declared the winner on February 22. His margin was the narrowest ever in national politics — 1,185 for Clark against 1,122 for Claude Wagner, hope of French-speaking Quebec province. The result stunned spectators. Some of Wagner's supporters wept.

Party passions ran high during the convention. Tears glistened in the eyes of the beaten candidate Jack Horner, like Clark from the Western Canada province of Alberta. His brother Norval Horner also was weeping as he berated radio, television and newspapers for "never giving us a chance."

Next election

Clark leaped to his feet in triumph and promised to make party unity his first priority. He proclaimed to cheering supporters next day: "We are now well into Day One of the next election campaign."

The leadership ballot came after the retirement of Robert Stanfield, a man of unquestioned integrity and esteemed character who had led the party in three unsuccessful elections over the past eight years.

Canadian politics have long been dominated by the Liberals. The Conservatives broke through to victory in 1957 under that prairie lawyer John Diefenbaker, a plain man's politician with a taste for passionate oratory. But his leadership style was controversial and he was ousted at a party convention eight years ago. Loyal supporters of "Dief the Chief," as the 80-year-old Diefenbaker was called, were often at odds with the new leadership, damaging party morale. Observers felt Clark's sensational victory might create a psychological mood conducive to healing old wounds.

Growing belief

Recriminations could lose force as conviction grows among Conservatives that in their energetic and ambitious young leader they have found at last an answer to the political drawing power of Premier Trudeau, the magnetic French-Canadian leader who in 1968 gave birth to the phenomenon known as "Trudeaumania." He created such a furore that women offered money for a lock of his hair. Today he still enjoys personal popularity despite moments of unconventional behaviour and some policy criticisms. Like many western industrial nations, Canada is experiencing inflation, unemployment and recession.

An intriguing aspect of the duel now opening between Clark and Trudeau is that

it involves at one remove the wives of the leaders, two women of style and strong personality in the modern liberated manner. The distaff-side skirmish may be as highly charged as the main bout.

The two leading ladies are highly attractive, intelligent and intent on "doing their own thing." Margaret Trudeau, 27 year-old wife of the Prime Minister, has acted unconventionally on visits abroad and has drawn some criticism from Canadians. Once she startled guests at a dinner party in Venezuela by standing up and singing a song she had composed herself in tribute to the wife of the Venezuelan President. On a visit to France she was treated for a nervous disorder.

Newsworthy wife

She has said: "I tried to act the loyal wife of the Prime Minister of Canada and you know what I found? That I was dying of boredom and loneliness."

Mrs. Trudeau has three young children. Her father was a leading politician.

Clark's 24 year-old wife, Maureen, also is newsworthy. She caused controversy even before his election by saying she prefers to be called Maureen or by her maiden name of McTeer rather than to be known as Mrs. Clark. She says she is surprised at the fuss people have made over this.

She admitted that she had fallen behind in her law studies while campaigning for her husband. She said she and her husband shared equally in his decision to run for the party leadership.

Young and brunette

"I believe that when you do that type of thing you really have to do it together," she told Juliet O'Neill, a reporter for The Canadian Press news agency. "If I had been vehemently against it, he would not have run."

To people who constantly compare her with Margaret Trudeau, Miss McTeer says the only resemblance she can see is their youth and colour of their hair — both brunette. She hasn't met the Prime Minister's wife and reacts negatively to suggestions that they should appear on television together.

"I don't know the woman," she said. "But I assume it's inevitable." She added that friendship with Mrs. Trudeau would be limited to the context of the next election.

Differences between Canada's two leading parties are less easily catalogued than are the lines of demarcation between Labour and Conservatives in Britain. That is because the Canadian parties cover broad spectrums of opinion and are less ideologically inclined than the British Labour party.

The Canadian approach is more pragmatic, with the two big parties both favouring a private-enterprise economy. Differences are largely in emphasis, style and personality. Among the Conservatives,

for instance, Clark favours the abolition of capital punishment, while some of his top lieutenants are retentionists.

Broadly the Conservatives are more right-wing than the Liberals, as befits their labels. In general, the Conservatives tend to favour high tariffs and subsidies to business, and often win more support from farmers.

Canada's sheer size may help explain why policy differences are often less clear-cut at national level than in compact Britain. Special feelings which might not find an outlet in federal politics may seek expression instead in the separate political life of the 10 provinces, which have considerable powers.

The Liberals have held power longer than any other party largely because of their success in maintaining the support of French-speaking Quebec, the most populous of Canada's 10 provinces.

Bilingual rivalry

Bilingualism is now official policy in Canada. Clark is the first Conservative leader to have gained fluency in French as well as English, having studied in Martinique and only last summer taken time off to polish his French during a five-week visit to Rouen in France.

His Liberal rival Trudeau, educated at the London School of Economics and the Sorbonne in Paris as well as in Canada, is flawlessly bilingual, straddling the two cultures with an ease which has given him an advantage, even though Canada's vaunted two cultures have sometimes wryly been called "Two Solitudes."

Clark is the son of a weekly newspaper editor from High River, Alberta. He took a degree in history at the University of Alberta, followed by a master's degree in science. He has lectured at his old university and has worked for several newspapers, including the Edmonton Journal, and for The Canadian Press, the national news agency.

Centre of party

He appears to fit somewhere in the centre of the party, being regarded as conservative in his economic instincts and liberal on social questions. He has attributed his beginning in politics to an interest aroused in him by Mr. Diefenbaker, the party's hot-gospelling elder statesman. Clark directed the campaign that helped Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed to power in 1971 and served in 1967 as special assistant to a federal Minister, Davie Fulton. He was just 28 when appointed aide to Diefenbaker. He was elected MP for the constituency of Rocky Mountain in 1972.

He feels the Liberals are pushing Canada in directions Canadians don't want to take. He says he will urge Conservatives to speak in all parts of Canada, not just in the federal area. "We have got to be an open party that reaches people." ♦

Book Review

Collector of Chin music

Helen Creighton *A Life in Folklore*, published by McGraw-Hill. *

By Jack Brayley

More than 45 years ago a determined woman started pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with an ancient melodeon over rough trails, gathering songs and folklore of the Atlantic provinces of Canada. Now, with spice and humour, she tells how she did it.

Helen Creighton has produced her twelfth book, *A Life in Folklore*, which chiefly deals with the unique collection of song and story which has won her international attention. At 76, she concludes her memoirs by borrowing from the psalmist: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places — Yea, I have a goodly heritage."

She uses the attractive and simple turn of language she heard from the hard-working men and women she persuaded to leave their chores to sing songs that had been handed down from generations in some of the more primitive and isolated hamlets.

One song has become her province's anthem: Farewell to Nova Scotia. She was drying out, with her feet in a kitchen oven, on a rainy trip to the eastern shore when Thomas Young of Petpeswick sang her the verses which took 30 years to win widespread acceptance.

She describes gatherings in snug homes like that of a lighthouse keeper where even those who had heard the songs many times hung on every word.

"Then more joined, moving quietly lest they disrupt the poignant tale. Like wraiths they slipped between fish houses and sat on barrels, lobster pots or wherever they could find a perch."

She found out about Chin Music. This called for a senior resident to sit on the floor, haul his legs up and put his elbows and chin on his knees — and he'd sit there and sing for hours.

To collect much of the folklore for her comprehensive series, Miss Creighton had to follow the plough or the fishing boat to catch the words as they were sung as accompaniment for the work. Many of her songsters needed a stick to whittle when they were relaxing in off-hours. She met fishermen who let her tape their songs while they shaved. And she met men in their eighties who sang from dawn to dark without repeating themselves.

Her successful quest for folk music is the highlight of the book, which also tells how she gathered stories of ghosts and other folklore. When people tell her they couldn't sleep after reading her "Bluenose ghosts," her reply is that she couldn't sleep after writing it. ♦

* Available through 'Books Canada.'

A book to warm cold frontiers

By Peter Whelan

The closing down of Eaton's mail order service this May marks the end of an epoch, bringing back nostalgic memories for Canadians who have poured over the catalogue in the remoter areas of their country. It was a link with civilization, with fashion, with practical answers to one's needs — long before modern communications were invented. This is how Peter Whelan sung its requiem in *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, when its demise was announced.

Ah, Timothy, could you know how your book of dreams would filter into the heart of this country?

Probably not. The T. Eaton who started T. Eaton and Co., as he called it, sends a hardnosed picture down the seven decades since his death.

To say the announcement that Eaton's catalogue mail-order service will die in May will bring national mourning is premature.

But start with this: to be Canadian-born and less than affluent from any but the biggest cities means almost surely that Eaton's catalogue owns a corner of one's warm memories.

Think of achieved dreams: a boy's first wrist watch, a girl's first prom dress, toys that Santa somehow knew about had most young eyes intent on pages of the magic book (fall and winter version).

And unachieved dreams: of sitting in a winterbound kitchen closing the pages reluctantly on — what was it, a suit or dress, something for loved ones — something with a price tag too big. But of having the dream to warm the cold pressing from outside.

These are the personal dreams. Leaf through the memories of older Canadians — or older Eaton catalogues, and see, dimly, T. Eaton's vast impact on national dreams.

Settlers' store

It is an American cliché to speak of guns that won the West. It is in Canadian character to wonder how much a prosaic book of business conquered cold frontiers.

"I can recall 70 years of Eaton's catalogues," David Willis, 75, editor of the weekly *Alliston Herald* says.

"If it were not for services the catalogue rendered in pioneer days — and they run past the First World War — I don't know how people would have got along. The settlers used the catalogue as a complete department store."



FARM BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT



SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME

This Booklet contains official plans and drawings of buildings which have been designed by the Settlement Board for Soldier Settlers only.

Suggestions are also given for four different Soldier Equipments:—

- No. 1 - One-Man Equipment.
- No. 2 - Two or Three-Man Equipment.
- No. 3 - Man, Wife and Small Family Equipment.
- No. 4 - Man, Wife and Larger Family Equipment.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

His memory draws on his father's stories of the last century and his own of this, particularly his own frontier 20 miles from Parry Sound.

They were three families in a cluster of houses by a lake, four miles from anywhere by a road called bad then — and recalled as impossible in today's terms — or three miles by boat across a lake.

"In the autumn, the wives got together with their families and ordered for the winter: clothes, hatchets, snowshoes, food, bedding, pages and pages of order, all we needed for winter hibernation. And winter was four months of isolation. What you forgot in the order you did without, and that could be serious.

"You younger people must think of what those winters were to understand: No roads, total isolation. No radio, no TV. What you had at freezeup is what you had until

spring. You were on your own resources — mentally too."

The catalogue and Dr. Chase's Almanac were "the two important books. The almanac told the weather, all the jokes and your horoscope. The catalogue, well, that was your eyes on the rest of the world.

"The catalogue and the Bible probably contributed more to keeping some families sane till spring than anything else. The catalogue meant something to look at and something to hope you'd get."

Drab beginning

The first Eaton's catalogue was a drab 32 pages of lists and prices in 1884.

The first black and white drawings came in 1886, 10 pages of dresses, curtains and rugs in colour in 1902.

A Special Offer from the Suit Section

Semi-Princess Dress
of Fine Sheer Lawn
Trimmed With
Swiss Embroidery

Style No.
J-9297

5⁰⁰

J-9297. This attractive Semi-Princess Dress, so beautifully illustrated on this page, is made in our own workrooms and strongly emphasizes the great values we are thus enabled to offer our customers. The material is a fine sheer imported white lawn; the dress being made in one piece and trimmed with Swiss embroidery and lace insertion as shown in cut. It is fastened in the back with concealed pearl buttons on the waist and hooks and eyes on the skirt; trimmed over the shoulders with bretelles of embroidery outlined with Valenciennes insertion and edging, new long pointed Directoire sleeves trimmed with lace insertion and tucks. The skirt is made with a deep flounce, finished with tucking, headed with a row of embroidery insertion and two rows of Valenciennes lace. A very neat, dainty and serviceable dress. Remarkable value **5⁰⁰** at the price.

If by mail, postage extra 25c

All our dresses are made with a deep hem at the bottom.



Sizes

32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust, with choice of lengths 38 or 40 ins., measuring from natural waist line to bottom of skirt, down front.

Talk to many Mrs. Bankses and detect a slippage in the bond of confidence Timothy wrought and his sons and successors don't.

Her sister, Margaret Gorman of Welland, admits to "a strange moment of almost panic" at the news the catalogue was to die.

But her word was "shock" for a recent experience. She ordered a wristwatch and Eaton's substituted. "For the first time I ever remember the substitution was of lower quality. They always sent as good a substitute or better. You took it for granted."

If Timothy talked to his early customers through his book like a stern but caring father, his successors also gave guidance.

Pant suits are "in" today. Look to 1918, Fall and Winter, for Eaton's first advice that a proper Canadian lady could wear pants.

No simple offer of merchandise here, but a careful essay. The Canadian woman's brave sisters in England and France, closer to the guns of war, had gone into overalls to better fight the Hun. One could work more efficiently, and that was patriotism. And half a dozen pictures offered proof: sturdy Canadian women milking cows, working at the barn in overalls.

And today. Thong bikinis appear on Toronto beaches, but there is no thong bikini in Spring and Summer, 1976, Eaton's last catalogue. The thong and its advertising would offend some Canadian morality — but would also be a small seller to Eaton's national audience. To avoid it is doing well by doing "good".

Help to soldiers

Ottawa and the company worked together to help First World War soldiers removed for years from normal commerce to avoid gouging by unscrupulous local merchants, Eaton's archivists say.

By comparison, there is a bloodlessness in Eaton's last catalogue. Goods are offered in restrained good taste. Gone are 1913's thrilling page headlines: Interesting Pages of Interesting Values; Remarkable Values, Each a Marvel; Every Item Here Spells Economy.

Gone are the little morality plays of Eaton's running the business for mutual benefit of company and customer. Gone is the picture essay of the 1940s telling, "How we test suit fabrics in the Eaton Research Bureau" which both informed and reassured.

Cold figures from company books are given to explain the catalogue's death: Losses of \$17-million on sales of \$300-million (still almost \$14 for every Canadian).

Blame stiffer and more competition, easier driving to shopping centres, changing times and tastes, perhaps a slowness to be modern.

But wonder a moment: Was it mainly the warm dialogue between Timothy and his country that was allowed to grow cold? ♦

But these were the window dressing. Down the years, it was the words that read like Timothy's own, if they indeed were not, that fascinated.

Between the lists and prices, he lectured the budding nation as a Canadian Horatio Alger who was his own hero.

Frugality and value for the dollar were trumpeted, issue after issue from this obvious rock of security in Toronto to those who lived hard and insecure on the Prairies and beyond.

They grasped it, with impacts to fascinate historians.

The real customers tell it best. Dorothy Banks of Welland, widowed with teen-age grandchildren, recalls her mother, every spring and fall, sending huge orders for catalogue clothing for seven children. Perhaps \$20 or \$25 worth — a lot of money in those days around 1915.

Mrs. Banks's more recent experience may offer insights into the death of Eaton's catalogue.

As Welland grew and offered bigger stores, even malls, as the 15 miles to the even bigger stores of St. Catharines shrank, her shopping turned more local. But her mail order business also turned more towards Simpson's.

"Simpson's seems more today, Eaton's, yesterday," she mused. "Eaton's hasn't had the glamour in its mail order in the last 10 years. And when I go into their mail-order office here, it seems dull somehow."

"I think today's customers may be different, too. When we sent for three yards of cotton years ago and it wasn't totally acceptable, we tended to say 'All right,' and keep it. I think the moderns are more fussy, quicker to send things back. That can't help their business."

Continued from page 16

posters announcing special presentations. You see they don't always know a month ahead if they are going to play — they get prepared and then suddenly they find a place for three weeks — and on they go!"

Which are the playhouses most prominent in Montreal, and where one might find a typical play running?

"There are about ten theatres in Montreal, eight of them playing most of the time. There are three big companies — the ones that do well-known plays, not Shakespeare, but plays like *Equus*, for example, or *Peer Gynt*, which you might see at TNM. It's the equivalent to Montreal of the Aldwych in London, and it's always been the most important theatre in Quebec; it's about 25 years old now. *Le Théâtre du Rideau Vert* is now on St. Denis Street and is an important company. They do mostly light comedies, have a special public of subscribers and do an important job, especially North and East of Montreal. Sometimes they bring in, say, a Lorca, and for some years they were organized with Barrault in Paris and he came to play there. The third is run by a veteran actor, Jean Duceppe, since two or three years, and it's called the *Compagnie Jean Duceppe*. He's been touring Quebec for years — I call him my preferred filibustier, or barnstormer! He took over an 800-seat theatre at the Place des Arts, and there he produces four or five big productions every year. He had a lot of success with new plays of Quebec, but he also does Broadway stuff. It's for this company that I directed, in French of course, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, done before the film was released. It was quite a big production with 18 actors, set and lighting. He is permanently at the Place des Arts and has made his theatre an important one."

Albert Millaire returns to Montreal to a busy working life. At the moment, he's eager to develop his own company, only wishing that his preferred designer, Mark Negin, hadn't left Montreal to take up residence in London. Not long ago he toured with TNM as *Tartuffe* to Europe and Russia; soon he'll be staging *Anatol* for the Centaur with Martha Henry as star. In the French-speaking theatre he has worked with such people as Jean Gascon, Jean-Louis Roux, Denise Pelletier and her brother Gilles Pelletier, and Hélène Loiselle who has played for the well-known playwright/producing team of Tremblay and Brassard, who run *La Compagnie des deux Chaises*.

"I am not sold to any one faction, and I hate fanaticism, and now it is good to see a much happier, much more integrated situation happening in Montreal. We all live together, and I think that it is a very sympathetic atmosphere one finds now in Quebec, whether you speak French or English."

"I feel Montreal has a great and exciting thing in its theatre. I believe in it for its cultural expression and for its activity. It's a nice place to be, to live and work in."

Canada in brief

Frozen tissue transplanted

Researchers experimenting with inbred rats at the University of Alberta have reported what they claim to be the first successful transplant of body tissue which was frozen and then thawed before use.

Tiny organs in the pancreas which produce insulin, known as the Islets of Langerhans, were extracted from healthy rats and frozen to 196 degrees Celsius. Later they were thawed and placed in the bodies of chemically induced diabetic rats. The Islets, each one the size of a grain of salt in rats, are believed to cease functioning during diabetes.

The first rat received the transplant last October, took 16 weeks to recover, and by March was reported to have a normal blood sugar level and show no trace of diabetes. Five other rats which received the transplants were reported to be recovering and gaining weight.

Other researchers have transplanted islets into chemically bred rats with similar success, but only in Alberta have they been frozen first and successfully revived.

Dr. Raymond Rajotte, the biochemical engineer who is conducting the research, says that once body tissue is successfully frozen, it can be stored indefinitely. This opens up the possibility of banking tissue, which would make it possible to match it and reduce the risk of rejection when it is transplanted.

The main problem is finding the correct freezing and thawing rate, since every type of cell seems to respond to a particular freezing rate.

Dr. Rajotte began his experiments four years ago with a dog's kidney. It froze uniformly and thawed uniformly, but it didn't function fully and the dog died. He says it is much easier to freeze small organs like islets: with larger organs there are complications which may never be overcome.

Bilingual course unpopular

A liberal arts course designed for study in Canada's two languages has had a disappointingly poor response in student enrolment, according to Principal David McQueen of Glendon College, Toronto.

The college was founded 10 years ago to focus on bilingualism and biculturalism, in the belief that it would attract young Canadians in droves. "But," says the Principal, "young Canadians were not as

eager to be part of this unique experiment as had been assumed."

Affiliated to York University, Glendon sits peacefully among rose gardens, an old-world arboretum and the old North Toronto estates. To encourage bilingualism, every student was originally required to take a course in his second language in the first two years of liberal arts. Then, after basic language training, the student would be expected to study in both languages.

But serious under-enrolment forced the college to make up numbers to justify its capacity, taking in surplus freshmen from the York campus. This led to the setting up of a unilingual stream, which was unsatisfactory for the students who wanted bilingualism. Dr. McQueen, appointed Principal a year ago, is committed to a long-term policy of bringing the college round to its original plan of a bicultural and bilingual institution. But he comments: "I would hesitate to say we are bilingual now. Just 50 per cent of our 1,600 students are in the bilingual stream and our ultimate objective is to go above 80 per cent."

Training in assertiveness

An Edmonton psychologist is running a course, sponsored by the University of Alberta, to educate people in the art of standing up for themselves.

Jim Beaubien, the psychologist, declares that it is a bit like teaching people to skate. "The difference between assertive and non-assertive persons seems to be a set of habits or skills that some people don't pick up along the way. These are specialised skills that can be learned."

The course is about "being able to assert yourself and feel good in the process," he says. The tools of the course are eye contact, relaxation tapes and psychodrama. It does not encourage aggressive behaviour, which according to Mr. Beaubien is "as non-productive as non-assertiveness."

'Broken record'

Students are encouraged and coached into developing assertive responses to such incidents as being served a bad meal in a restaurant. The object is to get people out of their traditional way of responding, first by making them aware of it and then by encouraging them to change. They work with a number of different techniques at each session, Mr. Beaubien explains. "Some of these techniques may seem to bear little relationship to real-life situations, but are presented with the idea that the person will apply them as needed."

The "broken record" technique, designed to teach persistence in fulfilling one's own needs, involves an encounter between two persons. The first person repeats his wish

over and over to a second person, who rejects it each time. This way the student learns to hold on to his wish no matter what manipulative techniques the second person comes back with. "You've got to teach people not to be responsive to all the little things people may say to manipulate them," the psychologist says.

A second technique, called "fogging," prevents people from being manipulated by stopping short of the kind of responses they may succumb to. For example, when told "You are a terrible person," the student would deal with the statement by saying, "Yes, I understand why you would say that." Such a response, according to Mr. Beaubien, stops the other person cold.

Eye contact

One of the most powerful tools in assertiveness training involves eye contact — something many non-assertive people have difficulty with. Starting gradually, students are asked to focus on another person's forehead, then his eyes, first for a few seconds and then for longer periods. Being able to establish eye contact can, it appears, bring about a dramatic change in behaviour.

Mr. Beaubien says that increased interest in assertiveness seems to be part of a movement towards establishing a sense of individual worth. Lack of assertiveness is the "common denominator" shared by many people with emotional problems. ♦

Law to fight pop cans

A campaign by the Ontario Environment Ministry to persuade the soft-drink industry to bring back refillable containers has failed and Mr. George Kerr, the Environment Minister, is about to introduce legislation to discourage the use of throwaway cans and bottles.

Although no details were given as to the form the legislation may take, Mr. Kerr told a Press conference that he personally leaned towards a system of mandatory deposits on throwaways, as well as on refillable bottles which carry them now.

No volunteers

This decision follows a year in which the industry was asked to make a change voluntarily, but with very little improvement. It is estimated that last year Ontario residents drank 125 million gallons of pop from 1.3 billion bottles and cans, of which about 60 per cent were throwaways. Soft drink containers ended up as 170,000 tons of waste, more than four per cent of the province's total garbage. ♦

Economic Digest

The budget

Revised federal controls over prices and profits and tougher rules for unemployment insurance benefit payments were announced by the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. Donald Macdonald, when he presented his first budget in the House of Commons on May 25.

The change in the prices rules for the anti-inflation controls will make all firms subject to a profit margin test, which will hold firms to profit limits of 85 per cent of that earned in either the previous five years or in the last financial year, whichever was more favourable. The rules — effective from July — are aimed at closing loopholes by which companies justified any price rises on the basis of increased costs.

The budget also proposed extending the qualifying period for unemployment benefits from eight weeks to 12 weeks, and linking the number of weeks during which benefits can be drawn to the number of weeks worked.

In other changes, the Minister announced increased profit limits on which private corporations are entitled to pay tax at a reduced rate. The new annual limit is \$150,000 and the new cumulative total is \$750,000. All companies engaged in resource exploration can write off 100 per cent of their exploration costs and the freeze on corporate dividends imposed last October will end on October 15 this year, after which they may be raised by eight per cent.

Tax-free allowances for child care expenses that working women and single-parent fathers may claim is to be doubled to \$30 dollars per week per child and \$1,000 per year per child with a total maximum annual limit of \$4,000.

The Minister also announced a one-year extension for current import tariff cuts on drugs, sugar, some fresh vegetables as well as temporary reductions on fresh pork, ham and macaroni. And imports of compressor and electricity generating sets from Great Britain and Ireland, now dutiable at 2½ per cent British Preferential rate, will be made dutiable at 15 per cent Most Favoured Nation rate.

Unemployment

The national unemployment rate jumped to 7.4 per cent of the labour force during April from 6.9 per cent a month earlier. This was the highest jobless rate this year, Statistics Canada reported.

The number of Canadians without jobs was up by 10,000 from the previous month to 769,000. At 7.4 per cent, the rate was higher than in April 1975, when it was 7 per cent. Put another way, this means that for every 1,000 Canadians holding a job or seeking work this April, 74 were unable to find a job.

Most of the increase in unemployment occurred among men and women aged 25 and over. For men it rose to 4.4 per cent from 3.8 per cent in March; for women, to 7.1 per cent from 6.1 per cent.

While 769,000 were out of work, Statistics Canada information shows that 191,000 Canadians were holding two or more paying jobs.

Skunk delicacy?

Housewives in the Canadian Arctic are being persuaded to be more adventurous and try different types of food — such as skunk. The world's most notoriously smelly animal is, it seems, a highly tasty morsel for the adventurous cook provided she — or he — skins the animal with care.

Skunk is hunted in many parts of Canada during the spring for its pelt of black and white. A nocturnal animal, the skunk is one of the bravest of beasts, being frightened of nobody. When attacked he turns his back on his adversary, raises his bushy tail and sprays a burst of stinking liquid from his scent glands.

The scent is so strong that a skunk can be smelled a mile away and any clothing drenched is virtually impossible to clean. Therefore, according to a cookery expert writing in *The Yellowknifer* of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, cooks should be extremely careful when removing the scent glands or risk permanently stinking out their kitchens. Skunk meat, slightly darker than rabbit, is best parboiled and then fried in batter and is regarded as a delicacy. And yet, advises the cooking expert, it might be more prudent to describe the dish to unappreciative guests as 'wild turkey' rather than French Fried Skunk. ♦

No spares in future cars

Within five years Canadian cars will be much smaller with accessories such as spare tyres sacrificed to make room for people, according to W. S. Pickering, president of American Motors (Canada).

Present full-sized cars will have virtually disappeared by 1980, with the current small car becoming the accepted full-sized car. The V8 engine will have to give way to the four-cylinder engine to meet U.S. and Canadian government suggestions of an average of 33 miles to the gallon.

Mr. Pickering reluctantly predicted the disappearance of the standard American station wagon. "How you're going to get six people and a dog up to Muskoka, I don't know." ♦

The Arts

Finding French theatre in Montreal

Albert Millaire, actor and director at the Theatre du Nouveau Monde, Montreal, recently talked to Michael Leech about the range of theatres, large and small, at which Canadian French drama can be found in that city. It is not always so easy to discover what's on, but if you persevere there's a feast of it.

"The exciting thing about theatre in French Canada," says actor-director Albert Millaire, "is that it is a young people's theatre. They are very talented, they are dedicated, they do exciting work. The young people want to do their own thing and for me it is really something to see that they are much more open-minded than they would have been eight years ago."

Tough new spirit

Albert Millaire was born in Montreal and, except for two periods when he lived in Paris and London, has always lived there. He is a working artist, dividing his time between acting and directing at such large companies as the famous Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (TNM), working for television, radio and films, and occasionally making forays into English-speaking Canada to work with such organizations as the St. Lawrence Centre in Toronto. The theatre is his life, and he is very proud of the tough new spirit in Quebec's companies — indeed he is in the process of having a new company of actors and writers formed around him. It is as yet so new that it doesn't have a name, though he is a sort of unofficial artistic director. But to Monsieur Millaire that's one of the most stimulating aspects.

"After going to L'Assomption College until I was 17, I went to study at the drama conservatory in Montreal, which had just opened in 1955. I tell this because before that date there was no drama school in French Canada so really almost no activity from young people. I did two years at the Quebec Conservatory and I was in the second graduating class. Now it's very well organized, has a three-year course and is in Montreal and Quebec City. Later came the National Theatre School at the end of the 'fifties, and their French Section now is actually more fiercely pro French-Canadian than the Conservatory! That remains a bit classic, and serious you know! But the Theatre School is very pro- Quebec language, what we call *joual*, and into encouraging Quebec playwrights — it's really very lively."

Wasn't the initial idea of the Theatre School being in Montreal to encourage mixing between the French-Canadian and English-Canadian students?

"Yes, it was, but it never worked that way. People thought it would be nice culturally and that the two factions would melt — but nothing like that happened. I have directed English-speaking students who spent three years at the school — and hardly spoke a word of French!"

Do French-speaking people still have the sense that they are being forced to speak English?

"Not at all! It's all very much changed and without being fanatical some people decided they would just speak French. After all it's a city that is 85 per cent French-speaking so it's not surprising that most of the theatre is in French."

Is there, then, a lot of French-speaking theatre in Montreal?

"Yes — but not enough of course for all the artists who graduate every year. But that is a problem in every country and it wasn't until 1965 that students started to do their own productions; I mean when I came out of school we put together plays in order to work — we were the first to produce Beckett in Canada in '56 and I

Albert Millaire.



remember that *Waiting for Godot*, the whole production, cost us about £6! For a long time I had the impression that the young people coming out of the schools were expecting work to be handed to them, instead of saying to themselves 'let's do something.' Now they are working for themselves and it's very good, very stimulating. They realise now that a company like TNM will not be hiring more than 75 to a 100 actors for its productions over the year, to do six shows, so they create work for themselves."

The TNM is not then a repertory company like Britain's National Theatre or Royal Shakespeare?

"No — there's no permanent company like that. You bring in a complete cast for each show and the director selects his cast; then the play runs for five weeks and a half, and it is finished. Of course if it is a big success it can be redone for another theatre, or later go on tour."

Is it a pity that repertory theatre doesn't exist in Quebec?

"A pity? No, we don't have this tradition of repertory theatre. It's not taught this way for us. Perhaps it would be a good thing, but it is a matter of budgets — it's very expensive. To do theatre in North America now — phew, it's terrible!"

New plays

Most of the plays a visitor going to Montreal this year could see would be new ones. The young companies often have playwrights working with them and the plays, are mostly on Quebec themes, while the actors are apt to be very intelligent and socially involved.

"You cannot imagine one of these companies *not* doing new plays. They are well-trained and responsible and they have a taste for working with new forms — and taking chances."

Are such plays, which must sometimes be failures, always sure of attracting an audience?

"Oh yes — you will always have a thousand people in a city like Montreal for a new production. The theatres themselves are, of course, very small."

So a visitor, in this year of the Montreal Olympics, could find a good deal of indigenous theatre. But what are the names of the companies one should look out for, and how does one find out what is going on in the province of Quebec?

"It's not very organized I have to admit, but most of these new companies play in small theatres that are well known. It's difficult to name them, since they change, and there are always new ones. There really isn't a newspaper that lists them all, though if you read the Saturday editions of the papers you can find what's playing. The reviewers of *La Presse* and *Le Devoir*, and the *English Star*, are all very sympathetic to these companies and give them coverage. Or if you look in the restaurants and the lobbies of the big theatres you will see

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