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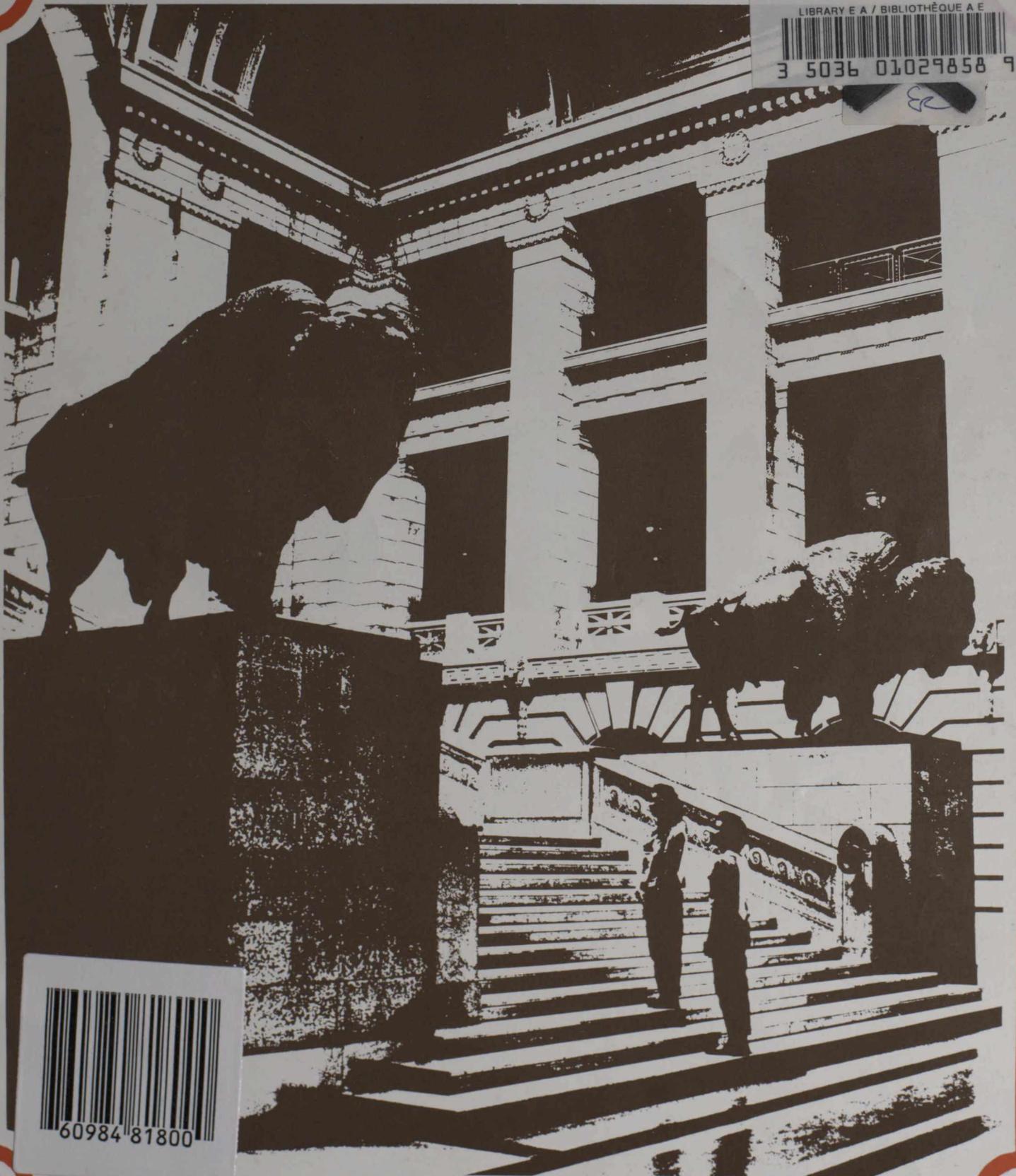


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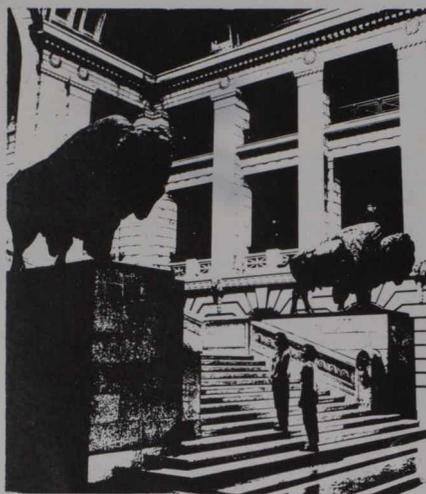


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Cover photo shows two bronze buffalo, relics of an animal whose numbers once dominated the Canadian prairies, standing guard at the entrance stairs leading up to Manitoba Legislative Assembly chamber in Winnipeg. The buffalo, destroyed by the white man except for herds in some of Canada's national parks, is the symbol of modern Manitoba.



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## Urban profile: **Winnipeg**

# Grain city celebrates its centenary

By Alan Harvey



Photo: National Film Board, Ottawa

*This is an aerial view of Winnipeg with the domed Manitoba Legislative Building in the centre foreground.*

Britain's Princess Margaret and her husband the Earl of Snowdon joined, during May, in 100th birthday celebrations for Winnipeg, Canada's third largest city and "Gateway to the Golden West."

Incorporated as a city on Nov. 8, 1873, Winnipeg was officially born on Jan. 5, 1874 with the appointment of its first mayor and council.

Settlers came earlier in wooden boats and birch bark canoes to build the first settlement on flat land at the junction of the Red River and the Assiniboine in central Canada, some 60 miles north of the United States border.

Immigrants from Scotland, the Ukraine, Iceland joined with European Jews to lay the foundations for a city which has grown from a population of 1,000 in 1874 to its present total of 560,000 citizens.

Because of its central position, it has long been a hinge between Eastern and Western Canada, a key financial centre and major grain market for the transfer of Canada's noted hard wheat from the bread basket of the prairie provinces. It has been called a city built on wheat.

Originally founded by fur traders and

merchants, it remains a major commercial city, one of western Canada's biggest manufacturing centres and the capital of Manitoba.

The name Winnipeg comes from two Cree Indian words—"Win" meaning muddy and "Nippee" denoting water. Today the "muddy waters" are figuratively clearing to offer a bright future to a city which is winning acclaim for its facilities in the fields of art, music, drama, literature, ballet, medical science, engineering and architecture.

Once something of an ugly duckling among cities, known for its fearsomely chilly winters, Winnipeg is pioneering a system of local government unique in Canada, called "Unicity" and patterned after similar developments in Britain. This gives the city and its 12 municipalities a single urban legislature, the first of its kind to have the resources and the power to deal with urban problems while maintaining channels for citizen participation.

The Times, in a 1959 article, wrote that nobody could think of Winnipeg as a

beautiful city. Its wooden frame houses tended to decay quickly, the writer noted, and its old buildings looked scruffy rather than quaint.

In recent years, a growing affluence has wrought change. Tall office buildings and high-rise apartments are now commonplace in a city whose buildings were once so modest in size that it was said a cannonball fired from a rooftop would do little damage.

The chief landmark today is the 407-foot-tall Richardson building, named for a family of stockbrokers and financiers which includes James Richardson, Defence Minister in the Trudeau Government, Winnipeg, whose population is roughly half that of Manitoba as a whole, also boasts the tallest apartment building in Western Canada. And its citizens claim its new \$15,000,000 Convention Centre is going to be unique in North America.

Winnipeg's birthday celebrations were timed to reach a peak in May with the visit of Princess Margaret and her husband, who took part in two days of festivities. Centennial decorations and flags were mounted on main streets. Parades, concerts and an air show were scheduled.

One of Winnipeg's distinctive aspects is its integrated ethnic background. It is an intriguing melting pot. The Scots brought their thrift and money-making flair as well as a firm puritanism, the Jews introduced the needle trade and made Winnipeg one of Canada's biggest garment centres. Ukrainians developed the agricultural arts and the Icelanders, some say, endowed Manitoba with beautiful women. Many of the new ethnic groups from Europe congregated in North Winnipeg, swelling the city's mixture of races, tongues and talents and giving rise eventually to whispers of a "North Winnipeg Mafia" — the phrase

applied to the remarkable number of people from the area who have become powerful figures in the official life of Ottawa, Canada's federal capital.

It has been written of Winnipeg that there are few places in the world where the races mix so freely and with so much equality, and where the people pride themselves with so much justification on an absence of racial bias.

Some of Manitoba's earliest settlers were French. At Portage la Prairie, 50 miles

## ***Friendly city***

**Winnipeg is often called the Friendly City. One of the most striking testimonials came as long ago as 1913 from a distinguished visitor, the British poet Rupert Brooke. He wrote that the manners of people he met in Winnipeg "impress the stranger as better than those of the East . . . more friendly, more hearty, more certain to achieve graciousness."**

west of Winnipeg, the explorer La Vérendrye built Fort La Reine in 1738. Portage also has a large Indian population, descendants of the Sioux who fled the United States in 1862 after massacring nearly 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. The Portage Sioux provided some of Canada's best soldiers in two world wars.

Scotsmen have played a notable part in the Winnipeg story. One of the most notable was a certain Thomas Spence of Edinburgh who in 1854 created at Portage la Prairie what he called the independent state of "Manitobah." But independence was shortlived and the citizens clamoured to return to the tutelage of Britain's Colonial Office, charging that Spence had

used public funds to buy liquor for his "government." Despite this interlude, Spence later became a clerk in the real Manitoba's Legislative Assembly. One of Winnipeg's streets is named after him.

Another famous son was John W. Dafoe, editor in chief and president of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, who reigned over the paper from 1901 until his death in 1944. A man of strong and independent mind, Mr. Dafoe is remembered as one of Canada's greatest newspapermen. He fought for lower freight rates, a Hudson Bay railway and greater Canadian autonomy. He also supported the move towards the Commonwealth, then called the Empire. Sir Harry Brittain, British founder of the Commonwealth Press Union who celebrated his 100th birthday in London earlier this year, recalled in an interview that Mr. Dafoe had given him strong support when Sir Harry first mooted, many years ago, the idea of a link between newspapers in the empire.

Weather often gives Winnipeg a basis for conversation. Winter brings temperatures of 40 degrees below zero (fahrenheit) or more at times and the flat land around Winnipeg is so prone to floods that a huge concrete ditch has been built to girdle half the city. Now there are plans for a 14-block area of downtown Winnipeg to become an enclosed, weatherproof city-within-a-city for pedestrians. Office blocks, apartments, hotels and convention centre will be linked by climate-controlled pedestrian corridors.

And in suburban Fort Garry, an arched roof with a plastic dome will link two facing apartments. The aim is for the heat of the

*Loopholed walls and the roofed bastion at Lower Fort Garry. On the right is the trading store and fur warehouse, built in 1833.*





Photo National Film Board, Ottawa.

Left:  
Trading floor at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Exchange as one of the world's great grain markets. Soon Winnipeg banks were financing virtually the entire western Canada crops, making the "golden gateway of the West" also a great financial centre.

It was to Winnipeg that many immigrants came first. Germans, Scandinavians, Hungarians, Ukrainians and others poured into the city, living in shanty towns and bringing into being Winnipeg's North End melting pot.

Although outshadowed in glamour by the spectacular growth of Vancouver and the flamboyant oil wealth of Calgary.

Winnipeg remains a solid, prosperous, hard-headed city, proud of its cultural harmony and the sophistication of such institutions as the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and the Winnipeg Musical Festival, all with a considerable reputation. It also has two universities and two newspapers, *Free Press* and *Tribune*, which serve the whole province.

It is even proud of its intimidating weather. The intersection of its two main streets, Portage and Main, has become known as the "windiest corner in the world" — and Winnipeg wouldn't change it for any other.

sun through glass and walls to keep the enclosed area at a reasonable temperature at all times. If the sun doesn't come out, special heating equipment will be used.

### How it began

Founded as a trading post and supply depot by La Vérendrye in 1733, Winnipeg was the first settlement in the Canadian West. Scottish settlers under the leadership of the fifth Earl of Selkirk travelled from Hudson's Bay to the Red River area in 1812.

The Selkirk settlers built Fort Garry, a picturesque fort which, it has been said, never fired a shot in anger and later served as an exclusive country club. The Scotsmen clashed with halfbreeds called *Métis*, descendants of Indian women and the famed French *coureurs de bois*.

The settlement remained long in comparative isolation from the rest of the continent, dependent largely on the Hudson's Bay company until American fur traders penetrated northwards and broke the company's monopoly. "Almost every door is now a shop door," it was noted at the time, and the trading expansion foreshadowed Winnipeg's later growth as a commercial centre. Horsedrawn carts plied between St. Paul in the U.S. and Winnipeg, and in 1859 steamboat transportation reached Fort Garry, signalling a

new boom in trade. Then came the years of the great immigration to the Canadian West, with Winnipeg becoming the distributing centre not only for the province of Manitoba (which had entered the Confederation of Canada in 1870) but for the entire Canadian Northwest.

## General Strike

One of the most traumatic events in Winnipeg's history was the General Strike of 1919. The dispute over collective bargaining rights began in May, involved at least half of Winnipeg, then 200,000 population and ended on June 25, after a "Bloody Saturday" four days earlier in which mounted police charged through rioting crowds. Two died of gun wounds, scores were wounded and property damage was widespread.

One of the best-known strike leaders was John Queen, a Scotsman whose brogue and stubborn courage made him a hero among the workers.

The advent of the railway speeded the settlement of the prairies and gave Winnipeg an economic hinterland reflected in the development of the Winnipeg Grain

## Crash helmets should be mandatory for cyclists

Two doctors in Calgary, Alberta, have recommended that helmets be made mandatory for cyclists, following a study covering the cases of bicycle riders injured in the city over a period of a year.

Four cyclists between the ages of 11 and 20 were killed during the year under consideration, from July 1972 to June 1973. All four died from head injuries received when their bicycles were in collision with cars.

Out of 107 people treated for bicycle injuries at three Calgary hospitals, only 10 per cent were involved in collisions with moving cars. Another 10 per cent involved riders hitting either parked cars or cars stopped at intersections.

Dr. Don Guichon, one of the two hospital doctors who conducted the study, has given his opinion that motor cycle helmets would not be suitable for bicyclists and a new type of lightweight headgear should be developed.

# Government move against land speculators

By J. M. Greene

If land were not so scarce, homes would not be so expensive — indeed, the cost of land is sending up the cost of housing more than any other factor. It is happening in Canada as in Britain and most other urbanized countries. Figures for the ten years between 1961 and 1971 show the price of land in urban Canada skyrocketing away from other prices: while the consumer price index rose 33 per cent and construction costs rose 46 per cent during that period, the cost of land went up by 88 per cent.

As urban space diminishes and land speculators spin their money out of the situation, the Canadian Government are working out a solution so simple and at the same time so ambitious that if it succeeds the rest of the world must take note. Their plan is to buy land themselves on a massive scale, making it available for housing as it is needed over the coming years. This way they hope to stabilize land prices and, at the same time, to establish better control over the development of their towns and cities.

Canadian housing policy differs fundamentally from that of Britain in that it is primarily concerned with aiding home ownership rather than building large numbers of council-owned homes for rent. Home ownership is assisted and subsidized in various ways through the state-owned Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, which offers grants and loans for the improvement of old properties as well as mortgages for buying new homes. Only last summer a new National Housing Act was passed through Parliament introducing a massive new programme of aid to home ownership, with special terms to assist people in the lower income groups.

Since then, however, soaring land prices have become a major problem to the people involved in housing and urban development. As Ron Basford, Minister of Urban Affairs, said at a housing conference in Ottawa earlier this year. "Land prices continue to rise at such a rate that even people of moderate income find that their modest expectations of being able to buy a good house in which to raise their children are getting beyond their reach."

The seriousness of the problem is clear enough when this statement is considered alongside the basic and oft-repeated axiom of the Government's housing policy, which is that every Canadian should be able to buy a home of his own.

Mr. Basford went on. "I am suggesting

to you that, in such a situation, all of the governments in Canada have a responsibility to intervene. I am proposing that we — the federal, provincial and municipal governments — through the public assembly of land, get into the market on such a scale that we will have a decisive influence on the supply and cost of residential land."

As an indication of the Government's commitment to this policy, he said they were prepared to allocate "not less than \$100 million a year for at least the next five years" to the public assembly of land, including aids for new communities.

Beyond the commitment of funds, Mr. Basford said the Federal Government were "profoundly interested" in forming a coherent strategy for urban land development. To this end they are engaged in a detailed study of ways in which this could be achieved at federal, provincial and municipal level. A report is to be presented at a tri-level housing conference in November.

While the Government gather their forces to go into the land business in a big way, there are many voices both for and against the policy. Environmentalists are vociferously in favour of some kind of control over the present urban sprawl and are urging Government intervention before irreparable damage is done to the environment by irresponsible developers. Economists are equally urgent about the need to check the land speculators.

## This scarce resource

Among the Government's supporters is Douglas Fullerton, former chairman of the National Capital Commission, who was advocating public ownership of land back in 1972. He said then that "Governments must be involved in the allocation of this scarce resource, much as they cope with monopolies" and condemned the existing system of private ownership as "manifestly immoral, unjust and unfair to society" because it meant that land speculators were in a position to make huge profits at society's expense.

On the other side, opponents of Government intervention have been arguing that a policy worked out and administered at three levels, as it would have to be under the stratified Canadian system of government, would involve far too much red tape. Private interests maintain that they can do a good job if only the Govern-

ment will leave them alone to do it.

Others believe that good land use should be encouraged through tax incentives and other guides without resorting to the drastic measure of public ownership.

The Government feel, however, that the time for drastic measures has come. William Teron, chairman of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, has described the short-term situation over land prices in Canada as "critical." He told a forum of 250 people concerned with property in Toronto last year, "Land speculation is a luxury Canadians can't afford."

## Corrective measures

He said it would be desirable if builders and developers produced the volume of land Canada needed without any public intervention, but the federal Government was already committed to corrective action and would introduce new measures until land costs were effectively stabilized.

"If we are forced to move now, we will — together with provinces and municipalities — purchase large tracts of land that can be developed immediately.

"The federal Government is not anxious to get into land just for the sake of 'being in the business'. However, we have a public responsibility to ensure that each sector is healthy.

"There is a good and adequate profit to be had in land in a stable and responsible market. And that stable market must be created in the very near future.

"We are interested in a responsive and responsible land development industry in Canada. To the 'quick-buck artist' I hope the game is over. To the responsible developers, I hope their future will be stable.

"Our new land policy objective is to quickly stabilize the price of residential building lots in Canada by increasing the supply."

Mr. Basford, who has also described the soaring land prices as "critical," has emphasized that no new legislation is required for the public assembly of land. There is already in existence a programme under which the federal Government lends money to provinces and municipalities at favourable terms and interest rates, or enters into partnership agreements, for the public assembly of land for housing.

He is now urging them to go ahead and buy land under this scheme. He is also going to great lengths to remove some of the disincentives that have worked against it in the past. Up to now the cost of servicing land for housing and the subsequent cost to the neighbourhood of schools, transport, etc. has tended to deter provincial and municipal investment, leaving the field wide open to the speculators. Mr. Basford, recognizing this, has now made offers of federal aid for the

installation of trunk services as well as direct federal assistance to the assembly of land.

He has also suggested that the profits made when land is subsequently sold or leased, at or near market prices, should not be retained by the governments concerned but should be put back into the market in land for open space, community facilities, school sites and other amenities. Any remaining profit could be applied to

the capital cost of community service buildings.

If it works out and urban land prices are effectively checked, the example of Canada will be of great interest to the rest of the free and overcrowded world. ♦

## One female produces eight calves

Eight full-blood Maine-Anjou calves conceived at one time by one cow, Cetella, but carried and given birth by seven different Jersey and Holstein mothers, have made agricultural history at Calgary, Alberta.

Cetella, the donor cow, was stimulated by the use of hormones to produce a number of eggs instead of the normal one or two, and five days after fertilization the embryos were removed by delicate surgery and implanted in recipient females. In one case the recipient was implanted with two eggs, resulting in twins.

Although experiments in embryo planting have been going on for some years, this is believed to be the largest number of purebred Maine-Anjou calves born from a single operation. It was performed by Alberta Livestock Transplants Ltd. of Calgary, who are hoping eventually to export frozen fertilized embryos. The freezing process has not, however, been perfected yet.

In announcing the eight births, the organization emphasized the fact that the calves were to be regarded as purebred in spite of the different breeds of the mothers that gave them birth. Each egg implanted by such an operation has similar brother-sister genetic potential and will not acquire characteristics of the recipient foster mother. There is no apparent difference in the growth of fetuses during normal pregnancy compared to recipient pregnancies. Once the transplanted egg has been implanted into the recipient uterus, there is no more chance of rejection or abortion than during a normal pregnancy.

Just as artificial insemination was the technique used in the last decade for the propagation of the blood lines of superior bulls, embryo transplants appear to offer similar possibilities for the immediate future for expanding the numbers of offspring which can be obtained from excellent dams. ♦

## Heifers reach puberty early on energy diet

What a heifer eats and when she eats it may determine how quickly she reaches puberty, according to research physiologist Jacques Dufour at Agriculture Canada's research station in Lennoxville, Quebec.

In an experiment. Dr. Dufour divided a herd of 36 heifers, each weighing 300 pounds, into two groups. For 100 days one group was fed a high energy ration and gained two pounds a day: daily diet included all the corn silage they wanted and about two pounds of mixed grains. The second group received a low energy ration, adjusted to provide weight gains of one pound a day: it included all the corn silage they wanted but only half a pound of grains a day. This part of the experiment did not appear to affect the heifers' puberty in either group.

After 100 days, Dr. Dufour divided the heifers into four groups. The first group continued to eat the high energy ration. The second group switched from the high to the low energy ration. The third group switched from the low to the high energy ration, and the fourth group continued on the low energy ration.

Both groups fed the high energy diet in the second part of the experiment reached puberty at a similar age (298 days) and more quickly than those fed on low energy ration. Both groups on the low energy diet reached puberty at an average age of 350 days, although some matured much earlier than others.

Dr. Dufour commented that having heifers reach puberty at a similar age makes planned mating easier. "Now we are going to study the relationship between heifer development and various rations beginning at three days of age. We want to see if it is more profitable to promote heifers' growth so they reach puberty as early as possible, or if it is best to wait." ♦

## Good farm land is wasted

Some of Canada's best farming land is being taken over for industrial and other purposes because its price has gone way beyond its market value as agricultural land and farmers can no longer afford it.

According to Norman Pearson, political science professor at the University of Western Ontario, if current trends continue all the best farm land will have gone within 60 years.

In an article in *The Agrologist* he has predicted that this could cause a severe food problem, since it will be difficult for farmers to produce as much on poor soils.

## Postal museum opens

A display of stamps from many countries will go on view when Canada's first postal museum opens in September.

A sales counter designed to look like a turn-of-the-century post office in a general store will be a feature of the museum, to be housed in a temporary building in Ottawa pending a new site to be ready by 1978.

The mock 1900's office will sell mint postage stamps and first day covers. All mail from the office will carry the museum's special cancellation mark.

Museum manager Jim Kraemer says he believes the museum has the finest reference collection of Canadian and British North American stamps in existence. News of the museum's opening has aroused interest abroad. ♦

# Woman in the news

Pauline McGibbon, recently appointed by Prime Minister Trudeau to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, is the first woman ever to represent the Crown in Canada. When Mr. Trudeau telephoned to offer her the appointment, she says she was entirely surprised — in spite of rumours that had been circulating about the possible appointment of a woman to the post.

She had been speculating along with the rest of the province about who it would be. "Friends said to me, 'How about you, Pauline?' But I said I didn't have a chance in the world. Actually, I wondered whether it (the hint of a woman's appointment) was just a kite being flown. The Government could say it tried to find a suitable woman, but it couldn't and then appoint a man. But I am being unjust . . . Ontario has done a great deal to appoint women to posts."

Mrs. McGibbon's mildly cynical reaction becomes understandable in the light of her earlier observations on the barriers confronting women in public life. The list of her appointments and honours is formidable. She is Chancellor of the University of Toronto. She has been a member of the Canada Council, National President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, President of the Dominion Drama Festival, chairman of the Ontario Theatre Study and chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Theatre School of Canada. Yet when asked why she had never become involved in politics, she once commented, "The road to politics for a woman means running for a Board of Education post and a woman without children has no chance of being elected."

Pauline McGibbon is 63, childless and married to Mr. Donald McGibbon, treasurer of Imperial Oil Ltd. Her first reaction to Mr. Trudeau's invitation was to hesitate and say she must discuss the matter with her husband. "We were both hesitant. You ask yourself, will you give up five years of your life for public service and how much remains for yourself?"

She decided that she would. The appointment became formal in March in a ceremony when she took over from the outgoing Lieutenant-Governor, W. Ross Macdonald, 81. She feels that her theatrical bent will be a help in her new job. "If you're a lover of the theatre, the pageantry has an appeal."

Women's Liberationists are doubtless



Mrs. Pauline Emily McGibbon.

hailing this as yet another blow for their cause — a cause with which Mrs. McGibbon agrees on many counts, though she does not approve of all their methods — "I guess it's my generation." She says she has never felt discrimination herself, though she readily believes that other women have.

"We can't move heaven and earth overnight but at least we're starting," she said, adding that her appointment was part of that start. "Every first helps to create a second. However, it does put one under a strain to be first." As the first woman Chancellor of Toronto University, first woman President of the University's

Alumni Association and first woman member of the 75-year-old Canadian Club, she has had plenty of training in being first — but she says: "It still frightens me."

Her husband has teased her in the past about her unpaid jobs, asking why she did not get a *real* job and support him in the style to which he would like to become accustomed. The Chancellorship at Toronto is unpaid. But as Lieutenant-Governor she will have a salary of \$55,000 a year and a suite at Queen's Park, the Ontario Legislative Building.

It looks like a husband's joke come true. ♦

## Modern dance

# Toronto group explores new areas

The Toronto Dance Theatre, scheduled to appear at London's Sadler's Wells Theatre June 25 to July 6, makes a powerful impact with a language and an imagery that are very much of today. English audiences flocked to see them on their last visit two years ago and, following a successful London run, they were invited to Paris by Jean Louis Barrault to perform at the Theatre des Nations. Since then, the company and its repertoire have been growing in range and stature.

When they started up five years ago, they took much of their inspiration from Martha Graham. Indeed they were criticized for being too imitative. But this impression quickly faded as their own choreographers asserted themselves and developed a repertoire of great variety and strength.

One of their creations to be performed in London this time is *Atlantis*, a dance drama which was hailed in Canada last autumn as a masterpiece: some critics are predicting that it may well become a classic of modern dance.

*Atlantis* examines the lives of the inhabitants of the legendary island after its sinking beneath the sea. Its movements are fluid—exploring the effects of a watery environment on human activity. The dancers show human beings adapting a whole range of activities to their new environment, including games, hunting and love. There is a section called "Temple of the Moon" which explores the sensual elements of primitive religion. The work ends with "The Rising of Atlantis" in which the inhabitants, now accustomed to their undersea environment, perish in the harsh light of the sun. The fantasy life of the submerged island dies in the face of reality.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail*, reviewing *Atlantis* last September, commented that the new work defined the direction the group had taken: "It has now become truly and fully creative."

The reviewer went on, "David Earle is a magnificent choreographer but, better than that, he has a sense of artistic unity which blends all of the elements with which he works into an utterly satisfying whole.

"Robert Daigault's music is stunning, yet perfectly integrated into the overall scheme, sometimes underlying the dancers' movements, other times seeming to inspire them, always suggesting an otherworldliness without trickiness."

The programme on this tour will be

Photo M. Elaine Bowman.



based on nine productions, all created by members of the company. They are:

Peter Randazzo's *A Flight of Spiral Stairs* (a work concerned with patterns, shapes and dynamics, all flowing from an initial image of a man standing on a spiral staircase);

David Earle's *Baroque Suite*, a visual statement of the spirit of Baroque performed to music by Corelli, Bach and Vivaldi;

*Rhapsody in the Late Afternoon*, danced by its choreographer Patricia Beatty and Merle Salsberg (a lyric fantasy with a touch of surrealism, relating a man to two facets of the same woman, in a set framed by two white garden chairs and a table);

*Encounter*, choreographed by Peter Randazzo, explores aspects of non-communication between friends and lovers;

*Harold Morgan's Delicate Balance* explores the exotic and erotic fantasy life of an outwardly conformist commuter;

*Amber Garden*, in which two couples seek fulfilment in different pairings and different fantasies;

*Ray Charles Suite*, which one critic has

Bottom:

Scene from the Toronto Dance Theatre's *Sun Cycle*, with Peter Randazzo.

Below:

Peter Randazzo of the Toronto Dance Theatre, shortly to visit London.



## Ballet

## Celia Franca retires

Celia Franca has recently announced her retirement as artistic director of Canada's National Ballet in Ottawa. In doing so, she let out a tirade against the Canadian public for its censorious attitudes over the company's policies which, she said, she was tired of defending.

Miss Franca, who is 56, has the manner and the slim, petite figure of the classical ballet star. It has been said of her that she came from England with "nothing but her bare hands and heart" to create a national ballet company for Canada. She is married to Jay Morton, first clarinetist of the National Arts Centre Orchestra.

Looking at the National Ballet today, with its 61 dancers and staff of 40 backstage and in the front office, Miss Franca feels pleased with her achievement. But this sense of achievement is marred by the knowledge that they are under heavy attack for the size of their budget and may even have to reduce the number of their dancers in order to make ends meet.

The company gets something over \$600,000 a year from the Canada Council. While they are censured on this count, they are also criticized for not giving their dancers enough experience under different choreographers. "In other words," says their exasperated former director, "the company has been criticized for what it does and damned for what it doesn't."

"On the one hand, if it's Canadian it can't be any good. You've just got to keep on fighting and saying it can be good: give us the lolly, dear, and we'll show you it can be good."

"And on the other hand they say, well, if it's Canadian it can't be any good but we shouldn't be using foreigners. You can't win."

She says the ballet company needs a large budget in order that its dancers may earn a living: it is a measure of the standard of living in the ballet world that only now are some dancers able to buy cars and a few are able to buy small homes. "I wasn't able to buy a house—and then, only jointly with my husband—until I was 43."

As for the company's record, she states with justifiable pride: "We've done some pretty damned good things." But she adds that it is just too exhausting to continue constantly justifying their policies—and even having to defend their successes.

"If you have a success in this country, you're knocked down because it's too costly. If you have a flop, they knock you down because, they say, you're no good—because if you were good you wouldn't have any flops. So it's time somebody else took that up. I just don't want to do it any more."

# Canada oil spurred by world energy crisis

By Jill Pound-Corner

If there's one thing the world energy crisis has managed to do, it has acted as a spur to sort out anomalies in the Canadian oil situation.

From a country that produced virtually no oil of its own a quarter of a century ago, Canada has become a major producer and exporter from its western oil wells — indeed the only industrialised nation in the west to export oil in quantity. But at the same time, it has also become dependent on increasingly large imports of foreign oil for its eastern provinces.

Canada now produces approximately two million barrels of crude oil a day, most of it in Alberta. It exports about one million daily to the United States, and imports nearly a million a day for Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

Canadians use a little less than two million barrels of crude oil daily, and could more than meet all their needs out of their own production if the million barrels a day exported to the U.S. were sent instead to Quebec and the Maritimes.

This sounds so simple, but of course it isn't. The Canadian Government's key plan to extend the existing east-west oil pipeline 500 miles from Sarnia, Ontario, to Montreal will deliver only 250,000 barrels a day, or one-fourth of eastern Canada's needs by early 1976. To pump any more than that to Montreal would require an expanded pipeline all the way back to Alberta, 2,400 miles, which would take several more years to build.

So why has it taken so long to decide on a pipeline to supply the east with oil from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba? As with all oil stories it is historically linked with world situations. The first major oil discoveries in Alberta in 1947 put Canada into the oil production business, but a worldwide glut of crude oil in the late 1950s hampered government efforts to encourage the industry. The U.S., whose production was also threatened by the cut-rate prices of offshore imports, set quotas restricting foreign oil and imports were barred.

Canada negotiated a special "overland exemption" permitting Alberta oil exports to the U.S., and in 1961 established the Ottawa Valley Line to assure a domestic market for Canadian oil by barring foreign imports in the western two-thirds of the country. The 1961 policy reserved the Canadian market west of the Ottawa Valley for domestic oil, while continuing to permit cheaper foreign imports in

Newfoundland, the Maritimes, Quebec and south-eastern Ontario, including Ottawa. At that time a barrel of Arabian or South American crude could be delivered to Montreal for C.\$2.50, and it would have cost at least a dollar more per barrel to get Alberta oil there. Then, as now, the major problem in getting western oil to eastern Canada was the high transportation cost in the absence of a pipeline.

Historically Canada has been in the oil business, using its natural resources for a long time. The tar sands of Athabasca were first discovered nearly 200 years ago when explorer Peter Pond noticed them on the banks of the Athabasca River and saw that the Cree Indians mixed the oily substance from the sand with spruce gum for waterproofing their canoes.

The "gum beds" near Woodstock in south-western Ontario were exploited as early as 1851 to make asphalt and it was in this area in 1857 that the first oil well in North America was drilled. But it wasn't until the following year that James Miller Williams dug North America's first producing well near Oil Springs, 20 miles south-east of Sarnia. A trickle of oil still comes from several south-western Ontario pools today.

Before James Miller Williams started Oil Springs production, Abraham Gesner, a surgeon-geologist-chemist, had succeeded in refining kerosene from coal, burning off more volatile by-products. Widespread demand for kerosene, together with its extensive distribution system, provided a ready marketing setup for crude oil from which illuminating oil could be refined more cheaply. Crude was also better than vegetable oils or animal fat for lubricating machines. London became the prosperous

hub of scores of refineries built throughout Ontario. In 1880 Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., was formed by 16 Canadians who wanted to cash in on the oil boom they saw spreading through the U.S.

Imperial established branch offices from Halifax to Victoria, but expanding American companies were gradually taking over more of the Canadian sales market. The Canadian company needed more capital to expand and found it only by selling majority interest to John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. in 1898.

From that base Imperial grew into Canada's largest integrated oil company, now owned about 70 per cent by the U.S. parent.

As the oil began to flow, so the motor industry began to make its appearance. In 1903 there were only 178 cars in all Canada; seven years later there were 5,890. In 1920, 251,945. Today there are 8,240,775 cars, buses, trucks and road-tractors and motorcycles.

Canadian investors went wild when Archibald Wayne Dingman's Calgary Petroleum Products Co. struck oil at Turner Valley in May 1914. More than 500 companies were formed. But in the next 10 years the field produced only 65,900 barrels of oil, an average of 20 barrels a day. Imperial acquired the Dingman Company in 1921 and reorganised it into Royalite Oil Co. Three years later it struck lucky with the valley's deepest well, at 3,740 feet, and oil fever flared again. Through the depression and into the second World War almost 90 per cent of Canada's home-produced oil came from the Turner Valley.

It was in Turner Valley that three of the big names in the Canadian oil industry, Frank McMahon, Max Bell and Robert Brown, got their start. The trio benefitted from the 1936 discovery of a large oil leg at the edge of the valley that ushered in the biggest oil field in Canada until Leduc 11 years later.

The Second World War renewed interest in Imperial's Norman Wells field, undeveloped for 20 years because it was not economic to get the oil to the market from its sub-Arctic location. The U.S. Army proposed to build a refinery at Whitehorse, Yukon, and supply it with crude by a 600-mile pipeline from Norman Wells. The Canol project was started in 1942 and completed in early 1944 with the Whitehorse refinery operating about a year before the war ended. Then it was abandoned.

The war had underlined the bleak oil reserve situation in Canada. Turner Valley had passed its peak. Exploration now required sophisticated techniques. In an almost desperation move, Imperial Oil geologists decided to drill near Leduc. It paid off. In the next 23 years, reserves of more than 14 billion barrels of oil, 60,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 100 million tons of sulphur were discovered in western Canada.

Geologists attribute the oil reserves in western Canada and the probability of large reserves in the north and off Canada's east coast, to matter laid down on the bottom of shallow seas which covered these regions ages ago.

There have been several recent new explorations, some successful some disappointing. The Athabasca sands and the extraction of oil from the sand, which is far more costly than the normal drilling, has become a considerably more viable project since world prices have rocketed recently. The Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board has estimated the ultimate recoverable reserves of synthetic crude to be approximately 300 billion barrels. Of this, however, with present methods of recovery only 26.6 billion barrels (of which 0.1 million barrels has already been produced), are viable. The technicalities of extracting oil from sand are quite different from a conventional well.

The oil can probably be recovered to a depth of 300 feet by open-pit mining, which is the method used by Great Canadian Oil Sands. Nearly 100,000 tons of sand have to be processed to retrieve 50,000 barrels of oil a day.

Research on methods to recover the oil without removing the sand, where the oil is deeper than 300 feet is still under way. All the research has the same objective, to extract bitumen from the sand by liquifying it before bringing it to the surface in the conventional manner. To accomplish this many methods have been studied, including underground controlled fires, atomic explosion, steam injection and the use of dissolving agents.

The mined tar sand is moved to the processing plant, where it is treated with hot water and steam to separate the bitumen from sand and other solids. The clean sands are removed to the mining site and used in reclamation of the mined-out pit. The recovered bitumen, which is impure and highly viscous in its raw state, is then hydrogenated to remove undesirable components and improve its quality. The result is a high-grade synthetic crude oil that meets the projected needs for energy and petrochemical feed-stocks.

Canada has, potentially, sufficient oil reserves to put her in an extremely fortunate position of self-sufficiency for many years to come.

The second half of 1973 and the world energy crisis polarised all the political wranglings and arguments. But no matter how large Canadian supplies might be, a huge section of the country depended on imported oil. The national policy adopted

in 1961 splitting the country into one market for imported and another for domestic oil, worked reasonably well while world supplies stayed plentiful and prices remained low. Reversal of the world situation in the early 1970s left south-eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces exposed and vulnerable.

There was no quick, practical way to move large volumes of western crude oil into eastern Canada. The interprovincial pipeline, which feeds industrial Ontario and pumped huge volumes of Canadian crude into U.S. markets, stops at Toronto. Its main eastern terminus lies even farther west at Sarnia. Extending it to Montreal will take at least two years and cost C.\$200 million or more.

Exports to the U.S. became a political sore point as the danger to eastern Canada became clear. American customers, suddenly thirsty for all the oil available, were buying more than 1.2 million barrels a day by the beginning of February 1973. The outflow, more than half of all Canadian production, alarmed critics who wanted reserves held in store for future generations.

In mid-February, the Government stepped in, ordering the National Energy Board to limit exports to supplies considered "surplus to Canadian needs." The energy crisis outside Canada was closing in. Price increases affected every refinery east of the Ottawa Valley. Domestic crude followed the fast-rising world price trend. On September 4, 1973, the Government made three major announcements.

- the Interprovincial pipeline would be extended to Montreal as quickly as possible;
- petroleum prices would be frozen voluntarily by the companies for five months,
- and a "control mechanism" would be devised to keep domestic oil prices from jumping upward with each new surge in world and U.S. prices.

The mechanism, announced shortly afterwards, was an export tax on crude oil set initially at 40 cents a barrel, effective on October 1, 1973. In effect, the tax froze oil industry windfall profits from selling Canadian oil to U.S. buyers at the going world rate for Canadian oil. The difference between the Canadian and export prices was skimmed off and collected by the Canadian Government instead of the multinational oil corporations.

As world oil prices continued to rise, the government raised the export tax accordingly to match the widening spread between world and Canadian prices. First call on the resulting revenue was for what the government called a "consumer cushion" to bring down the cost of imported oil to the domestic oil price level.

Abolition of the voluntary freeze on Canadian prices fitted in with Government plans to establish a uniform pricing system based on the cost of imported crude oil at Montreal. The freeze was removed at the end of the heating season. ♦

# Girl survives under ice

A nine-year-old girl, Jacqueline O'Neil, of St. John's Newfoundland, last winter survived the parent's nightmare of falling through a hole in an ice-covered river. Her father said afterwards, "I really can't believe she's alive!"

Jacqueline was playing with a friend, Mike Ryan, also 9, when she fell through the ice. Mike ran to fetch her father, who returned to find a gaping hole in the ice and assumed the worst. But Jacqueline had been swept downstream about 20 feet and came to rest on her back beneath the ice with her face out of the water.

She said afterwards, "All I could see was the ice above me — I tried to pop my head up once, but I didn't try it a second time." However, she managed to make a small hole in the ice with her thumb.

Police came with an axe and a pickaxe, though they, too, were convinced that the child was lost. Then, after about 15 minutes, someone heard a child's voice calling from under the ice. Jacqueline said she heard the sound of chopping and called out, "I'm over here!"

The ice around her head was broken away with a pickaxe and she was pulled to safety. A hospital examination found her to be "in good condition." ♦

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## Drink your health in milk!

A professor in Guelph, Ontario, is trying to promote a milk liqueur he has invented on the grounds that it is better for people than the soft drinks at present consumed in great quantity on the North American continent.

Professor Cyril Duitschaver of the food sciences department of Guelph University has developed his liqueur by processing equal parts of milk and alcohol. The final product is a clear drink which tastes like tequila. Tasters in the food sciences laboratory have been highly impressed with this "fine, soothing" product, according to the professor.

He has also developed a fizzy yoghurt drink which he is promoting rather more seriously as an antidote for soft-drink addicts. ♦

# Focus on the work ethic

By Jenny Pearson

The "work ethic" is a frequent topic of discussion among Canadians today, faced with the interesting and disturbing fact that in certain parts of their country unemployment and unfilled jobs appear to go hand in hand.

What has happened, ask the Blimps, to the rugged dedication of the pioneers, the readiness to put shoulders to the wheel, which went into building the nation? Have Canadians turned lazy or — worse still — work shy?

The situation is serious enough to be under investigation by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. For several months now they have been questioning employers as well as unemployed people in an attempt to get at the true facts and, ultimately, to bring about changes that will help solve the double problem.

Robert Andras, the Minister for Manpower, has himself admitted that "there is something awfully wrong when month after month we see these high unemployment figures yet employers across the country report they can't find the workers they need."

Officials of his ministry are out to discover what, exactly, is wrong: whether there is indeed an unwillingness on the part of unemployed people to take work, or whether there is something wrong with the type of work and working conditions that are being offered to them.

Understandably, the ministry people are uncomfortable about allegations frequently made by critics of the system that generous unemployment pay and welfare benefits are discouraging people from going to work. Mr. Andras concedes that there may be some truth in this. But he believes it is "more true" that many of the jobs being offered are just not acceptable.

His officials are therefore making a study of the neglected jobs with a view to getting the conditions of work improved, in the hope that this will bring the workers in. Employers have been asked to take "a good, hard look" at their unfilled jobs and ask themselves what is wrong. Is it the pay? Is it the hours? Is it something to do with prestige?

While the Manpower officials go around questioning and advising, there are those who shake their heads and say that in one respect at least Mr. Andras is missing the point. Though his campaign could result in employment in some fields being made more attractive, there are jobs which people don't want no-how. Few, for

example, are prepared to opt for the lonely life of a forester. It is even being suggested that such jobs should be put in a special category and made available to "guest workers" — immigrants on short visiting permits who might well leap at a chance to make money out of work which Canadians themselves won't do.

It is an interesting measure of today's social values that everyone in the situation seems to recognize the right of unemployed people to stay away from work on the dole. No one is looking around for ways to force or trick them into jobs they don't want to do. No, it is the work conditions that must change.

Unquestionably Canada's social security has a lot to do with the situation. When it was chop trees or starve, people chopped trees. That's obvious enough and two economics professors at Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, recently underlined the obvious in a study of workers' attitudes since higher unemployment insurance and other benefits were introduced in 1971. They concluded that higher benefits had indeed made workers more choosy about job conditions. (see *Canada Today, March/April (1974) P.14*).

## Workers want satisfaction

The Government have no plans to go back on the social security programme and cut down unemployment benefits, nor would anyone expect them to do so. The solution, therefore, lies partly with the workers themselves and even more with employers taking the trouble to make their jobs attractive.

It may possibly lie in a much deeper and more searching approach to the whole problem than has hitherto been attempted. It may not be enough to talk about questions of pay and the niceness or nastiness of the boss. Other recent studies have hinted at fundamental changes of attitude which, if they could be understood and tapped, might just conceivably show the way to a broader solution.

These studies become really interesting when questions are asked not only about the behaviour of workers but about the thinking behind it. One becomes aware of a work force of thinking individuals — not trooping in, as perhaps their fathers and grandfathers did, to do a mindless stint for their daily bread, but requiring of their work some kind of meaning and satisfaction or else.

Young people especially seem to be demanding individual satisfaction from their work, often giving that priority over other considerations. At a 1973 conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs on the shores of Lake Couchiching, north of Toronto, delegates concluded after six days' examination of "the present day meaning of work" that the work ethic was alive and well in Canada.

Their diagnosis of the trouble, as reported in *The Financial Post*, was that "workers today, especially the younger ones, are taking their work more seriously than ever before, not less. What is dying, if anything, is the 'success ethic'."

An American delegate, Dr. Harold H. Sheppard, spoke of increasing demands by workers at all skill levels, white-collar and blue-collar, for more autonomy, variety and responsibility in their jobs.

He referred to a nationwide survey in the United States, organized by the Department of Labour between 1969 and 1971. It found that 69 per cent of the younger group (under 30) felt it was very important that a job provide opportunity to develop an individual's abilities: yet only 50 per cent of their jobs met this requirement, in contrast with 89 per cent of workers aged 45 and over.

The "split," Dr. Sheppard said, stemmed from the fact that the young workers were distinctly more anti-authority than the older age groups. This was confirmed by studies of young people in colleges and management.

The survey found:

— increasing resistance to hierarchical authoritarian chains of command.

— increasing proportions of the work force that see work as more than a source of adequate income and security.

— a marked shift in the meaning of "success."

(Here Dr. Sheppard pointed to the results of a recent study by the American Management Association of nearly 3,000 managers, which reported, "For all age groups, only a small percentage of managers now define success as increasingly represented by greater material reward and/or career advancement.")

— decreasing numbers of people willing to do society's lousy jobs, even with the offer of higher pay. (A recent University of Michigan survey showed that North American workers rank "good pay" a distant fifth behind "interesting work,"

"enough help and equipment to get the job done," "enough information to do the job" and "enough authority to do the job."

"The workers of today are not like those of yesterday," Dr. Sheppard commented. "Survey after survey yields differences that cannot be ignored."

He added that most of the differences showed up as differences between today's young and old workers as well. "Even when we look at all workers who point to low management emphasis on the quality of work they're paid to do, it turns out that the younger workers are bothered more by this than the older workers."

## Consumers protected from hazardous products

New regulations to protect the consumer against "hazardous products" came into force in Canada January 1, giving added strength to the Hazardous Powers Act brought in by the federal government 4½ years ago. Traders can incur fines of up to \$1,000 or six months in prison, or both, for advertising or selling products outlawed or restricted under the Act.

Protection of children is of primary concern. Liquid drain cleaners and furniture polishes containing petroleum solvents must now be sold in special child-proof containers. Similar regulations cover drain cleaners with five per cent or more of sodium or potassium hydroxide in weight, or with 10 per cent or more of sulphuric acid.

Liquid wood furniture polishes or cleaners which contain 10 per cent or more of a petroleum distillate must have an extra safety feature in addition to a child-proof cap, just in case a child should manage to wrestle the cap off: there must also be a flow control device which necessitates violent shaking to get the fluid out. Here, however, the law makes a special concession to the convenience of childless households. Manufacturers are allowed to market one size of their product with a conventional cap, so long as it is clearly labelled "This package is for households without children."

### Cradle bars close together

Children's cradles are subject to design control under the new regulations, which stipulate that the slats or rails on cribs and cradles can be no more than 3½ inches apart, preventing even the smallest child from forcing its head through the bars.

The young also rated their unions lower than did their elders.

Dr. Sheppard warned that it would be wrong to assume today's younger workers would be like today's older workers when they grew older.

Another delegate to the conference suggested we should take a deep look at all the useful activities which go on and consider why some are classed as "work" and others are not. The meaning of the word could be extended to include activities like reading to the blind and other socially useful activities. Some work of this kind was being sponsored, under the Local Initiatives Programme in Canada.

In May, further controls will be imposed on manufacturers of children's cots, requiring a child-proof lock on dropsides, specifying the quality of wood to be used and requiring them to pass vibration tests to prove they can endure the constant bouncing of a child.

New regulations requiring the use of safety glass in the home have been praised by spokesmen of the glass industry. The tempered and laminated glass which is safer is also more expensive than plain glass and builders therefore tend to skimp and avoid using it. They are now obliged to use safety glass for patio and storm doors as well as other doors in the home and for bath and shower enclosures.

Behind this last legislation is a frightening piece of research. The National Research Council of Canada estimate that 10,000 injuries resulted each year from accidents involving broken building glass in the home. Children were usually the victims.

Other new regulations aim to control the production of safety helmets for ice hockey to a required standard and to impose a mandatory warning, to be printed on bags in which barbecue charcoal is sold, telling the public of the danger of deadly carbon monoxide poisoning when charcoal is burned in an unventilated enclosed area. ♦

## First woman Speaker appointed

The first woman to be appointed Speaker of the Canadian Senate likes to do her little bit to help the cause of women.

So when she gives a parliamentary party, she quietly makes sure the waitresses get the same pay as the waiters.

Senator Muriel Fergusson, a 74-year-old widowed lawyer from Fredericton in Eastern Canada, got the job as "Madame Speaker" for the Upper House — equivalent to Britain's House of Lords — in January 1973 and she's beginning to feel quite at home.

Dr. David P. Ross of the Canada Council on Social Development commented. "It has often struck me as odd that our values in society lead a mother to feel that putting labels on deodorant bottles in a factory is more virtuous and useful than tending a child at home and administering and responding to his unique intellectual and emotional needs."

Perhaps this, too, will begin to change if young people continue to weigh the value of the work they do. But one suspects it will be a long time before any government department, in Canada or elsewhere, will pay mothers to stay home with their children. ♦

She has already dispensed with the cue cards she relied on at first. And the rare unruly Senator risks finding himself called to order with a few brisk words or a citation from the parliamentary rules.

She recalls with a laugh the first tremulous days when she was frantically memorising Senate protocol.

"Looking back," she says, "I wonder how I ever had the nerve to take the job."

The petite veteran of 21 years in the Senate finds that entertaining takes up a lot of her time outside the parliamentary chamber.

Social functions often carry her through until after midnight on days that start around 8.30 a.m. In addition to her Senate duties, she finds time to attend meetings, crochet dresses, arrange flowers and dip into her collection of Canadian literature.

As Speaker, Senator Fergusson receives a yearly salary of about £15,000 including a tax-free automobile allowance which she uses to pay taxi-fares.

"A lot of people think I should have a limousine," she said. "I could buy a car, but I'd need a chauffeur. I can't very well park the car in a snowbank and scramble out in a long dress." ♦

## Fifth time electric?

The historic Canadian Pacific Railway seems to be on the verge of electrification — at last after considering and rejecting the idea four times in its history: in 1895, 1911, 1912 and 1924. Now, however, the company has declared that it is "only a matter of time" before their present diesel-electric locomotives are replaced with electric ones. Feasibility tests are in progress. Keith Campbell, Vice-President of Canadian Pacific, has spoken of the desirability of ending a situation where they are "prisoners of a single fuel — oil." ♦

*Nureyev blasts nationalism, continued from page 16.*

the audience clapping at O'Keefe Centre. Isn't that nice? Well, so all right, it's over and finished with now, but I'll tell you I will never give my permission to allow that film to be shown on European television. It's ugly what was done. No one likes being cheated."

At the moment, Nureyev is deep into Don Juan, the one-act ballet John Neumeier choreographed. Neumeier added two new solos to the work specifically for Nureyev. The two have never worked together before and while both say the relationship is "demanding," they are pleased with the results that are emerging.

"Don Juan is a great character to dance, don't you think? There have been so many images and views of him. I think every man sometimes dreams of himself as a Don Juan, although which one I'm not sure. John's character is very bold, I think, very beautiful in conception."

Neumeier was present during the interview and at the start he was still discussing the rehearsal that had finished a few minutes before. He was worried about a nuance, a sequence in which Nureyev concludes some steps and then stands to one side to observe others. "Even though you're not dancing there," the choreographer said to the dancer, "I'd like it to seem more obvious that you're not participating." After about another minute of this, Nureyev cut off the flow with "Are you dictating all this, or discussing it?"

The little exchange was not really important, for any creative relationship has its testy moments. The two men are a study in contrasts. Neumeier is a soft-spoken, steely-eyed intellectual. He knows what he wants, is determined to get it and uses the patience of Job to this end. Nureyev, on the other hand, reacts instinctively to his surroundings and is very quick to take offence. His artistic instincts, though, are fundamentally generous and he is quite prepared to do anything he can to help someone he considers worthwhile. At the moment, he is very eager to help Neumeier make his ballet a success.

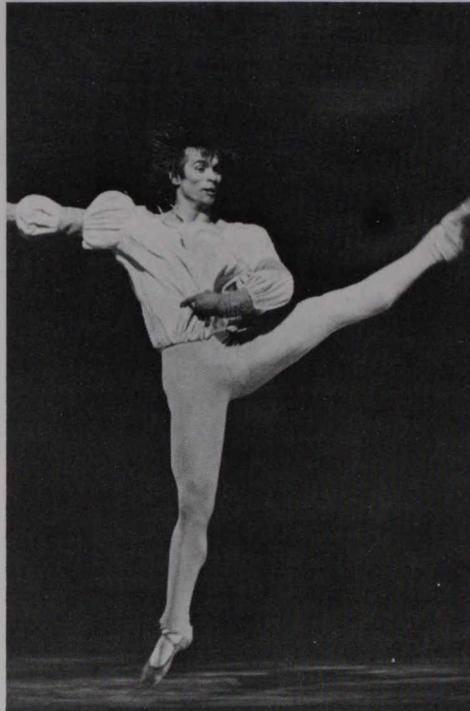
Both men are pleased with the quality of dancing they find in the National Ballet. Neumeier says working with the dancers has been "an inspiration" and Nureyev is very impressed with the partners he works with.

"I do not want people to miss my meaning on this nationalism I spoke about. I think every great company must have local pride and that this is very important. There are very good dancers here. Karen (Kain), Veronica (Tennant), Mary (Jago) — they're all very good, very top professionals. You have to go a long way to find someone like Karen."

He does not find Miss Kain's height difficult, although sometimes she seems to tower over him. "Well, Margot (Fonteyn) stood three inches taller than me when she

stood on her points and that was no problem. I think Karen is about the same."

Mention of partners brings memories of last summer's conflict in Paris with Natalia Makarova. At the time she was being touted as Nureyev's great soul-mate and the successor to the partnership with Dame Margot (O'Keefe Centre billed her as "Nureyev's electrifying partner" on its marquee when she danced here with the Pennsylvania Ballet directly after the Paris affair). When Miss Makarova arrived in Toronto, however, she let out a short, curt tirade on "that man" and vowed never to dance with him again. What really happened?



"We go and write a gossip column now, eh?" What should I say? Paris was a try-out and it didn't come off. I guess she is mad because she didn't become the electrifying partner. Partnership is not just a monologue. There has to be dialogue too. Just because you can dance together doesn't mean that you are good as partners. So, things didn't work out in Paris. Anyway, why do you worry about this business? You have too many good ballerinas here already. You don't need any more electricity. Is that enough gossip?"

Enough for the moment perhaps. Gossip however, will not stop about Rudolf Nureyev — he has all the talent and knows all the tricks to keep it going. When he's around, the excitement is unmistakable. I noted that it looked as if he was single-handedly going to take over New York next summer, dancing first with the National and then joining up with the Royal Ballet when it arrives.

"No, no, you've got it wrong. The Royal Ballet is joining up with me. I'm staying put — they're coming to me."

He said it with a devilish smile. He was, perhaps, anticipating how that comment would be received if it filtered back to London, the august headquarters of that great company, and he was already savouring the reaction. ♦

# Economic Digest

A decision by Dow Chemical Co. (Global) to give performance bonuses to employees around the world brought cheques ranging from C.\$1,000 to C.\$5,500 to about 1,500 employees of its Canadian company in Sarnia, Ontario, in May.

The bonus cheques, amounting to 10 per cent of the employees' annual income, were given as a result of Dow's financial success, a company spokesman said: "We have performed well and have outperformed other chemical companies. It's a global award."

Estimated earnings of the U.S.-based multi-national company amounted to \$275 million in 1973. The bonuses for 50,000 employees around the world cost the company about \$50 million, a company spokesman said.

Robert Gibson, Dow Canada spokesman, said in Sarnia that world inflation is one of the main reasons for the bonus. Another was the excellent performance of the company and its employees. Accompanying each cheque was a company message: "For some time now, due to combined efforts of all employees, Dow globally has clearly outperformed the rest of the chemical industry . . . Because of this special combination of circumstances and the desire to pay for outstanding performance, the Dow board of directors has approved a special award."

## Earnings

Average weekly earnings of about half Canada's non-agricultural work force rose by 8.5 per cent between March 1974 and March 1973, while the consumer price index went up by 10.4 per cent.

A preliminary report for Statistics Canada shows average weekly earnings during March were C.\$170.48 compared with C.\$157.09 in the same month a year earlier. The average in February was \$168.76 and there was a gain of about one per cent between February and March.

The consumer price index rose by one per cent in March.

The report covers weekly earnings of about four million workers and Statistics Canada gives averages for eight industry sectors. The highest was \$236.76 in construction and the lowest \$121.93 in the service sector.

Regionally, the average weekly earnings last March and the change from March, 1973, were: Atlantic region, \$148.02, up \$14.82 or 11.1 per cent; Quebec \$163.36, up nine per cent; Ontario, \$174.17, up 6.7 per cent; Prairie region, \$164.82, up 10.5 per cent, and British Columbia,

\$192.15, up 10.5 per cent.

The figures include workers in forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service industries.

## Employment

Unemployment in Canada dropped to 5.3 per cent in April as the level of employment increased for the seventh consecutive month, Statistics Canada reported at mid-May.

The seasonally-adjusted April figures compare with 5.4 per cent for March while actual unemployment dropped to six per cent from 6.4. Young women improved their job situations dramatically during the month and, regionally, Ontario made the best gains. In Quebec, there was a significant increase in employment levels, but this was balanced by a higher participation rate.

Actual unemployment totalled 568,000 out of 9,441,000 in the labour force. That labour force total meant that 57.4 per cent of the population — the participation rate — had or were seeking jobs.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate — the one considered most significant by economists for assessing performance of the Canadian economy — compares with 5.5 per cent in February and January and 5.4 in April, 1973.

The rate for women went to 4.8 per cent in April from 5.2 per cent in March while the rate for men was unchanged at 5.6 per cent.

Women in the 14—24 age group showed an improvement to 7.9 per cent unem-

ployed in April compared with nine per cent in March. The more-than-25 age group was unchanged at 3.2 per cent.

Unemployment for men in the 14—24 age group went to 10.6 per cent from 10.1 while for the more-than-25 group there was an improvement to four per cent from 4.2.

Regionally there were these changes comparing April and March: Atlantic provinces, 9.2 per cent and 9.3 per cent; Quebec, 7.4 and 7.3; Ontario, 3.6 and 4.2; Prairie provinces, 2.9 and 3.0; and British Columbia, 5.7 and 5.5.

## Cost of living

The April figures on consumer prices in Canada were released in May. The Statistics Canada findings provided a good news - bad news report.

The good news was a slight decline in the index for prices of food consumed in the home. The bad news was that prices in all other categories were up. The April consumer price index was up seven-tenths of one per cent compared with March and 9.9 per cent compared with April of last year.

The annual rate was down slightly from March when for the first time the Canadian rate for year-over-year changes moved into double figures and was 10.4 per cent above March, 1973.

The clothing and transportation components of the price index led April price increases. The average price of gasoline declined during April by eight-tenths of one per cent because of a cut in provincial taxes in Alberta. Higher product prices across Canada went into effect in mid-May, however, as producers implemented higher wholesale prices.

The 1.2 per cent increase in transportation was in part due to higher fares for train and international air travel and in part due to a 1.4 per cent gain in the cost of maintaining a car.

The clothing index advanced by nine-tenths of one per cent as prices rose for a variety of products.

The index for food consumed in the home declined by two-tenths of one per cent while prices of restaurant foods rose by 1.8 per cent. The combined food index — which accounts for one quarter of the consumer price index — went up by one-tenth of one per cent. Declines in beef and pork prices were the major influences on the easing of the rate of increase in food prices. Dairy and bakery products were among commodity groups with rising prices. Fresh vegetable prices were down and fruit prices up.

The April increase brought the consumer price index to 161.9, up from 160.8 in March and 147.3 in April, 1973. The index is based on 1961 equalling 100. Put another way, it now would take \$161.90 to buy what could have been bought for \$100 in 1961, or what would have cost \$160.80 a month before and \$147.30 a year before.

The purchasing price of the 1961 dollar was down to 62 cents, compared with 68 cents a year earlier, Statistics Canada said.

## Credit unions

Any further increase in bank lending rates would put Canadian credit unions in real trouble, Robert Ingram, general manager of the National Association of Canadian Credit Unions, said recently in Calgary, Alberta.

Since the Bank of Canada raised its interest rate in mid-May and chartered banks set the prime lending rate at 11 per cent, the squeeze is on the credit unions, he said.

In most provinces, credit unions can legally charge a maximum of 12 per cent on loans, he said in an interview during the association's annual meeting. The exceptions are Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Now that credit unions must borrow at 11 per cent, most had only a one-per-cent margin to cover administration costs. Except for very large credit unions a two- to three-per-cent margin between borrowing and lending rates was needed to cover administration costs, he said.

This meant credit unions face a serious cutback in lending, Mr. Ingram said.

The association is the central organization for provincial credit union associations. There are more than 6.5 million members in 4,128 credit unions across Canada. The members hold approximately C.\$8 billion in savings.

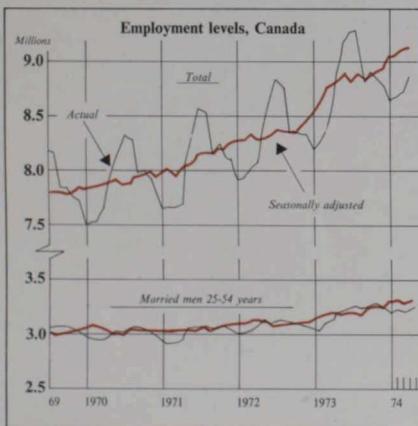
The National Credit Union Association and the Canadian Cooperative Credit Society are in the process of merging into one organization. The merger is expected to take place in 1975.

## Bank Rate

The Bank of Canada announced on May 12 that the Canadian Bank Rate has been increased by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent effective May 13, 1974. The Bank Rate had been set at  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on April 15.

The Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. Gerald K. Bouey, noted that a further upward adjustment of short-term interest rates in Canada had occurred in recent weeks, in part reflecting further increases in short-term interest rates in the United States and in the Euro-dollar market. During the same period, the pace of monetary and bank credit expansion in Canada had been much more rapid than needed to sustain the continued expansion of the economy.

Although temporary influences including the recent interruption of mail service provided a partial explanation for the recent very high rates of monetary and bank credit expansion, there was no doubt that they also reflected the continuing intensity of underlying credit demands in Canada. In these circumstances no responsible course of action was open to the Bank of Canada which could have prevented this latest rise in short-term interest rates, and accordingly the Bank Rate has been increased.



The Arts

# Nureyev blasts nationalism

Rudolf Nureyev was in Toronto earlier this year for the opening of the National Ballet's spring season. He danced the title of *Don Juan* in the North American premiere of the one-act ballet by the young American choreographer, John Neumier. The ballet was received with a six-minute ovation. Out of the Neumier-Nureyev combination emerged some extraordinary moments, like the scene of Juan's damnation when the flames of hell turn the ballroom a rosy red: at this moment Nureyev touched up his hair and went over to the flames to warm his hands.

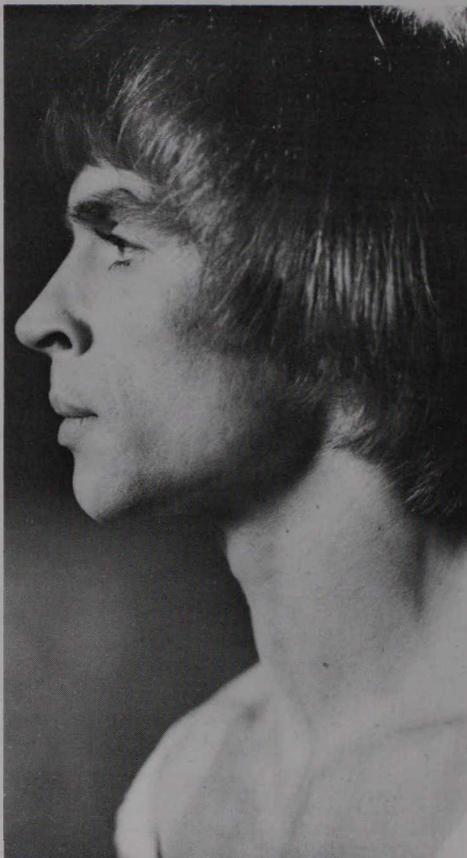
A few days before the ballet opened Nureyev delivered himself of a tirade against nationalism in the arts, and particularly the ballet, in Canada. He was talking in an interview with John Fraser, dance critic of *The Globe and Mail*. Here is a slightly shortened version of the interview.

Rudolf Nureyev rejected nationalism in the performing arts the day he jumped into the arms of that astonished gendarme at Paris' Orly airport and asked for asylum. It was the last political jete of his career — all the others have been served up for art. He keeps houses in several places and dances nearly everywhere, but there is no country that he would call home.

There are several companies Nureyev is fond of and enjoys working with, and the National Ballet is certainly one of them. Because of the success of last season's North American tour and the anticipated success of the one just ahead, it has been assumed that a special relationship exists between the Russian-born superstar and this country. It's an illusion. At the moment, he's here because the action's here, because Sol Hurok, the all-powerful New York impresario, arranged it that way, and because the National needs him, especially right now when it is woefully short of powerful male principals.

As a business deal, it seems to be working fairly well. On a personal level, however, some sore points have arisen. For one thing, Nureyev is trying to come to terms with Canadian nationalism, or "this big chip you have on your shoulders," as he put it in an interview.

"It's not easy for a foreign artist to come to this country right now. I'm not the only one, I've heard it from others. You protest at our coming and you close your eyes to all other considerations, including artistic considerations. You don't make foreign artists feel very comfortable. Do I hurt Canada when I dance here? Do I hurt this company?"



Rudolf Nureyev.

You don't have to look very far for the roots of discontent here. Nureyev was upset by the widespread criticism of his production of *The Sleeping Beauty* for the costs it incurred. He does not fancy an image of himself that has been floating around, which depicts him as an insensitive outsider who jetted in, issued orders and brought the National to the brink of bankruptcy. The way he sees it, he made a beautiful ballet for Canada.

"This nationalism costs money, you know. So many of *The Sleeping Beauty* sets could have been built in England and brought out here more cheaply than what was done. I know, I know, they tell me you have to use Canadian labor, so all right, it costs more money and everyone screams about overtime costs. Well, I tell you, when La Scala did my *Sleeping Beauty* it was three times cheaper. And you know what? It was even more sumptuous."

Nationalism perhaps was never a very logical business. The logic of cheaper sets, built by professionals outside the country, is straight and simple to him, and the desire for national self-sufficiency even in this small area seems silly.

Add to this the fact that the company is

feeling its oats at the moment and rather likes the idea of producing its own stars instead of importing them — to the point where it is playing coy with Nureyev over plans for next year — and some idea of the differences that are emerging can be grasped.

Right now, he feels the company is merely using him, without much appreciation and he's quite right. There's no doubt that he is the linchpin in the deal with Hurok. Without his presence the National would not have had either the past or upcoming tour and would not be performing in New York's Metropolitan Opera House.

The National is also reaping the benefits of the Nureyev phenomenon. Since that great political leap in Paris 13 years ago, his particular brand of athletic and dramatic dancing has brought new life to Western ballet and a major improvement to the image of male dancing. Even his erratic personality and celebrated pranks have engendered a lively interest in the art among a large number of people who have come to love ballet primarily because of him. And because of all this, his presence with any company has always meant sure-fire success at the box-office.

On the other hand, it is equally true that Nureyev has used Canada and the National Ballet. The company is, as one critic put it, "a handsome backdrop to his talent" and the National tends to feel a little unappreciated once it gets beyond the border.

Nureyev has a quick temper which frightens many people, but it is one of his attractive traits that he does not hold grudges (at least not much longer than a year). His complaints are divulged, one suspects, so that he can get them off his chest, be done with them and get back to dancing. But before he leaves off flailing away, there's one other gripe — Norman Campbell's television version of *The Sleeping Beauty*.

"Someone was cheating me in that film and I don't like that to be. The way every single dancer moved in the ballet was plotted out before anything else was done. All the cuts in the production were agreed upon so that it could fit into the 90 minutes. But what happened? Strange camera angles were used that no one discussed with me and which I wasn't aware of during the filming. All the variations for the fairies in the Prologue were cut out without my permission.

"The ballet was castrated, the company was castrated. Instead of the fairy variations, you know what we see? We see

Photo Dominic, Camera Press.