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Ottawa, Canada.

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Canada and the Atlantic Community

The following passages are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, on October 15:

Shortly after the Second World War, Walter Lippmann wrote that the Atlantic Ocean unites the Americas and Western Europe "in a common strategic, economic and cultural system". While this proposition remains fundamentally unchanged, the Atlantic Community has undergone many important changes in the intervening years.

In contrast to the tragic conflict in the Middle East, *détente* in Europe is well advanced. A significant new pattern of relationships has evolved between the super-powers and new centres of power have emerged in Japan and in China. Intersecting with these changes has been the construction of an increasingly cohesive and dynamic European Community — a development which has implications for Canada as well as for the United States that are as much political as they are economic.

It was timely then, this spring, for Dr. Kissinger to open the United States initiative on the Year of Europe.

My initial reaction to this speech was one of welcome — but of cautious welcome. We welcomed it as a serious and constructive attempt to launch a co-operative review of the Atlantic relationship in the light of the new set of problems facing the U.S.A. and its allies. We also interpreted it as an important reaffirmation of an outward-looking American foreign policy.

Where does Canada fit in?

But as I said our welcome was cautious. One reason for our caution was because it was not clear whether — and if so how — the Canadian interests would be taken into account.

Canada was mentioned, but almost as a footnote. And for that matter how would Japan fit into a formulation which seemed to bear on the interests of the industrialized democracies as a whole? Was it by way of a tri-polar system? Dr. Kissinger had identified

three main power centres in the non-Communist world: the United States, Europe and Japan. While we have no illusions about becoming a fourth power centre, we believe that we have a distinctive contribution to make. We remain concerned not to find ourselves polarized around any of the main power centres.

In my travels outside Canada, I have sometimes found an assumption that Canada should fall naturally and inevitably into the United States orbit. This is perhaps understandable, but it is unacceptable to Canadians. It is inconsistent with our conception both of what Canada is and what our interdependent world should be. It runs against the grain of postwar Canadian efforts to build an open and liberal world trading system. It is also contrary to the Canadian Government's basic policy of a relationship "distinct but in harmony" with the United States.

North America is not a monolithic whole — economically or politically. Nor do I think it would be in the interest of any of the parties concerned to deal with a single North American colossus.

Relation with Europe

Canada's relation with Europe is not the same as the United States relation with Europe. There are political, economic, cultural and linguistic elements in our relationship with Europe which are unique. Perhaps in relative terms our relationship is more important to us than the United States of America's relationship with Europe is to the Americans. Forty-two per cent [in 1972] of our immigration continues to come from Europe. Our national fabric is made up of many distinctive ethnic groups — many of them European. These have not been assimilated into a Canadian homogeneity. They preserve and value their links with Europe as they do their Canadian nationality. Canada's security is indivisible from that of Europe. Our exports to Europe represent 2.8 per cent [in 1972] of our gross national product (GNP) — whereas the United States exports to Europe represents 1.3 per cent [in



U.S. Information Service

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp (left) had a "most cordial and satisfactory meeting" with

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when they met in New York on September 26.

1972] of the United States GNP. The countries of the European Economic Community together constitute our second most important trading partner — after the United States.

Now, the second reason for being cautious in welcoming the Year of Europe was my concern that a declaration or even a series of declarations should not be regarded as a substitute for the hard work in many forums required to find solutions to the substantive political, military and economic problems facing the transatlantic community. From the Canadian point of view, moreover, we would not want a declaration to divert us or the Europeans from developing the sort of meaningful long-term relation we have been pursuing with the enlarged European Economic Community.

Thirdly, we are anxious that the discussions now going forward between the Community and the United States do not in any way pre-empt the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forum from performing its role as a diplomatic instrument in reinforcing the basic solidarity of the Atlantic nations. Without trespassing on the existing universal and regional forums for economic negotiation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has, under Article 2, another task in avoiding serious conflict and disarray between member states in their economic policies.

We should be addressing ourselves to the equally vital issues of spiralling inflation, rising deficits from energy and defence expenditures and the capricious movements of world finance.

Meeting with Dr. Kissinger

You will understand that questions such as these were very much on my mind when I met with Dr. Kissinger in New York for the first time in his new capacity as Secretary of State. While we did not have an opportunity for detailed discussion, it was a most cordial and satisfactory meeting. Dr. Kissinger expressed interest in — and an awareness of — the Canadian perspective on many of these and other bilateral questions. I believe we are on common ground with respect to the development of the Atlantic relationship within appropriate multilateral forums such as NATO and the Organization for Economic Development.

While there is much common ground, you will appreciate that the Canadian approach to the Atlantic relationship is by no means always identical with the American. There are distinctive Canadian views on the European Security Conference, on the development of relations with the enlarged Community and on such issues as trade and monetary policies.

* * * *

Sharp rise in trade with Japan

In the first nine months of 1973, exports to Japan rose 75 per cent in value to \$1.174 billion, compared to that of the same period last year. As a result, the trade balance between the two countries has moved strongly in Canada's favour. However, in the first two quarters of this year, less than 2 per cent of total Canadian exports to Japan consisted of manufactured goods. In the same period, manufactured end-products made up 75 per cent of Japanese sales to Canada.

Manufactured goods have been accounting for about 34 per cent of worldwide Canadian exports this year. In the case of the United States, finished manufactured goods comprise 45 per cent of all exports.

Canadians could be fitter

A recent research project has produced evidence in support of the theory that Canadians are not as fit as people in other countries where comparable studies were made.

Announcing the results of a project carried out at the University of Saskatchewan, Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde stated that the findings had major implications on the health of Canadians.

Results of tests on Saskatoon residents indicate that while the level of fitness for both men and women is low, the situation appears worse for women, 47 per cent of whom scored in the "low-fair" category, compared to 40 per cent of the men. The lowest fitness rating of all those tested was for women from 20 to 29 years, with 54 per cent scoring in the low-fair category.

The project, directed by Dr. Don Bailey, and carried out with the assistance of a grant from the Department of National Health and Welfare, involved 1,544 persons in a broad cross-section of Saskatchewan. It included 845 females and 699 males, ranging in age from 15 to 69 years.

Results were compared with Scandinavian norms and American Heart Association cardio-respiratory fitness classifications of 1972. Those who were inactive or sedentary scored lower in cardio-respiratory fitness than those who indicated they were physically active, the project confirmed.

Mr. Sharp to visit the U.S.S.R.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced last month that in response to a long-standing invitation of the Soviet Government he would visit the U.S.S.R. from November 18 to 24; the invitation was extended by Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko during his visit to Canada in October 1969.

During his stay in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Sharp will talk with Foreign Minister Gromyko and senior Soviet officials on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest. The discussions will take place within the framework of the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations concluded by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in May 1971.

Mr. Sharp is expected to spend two or three days in Moscow and also visit one or two other cities in the Soviet Union before returning to Canada.

Canada Council gives away books

The Canada Council is purchasing 132,800 books worth \$523,000 for free distribution at home and abroad. Works by Canadian authors, published by Canadian publishers, will be distributed in January in the form of "book kits".

Over 600 kits, each containing 200 books, will include a wide variety of titles ranging from best-sellers by Pierre Berton, Farley Mowat, Marie-Claire Blais and Gilles Vigneault to books on regional history and poetry. Textbooks will not be included.

In co-operation with the Department of External Affairs, the Council expects to distribute two-thirds of the books abroad. Foreign recipients will include universities, cultural centres and other institutions. The remaining books will go to various groups and institutions in Canada, which would not normally have funds for the purchase of books.

Applications for the book kits to be distributed domestically are now being accepted by the Canada Council.

Among organizations which received free books in the first round of the program, last summer, were rural libraries, community groups, senior citizens' homes, youth organizations and

native people's groups.

The book-purchase program is part of a larger scheme of Canada Council assistance to Canadian publishers which also includes grants for the publication and translation of Canadian books.

Oil policy change

The Government is withdrawing its offer to the United States to supply refineries in Washington State with Alberta crude oil to keep super-tankers carrying Alaskan oil out of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Instead, Ottawa wants Alberta crude sent by pipeline into Quebec, which now relies on oil from the Middle East and South America.

For the first time, regular deliveries of Alberta crude oil are to be made to Montreal refineries this month. A total of 53,000 barrels a day of Alberta oil has been contracted for November (oil is sold on monthly contracts). The emergency purchases amount to less than half the immediate oil shortages now experienced by refineries in the Maritimes and Quebec. Deliveries will be made by tankers taking on oil at Sarnia and other Ontario points that now serve as the eastern Canadian terminals of the oil trunk pipeline from the West.

All import duties on gasoline, light heating oils, diesel fuel, aviation fuel and feedstocks in petrochemical industries were abolished on October 24.

Quebec election results

In the Quebec provincial election on October 29 Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal Party won 102 seats, the Parti Québécois 6 and the Creditistes 2. The Union Nationale, which had been the Opposition in the former government, was unsuccessful in electing any candidates.

Mr. Rene Lévesque, leader of the Parti Québécois, was defeated in his riding of Dorion.

At dissolution the former government comprised 70 Liberals, 16 Union Nationale members, 11 Créditistes, 7 Parti Québécois and 2 Independents. Two seats were vacant.

Death penalty for prison guards and policemen

After more than 50 hours of debate since January, Members of Parliament voted 119 to 106 on October 24 to limit capital punishment to killers of prison guards and policemen on duty. The bill, which is expected to obtain routine Senate approval and royal assent, will be in effect until December 1977.

A similar ban on capital punishment that had been law since 1967 expired last December 28; persons on trial for murder committed since that date will be covered by the new law.

In the new bill, the terms "capital and non-capital murder" have been replaced by "murder punishable by death and murder punishable by imprisonment".

Had the Government motion been defeated, all persons convicted of premeditated, or capital murder, would have been executed by hanging.

Canadian bravery decorations

A recent announcement from Government House, contains the names of 19 recipients of Canadian decorations for bravery. Decorations for heroism, the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery, are awarded to persons who risk their lives to save or protect others or prevent a disaster.

The Star of Courage is awarded posthumously to the following three persons who, in the course of rescuing others, lost their own lives:

Drowning in Ottawa

Thomas William Smart, 13, a boy from Kemptville, Ontario, who drowned on July 9, 1971, in the Rideau River when he went to the aid of another child, Sheila Mackey.

Four children were playing in shallow water when the little girl, trying to retrieve a surfboard that had floated out of reach, got into difficulties and panicked. Thomas Smart, who swam to her assistance, succeeded in pushing her towards shore where others came to her aid. In the excitement no one noticed for some minutes that the boy had disappeared. An older child located and brought him to shore but efforts to revive him were without success.

Mother saved six children

Ula Boudreau of Bathurst, New Brunswick, who lost her life after assuring the safety of her six children, when fire destroyed their home on January 28, 1972.

On detecting an odour of burning, the mother rushed to the second floor bedrooms to rouse her children. She brought three down the stairway and returned for the others. Because the spreading fire prevented further access to the stairs, Mrs. Boudreau helped one escape through a second storey window and another onto the verandah roof. She also succeeded in handing the last child from a window to those below. Mrs. Boudreau failed to escape when the building exploded shortly after.

Canoeing accident

Garfield George Babcock of Weston, Ontario, who died in a vain attempt to help two brothers drowned on April 15, 1972 when their canoe capsized in the Humber River, Toronto. Constable Joseph O'Hagan of the Toronto Metropolitan Police Department also tried to save one of the victims. He received the Medal of Bravery.

When the young canoeists shot over a weir on the river, their craft overturned. Garfield Babcock ran to the river bank and waded towards the victims. Despite much turbulence, he continued into the water until he was caught by the force of the current and dragged to his death.

When Constable O'Hagan arrived on the scene, the canoeists had been carried some distance downstream. He managed to grasp one of the boys, but in the fast-moving water he lost his grip. Constable O'Hagan was helped to shore by a bystander.

Medal of Bravery recipients

The following persons are to receive the Medal of Bravery:

Master Corporal Joseph Daniel Robert April of Canadian Forces Base, Ottawa; Mr. Terrance William Fagan of Ottawa; Mr. Eric Thomas Weir of Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. Clifton Walter Taylor and Mr. Lawrence Albert Taylor of Parish of Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick; Mr. Edward Sokolowski of Campbellville, Ontario; Mr. Claude Savard of Timmins, Ontario; Mr. William Campbell of Abitibi Canyon,

Ontario; Police Constable Joseph O'Hagan of Toronto, Ontario; Corporal Ihor Yaroslaw Dedish of Vanderhoof, British Columbia; Mr. Charles Edward Petersen, of Coronation, Alberta; Mr. Stuart Gregory Cousineau of Notre-Dame de Grâce, Quebec; Mr. James Flaherty of Kitchener, Ontario; Mr. John Maloney Jr., of Toronto, Ontario; and Miss Margaret Cornish and Miss Ann Dale-Harris, members of the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Peking.

New director for Stratford

Robin Phillips, the well-known British theatre director, was recently named artistic director of the Stratford Festival, and will take up his duties following the departure of Jean Gascon at the close of the 1974 season. Until then, the two will work closely together at the Festival. Mr. Phillips will remain in England until January to honour current commitments.

Although still in his early Thirties, Mr. Phillips has gained recognition with such distinguished theatres as the Royal Shakespeare and the Chichester Festival and has directed successful productions in the West End and on Broadway.

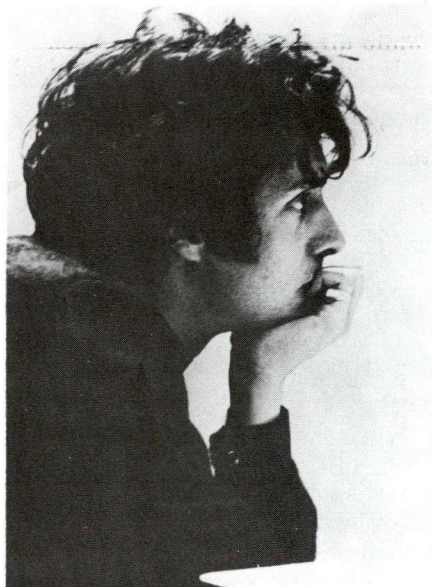
As an administrator, he held the position of associate director with both the Bristol Old Vic and the Northcott Theatre in Exeter. In 1973, he was appointed artistic director of the Greenwich Theatre where, in his first sea-

son, he staged *The Three Sisters*, with Mia Farrow and Keith Baxter, Tom Stoppard's new adaptation of *The House of Bernanda Alba* and Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*, with Joan Plowright and Jeremy Brett.

Mr. Phillips, who trained as a director, actor and designer at the Bristol Old Vic, had a long-standing association with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre when he was named assistant director to John Schlesinger on *Timon of Athens* and to Peter Hall on *Hamlet*.

Associated with the Chichester Festival in 1971 and 1972, he directed such successful productions as *Caesar and Cleopatra*, with Sir John Gielgud and Anna Calder-Marshall; *Dear Antoinette*, with Dame Edith Evans (which he later redirected for the Piccadilly Theatre in the West End); *The Lady's Not For Burning*, with Richard Chamberlain, and *The Beggar's Opera*. He also acted at Chichester in 1972, appearing in *The Doctor's Dilemma* as Dubidat. Following his two Chichester seasons, he directed *Norman Is That You?* with Alfred Marks.

Mr. Phillips has distinguished himself as an actor in such roles as Wilfred Desert in the British Broadcasting Corporation television series *The Forsyte Saga*, and Constantin in *The Seagull*. He played in the film version of Evelyn Waugh's *Decline and Fall*, the title role in *David Copperfield* and made his first horror film, *Tales From The Crypt* with Sir Ralph Richardson.



Robin Phillips

Canada/U.S. exchange drug information

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently announced that Canada and the U.S. had signed an agreement to exchange information on drugs. This follows similar agreements signed in September by Canada with Sweden and Britain. Mr. Lalonde emphasized that while all these agreements were important the one signed with the U.S. was particularly important since Canada receives most of its imported drugs from that country.

"The excellent collaboration already existing between both countries, for example, to communicate information on situations involving hazardous drugs, will be strengthened by this agreement," stated Mr. Lalonde.

Insulated highways for Canada's North

In the permafrost areas of Canada, granular earth materials such as sands and gravels are needed not only to provide a stable load-bearing strata but also as thermal insulation in the construction of highways, airport runways and railway embankments.

These materials, placed on the ground in sufficient thickness, prevent heat absorption by the surface from thawing the ice-rich permafrost and turning it into a soupy mass capable of swallowing lengthy sections of roadbeds or runways.

The North is currently in a construction boom period and sources of granular materials in many northern areas are neither plentiful nor easily accessible. In a search for ways to lessen the demand for such material interest is being shown in a technique using extruded polystyrene foam originally developed for combating frost-heaving in fine-grained soils found in parts of southern Canada.

This method of using plastic foam boards in combination with gravel to keep permafrost frozen is being investigated by group from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Department of Public Works, Ministry of Transport and the National Research Council of Canada, together with Dow Chemical of Canada Limited. The chairman is K.W. Stairs, Assistant Director of the Technical Services Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Testing method

The idea calls for insulation boards to be placed directly over the permafrost and a layer of gravel applied over these boards to prevent crushing and to provide a riding surface. A section of the Mackenzie Highway in the Northwest Territories is being used in experiments to determine whether it can be used for road construction in the North and to determine the thickness required in relation to the climate and soil conditions.

Test sections were installed in April and September of 1972 on a stretch of the highway, 15 miles southeast of Inuvik in the Northwest Territories.

The sections, 125 feet long, consist of two control sections and five insu-



National Research Council

Sub-base material is placed over polystyrene insulation at Sudbury, Ontario.

lated test sections of styrofoam, 1½, 2, 3½ (two sections) and 4½ inches in thickness. The insulation extends from shoulder to shoulder and is 30 feet in width. All insulated sections have a levelling course over the uneven permafrost surface about 1½ feet thick between the insulation and the permafrost and a 2-foot thickness of fill above the insulation.

While all the data have not been analyzed the initial results are significant and work began again in September 1973 to put in automatic temperature-measuring equipment that will give continuous temperature data from some 360 thermocouples installed in the test section.

The settlements measured after one summer's thaw were about 1.3 feet on the control section, 0.4 foot in the 2-inch insulated section and 0.1-0.2 foot in the 3½-inch insulated test section. The settlement on the control section was owing partly to thawing of the 6-inch layer of snow on which the original fill was placed last autumn and partly to thawing and consolidation of the fill and the permafrost below. In both insulated sections the thawing zone remained within the fill section. In the

control section the depth of thaw ranged from two to three feet below the original ground surface.

No traffic hold-up

The advantage of using artificial insulation for remedial purposes is that the road has to be excavated only to a depth of about 15 inches. One lane is insulated at a time and the traveller is not inconvenienced too much. Before road insulation was available the subgrade had to be removed to a depth of several feet, depending somewhat on the depth of frost penetration, to replace the frost-susceptible soil with gravel. This could not be done one lane at a time, which meant building a by-pass road.

The added convenience has justified millions of board-feet of insulation being used annually for this purpose. Manitoba was the first province to try this construction technique, Saskatchewan and Quebec have tried it to a limited extent, while the Atlantic Provinces are testing it. In Ontario, an estimated five to six million board-feet of styrofoam have been used since 1969 and some two million board-feet are being used annually.

Flight simulator ordered by Swissair

CAE Electronics Ltd of Montreal has been chosen by Swissair to develop and manufacture a \$1.5-million flight simulator for the DC-9-50 commercial jet aircraft, the first flight simulator to be built for the new long-body version of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 family of commercial jets.

This fifth flight simulator, to be built by CAE for Switzerland's national airline, will incorporate CAE's six-degree motion system and advanced training systems.

In the past ten years, CAE Electronics Ltd has developed and delivered 21 commercial jet simulators to 11 airlines abroad, including all three types of wide-bodied jet now in service – DC-10, B-747 and L-1011 *TriStar* – and for DC-8 and DC-9 types of aircraft.

It is currently manufacturing eight UH-1D helicopter flight simulators for the defence forces of West Germany.

Swissair has taken delivery of a DC-9-10, DC-8-62, and a DC-10 flight simulator from CAE, and shares a CAE *Boeing 747* flight simulator with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and SAS Scandinavian Airways System.

The DC-9-50 flight simulator will be available for training at Swissair's flight training centre near Zurich early in 1975.

New car on Canadian market

A new subcompact car, the *Bobcat*, will be introduced to the Canadian market in November by Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd, Oakville, Ontario. The *Bobcat*, a dressed-up version of the *Pinto*, will be built at the company's plant in St. Thomas, which now produces *Mavericks* and *Pintos*, and will be sold only in Canada. The *Bobcat*

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will replace the British-built *Cortina* in the Ford product line. The company is dropping the *Cortina* because of rising costs.

Bricklin Canada Ltd, Saint John, New Brunswick will start producing its new car in December. The *Bricklin* is scheduled to appear in showrooms in the northeastern United States (its first market) by mid March. It is expected to sell for about \$5,000. The body will be made of thermal plastic. About 10,000 are to be produced in the first year. Bricklin Canada Ltd is a subsidiary of General Vehicle Inc. of Philadelphia.

Good news for pencil chewers

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has issued a requirement under the Hazardous Products Act regulating the use of lead pigments in paints and other coatings on pencils and artists' brushes.

So now, unregenerate consumers of pencil ends can gnaw in safety.

Effective November 1, it is an offence under the Act to import, sell or advertise pencils or artists' brushes with coatings containing more than 0.5 per cent of lead compounds.

Although industry generally uses other pigments for finish, the regulation will ensure protection from harmful lead-base coatings on pencils and brushes, should they appear on the market inadvertently.

Lead, says the Department, is a deceptive metal. Even though its total amount in such finishes may be relatively small, lead accumulates in the body and under some conditions can produce serious consequences.

Some time ago, the Department also limited, under the same Act, the release of lead compounds in ceramic glazes on items like dishes. It has also set limits for lead in paint used on children's toys and furniture.

Canadian Football League play offs in sight

Play-off time is near. With teams having just one game left, only two CFL teams are sure where they will be when play-off action begins on November 11. Ottawa has clinched

first place in the East and earned a bye into the Eastern finals; and Winnipeg has been eliminated from play-off competition. All the other play-off spots remain to be decided, though Montreal is sure of being in the play-offs and will play either Hamilton or Toronto in the semi-finals. If Toronto Argonauts win their last game over the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, Toronto gets the final play-off berth whether Hamilton Tiger-Cats win over Montreal Alouettes or not. If, however, Toronto loses to Winnipeg, Hamilton can qualify for the last play-off berth by beating the Alouettes. In the West, Saskatchewan and Edmonton lead the pack and are sure of being in the play-offs. They meet in their final game to decide first place. Calgary and B.C. will be fighting for the final play-off spot on November 3. [Press time Oct. 31.]

Results

Sunday, October 28

Ottawa, 16; Montreal, 0

Saskatchewan, 35; Hamilton, 24

B.C., 22; Winnipeg, 17

Standings (at October 31)

Eastern Conference

| | W | L | T | F | A | Pts. |
|----------|---|---|---|-----|-----|------|
| Ottawa | 9 | 5 | 0 | 275 | 234 | 18 |
| Montreal | 7 | 5 | 1 | 260 | 213 | 15 |
| Toronto | 6 | 5 | 2 | 247 | 228 | 14 |
| Hamilton | 6 | 7 | 0 | 279 | 250 | 12 |

Western Conference

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|---|-----|-----|----|
| Saskatchewan | 10 | 5 | 0 | 344 | 265 | 20 |
| Edmonton | 8 | 5 | 2 | 301 | 268 | 18 |
| Calgary | 6 | 9 | 0 | 207 | 353 | 12 |
| B.C. | 4 | 9 | 2 | 246 | 321 | 10 |
| Winnipeg | 4 | 10 | 1 | 254 | 297 | 9 |

CFL play-off schedule

Eastern Conference

November 11 – Semi-final – second-place and third-place teams (“sudden death”)

November 18 – Final – Ottawa and winner of semi-final (“sudden death”)

Western Conference

November 11 – Semi-final – second-place and third-place teams (“sudden death”)

November 18 – Final – first place team and winner of semi-final (“sudden death”)

Grey Cup

November 25 – Winners of Eastern and Western finals.