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Canada celebrates its one hundredth and eighth birthday

On July 1, Canada will be a hundred and eight years old. In that time, a short period compared to the age of some nations, Canada grew from four small provinces, huddled northeast of the United States, to ten provinces and two territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the Arctic, with the longest coast-line in the world. Since Confederation in 1867, Canada's population grew from 3.5 million to more than 22.5 million in 1975. With two official languages and predominant cultures, English and French, Canada nevertheless encourages its many other ethnic groups to maintain their heritage to further add diversity and enrich the Canadian mosaic. One of Canada's goals is to be a multicultural nation, with the depth and richness of many countries.

Over the years Canada has established a reputation for the design, development and manufacture of aircraft, including trainers, transports, short take-off and landing (STOL) craft and fire-fighting airplanes. Sturdy planes, suitable for flying from almost inaccessible airfields, have been developed to meet Canadian and world needs. Production value in 1974 was about \$700 million, of which almost \$500-mil-

lion worth was exported.

In space technology, Canada was the third nation after the United States and the U.S.S.R. to launch an operating satellite. The *Alouette* and *ISIS* spacecraft, designed and built in Canada, have added substantially to the world's knowledge of the ionosphere. In communications, the first domestic satellite communications network was established in Canada with the satellite *Anik* (Eskimo for brother).

Today, Canada is not only combating the growing dangers of inflation and population, but is actively engaged in assisting less fortunate nations feed their people and in maintaining peace-keeping forces in areas of unrest. Canada, which recognizes the increasing interdependence of nations, is a strong supporter of international organizations such as the United Nations and its branches, the International Red Cross, and other organizations that seek the betterment of the world.

Multiculturalism
Multiculturalism became a permanent policy of the Government of Canada in 1971. Last year, more than \$10 million was committed to assist in expanding multicultural programs through displays,



Canada's de Havilland DASH 7 short take-off and land (STOL) airliner is the latest in air transport. The 50-passenger STOL plane, the quietest transport craft on record, requires run-

ways of only 2,000 feet (609.6m). Fifteen of these planes have already been sold abroad, Air Alpes of France recently ordered four, and more sales are being negotiated on five continents.

travelling exhibitions, publications and films featuring individual ethnic groups.

Mainly through TV, radio and theatre, nearly all Canadians can appreciate the cultural talents of the many ethnic groups that make up about 27 per cent of Canada's population.

Despite some concern in many areas of the world, Canada's immigration policy will not become unduly restrictive. The Canadian Prime Minister stated recently that it would remain liberal, thus assuring the continued ethnical richness of the Canadian social fabric.

Physical fitness

This year, more Canadians will be in better physical condition than on any previous birthday they have celebrated. In the 1960s and 1970s, led by two prime ministers who extolled the virtues and pleasures of physical fitness, and a jogging Governor General, more and more middle-aged Canadians turned to exercise and sports to firm-up sagging muscles and enjoy a revival of the



Two members of the Canadian Airborne Regiment of Edmonton, Alberta, on a reconnaissance patrol, pass the old village of Maxaipas in the mountains near Nicosia. The regiment formed the Canadian peacekeeping contingent of the United Nations Force in Cyprus up

to last December. Peacekeeping duties in Cyprus will next be performed by the 2nd Battalion the Royal 22e Regiment (the "Van Doos") of Quebec City, who have just taken over from the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment of London, Ontario.



Canadian hockey player Gordie Howe (left), who announced his retirement only this year at the age of 47, inspired many older people to keep playing or return to ice hockey. Howe played for 25 years from age 17 to 43 with the Detroit Redwings, stopped for two years then came back,

fitter than ever, to lead the World Hockey Association's Houston Arrows to the league championships in the last two seasons. He also played for Team Canada 1974 against the Soviet Union. His sons, Marty (centre), and Mark, who also play for Houston, will keep up the Howe tradition.

physical activity of their youth. Many young people, who were falling into a sedentary lifestyle in the mechanized and televised world to which they had become accustomed, followed suit.

From coast to coast activity mounted. More tennis courts sprang up, golf-course membership boomed, cross-country ski and hiking trails spread across the vast expanse of mountains, hills and countryside. Cyclists and joggers became a familiar sight on the highways, and "walk-a-thons" had thousands accumulating blisters in the interests of health and charity. Health spas and gymnasiums mushroomed.

Hockey players, who had regretfully retired at the traditional age of 30, watched a middle-aged hockey ace named Gordie Howe teach youngsters a few tricks and dug out their skates and sticks for another unexpected go at the game they had enjoyed almost from the time they could walk.

While inflation may have cramped the lifestyle of many Canadians, it does not stop the satisfaction more and more Canadians are enjoying through physical fitness. And with the Olympic Games being held in Canada next summer perhaps even more citizens will begin to experience the real meaning of "a sound mind in a sound body".

Recruits wanted for Canadian Forces

The Canadian Forces will be looking for more recruits this year than at any other time in the past seven years, Defence officials said recently.

They plan to sign up more than 12,000 Canadians over the next 12 months, an increase of 3,000 over last year's quota.

"And with more than 60 trades to choose from, we have lots to offer them," says Lieutenant-Colonel J.E. Waters of the Directorate of Recruiting and Selection at National Defence headquarters in Ottawa.

The colonel said that after five years in the Forces, a recruit makes "between \$10,224 and \$12,936, in addition to having become a skilled trades person".

The augmented recruiting quotas also will allow a possible enrolment of about 2,000 women, compared to 1,000 recruited last year. Coincident with International Women's Year, the Forces have opened up virtually all officer classifications and non-commissioned trades to women, with the exception of combat-arms trades and certain operational classifications.

Although there have been a couple of areas in the past in which the recruiters have had problems, signing up women hasn't been one of them, said Colonel Waters.

Doctors and engineers needed

"Although we're always searching for doctors," he added, "our biggest headache is finding engineers, the kind with science or engineering qualifications." The colonel added that the problem of finding doctors could be solved sometime this month, when a recruiting team travels to London, England, to sign up British M.Ds.

He attributed the problem of recruiting engineers to two reasons: universities today are graduating fewer engineers, and a slight salary difference now exists between civilian and military engineers.

"However," he added, "we have a senior management committee looking into all aspects of engineering officers' employment in the Forces, with the aim of ensuring that Canadian Forces' engineers are kept abreast, or ahead, of their civilian counterparts in such areas as salary, job satisfaction and

professional advancement.

Starting salaries for officers entering the Canadian Forces in the rank of lieutenant are from \$8,400-\$9,900 a year. But the colonel said that shortly the upper limit on starting salary was expected to be about \$11,000 a year. There is also a policy of four-weeks' paid vacation a year for the first five years, increasing after that to five weeks a year.

Canada to make space-shuttle unit for United States' NASA

Canada will develop a remote manipulator system (RMS), one of the most important parts of the United States' "space shuttle", the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced recently.

The manipulators, which resemble extended grasshopper arms, will be attached to the exterior of the shuttle and operated remotely by crews inside the cockpit to handle cargo in space.

Under the agreement, Canada will develop the system and provide the first flight unit without charge, at an estimated cost of \$30 million. NASA will buy subsequent units from Canada to equip five more space shuttles.

The first unit is due for delivery in 1979.

Air-pollution limits

Close to 70 percent reduction in air pollution from plants that manufacture coke for metallurgical use will be achieved if the provinces adopt new emission guide-lines announced recently by Environment Minister Jeanne Sauvé.

The new emission limits are 2.6 pounds of sulphur dioxide and one pound of particulate matter for each ton of dry coke produced. About 1,700 pounds of coke are burned to produce one ton of metal.

Madame Sauvé said that the guide-lines, which represent reductions of 65 per cent of particulate matter and 70 per cent of sulphur dioxide from present levels, can be applied immediately to new plants. Compliance schedules can be negotiated with existing plants because they may need more time to meet the limits.

"We are encouraging provincial governments to adopt these guide-lines as minimum standards for metallurgical coke-manufacturing plants. However, density of industry, local landscape or weather conditions may call for stricter limits, which can be achieved at higher pollution-abatement costs," she said.

The operating costs for air-pollution control equipment are estimated at \$1 a ton of coke produced, or 2.3 per cent of the price of coke at \$45 a ton, based on a plant producing 1 million tons a year.

Most of the coke-making plants in Canada are located close to residential areas. Emissions from the industry this year are estimated at 8,816 tons of particulate matter and 26,093 tons of sulphur dioxide.

National emission guide-lines, which are being developed for various industries, are announced from time to time.

Canada/Soviet trade boost

A major advance in trade relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. was made with the signing of a Protocol of Agreement under which Canada's Export Development Corporation will make available up to \$500 million in loans to assist Canadians in selling capital goods, equipment and services to Soviet purchasing agencies.

The agreement provides for loans for transactions involving the purchase of technological capital equipment and related services from Canadian suppliers. Canadian chartered banks will be invited to participate with EDC in each loan to the U.S.S.R. Bank for Foreign Trade.

The accord calls for a portion of the credit to be taken up within a year and the balance within two years.

Endangered species convention restricts tourist purchases

An international convention regulating trade in endangered animals and plants, which Canada recently ratified, goes into effect in Canada July 1, the Canadian Wildlife Service announced recently.

The convention, which restricts trade in over 800 species and any products made from them by requiring permits for shipments between Canada and

other nations, is an international effort to preserve many wild animals and plants threatened by excessive trade.

Tourists travelling abroad will be the main group affected by the restrictions. Articles such as handbags, boots, coats, belts, jewellery and carvings that can be bought in other countries are sometimes made from skin, feathers or other parts of endangered animals. Without proper authorization from the exporting country, the goods cannot be brought back to Canada.

Tourists and other travellers should watch for items made from spotted cat, reptile, or other skins, ivory, whale-bone or tortoise shell, most of which are covered by the convention. If such an article is bought, sales slips or invoices bearing the name of the merchant or store should be retained as proof of legal purchase. If convention permits are issued by the country of origin, an export permit is required. The merchant or store can advise on how to obtain the permit.

Articles or species acquired before July 1 do not need permits. If, however, they are taken out of Canada after that date, a Canadian export permit will ensure that they are not seized abroad or when they are brought back into Canada.

The Administrator, International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, can advise on the species and by-products covered by the restrictions and the permits required.

The Canadian Wildlife Service will issue import permits for species entering Canada and export permits for all migratory birds, fish and marine mammals listed in the convention which are going out of the country.

Electric typewriters not so new

Although electric typewriters didn't really become common until the early 1960s, the Ontario Hydro's historical collection contains one that was made in the Roaring Twenties.

The machine was bought in 1922 by a Burlington, Ontario, woman who used it for freelance writing. In those days, the "Woodstock Electric" typewriter advertisements boasted that it was "powered by Niagara".

Towards better quality dental fillings

A co-operative program between scientists at Atomic Energy of Canada's Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment (WNRE) and the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Dentistry has produced information which is expected to be of help to dentists in the preparation of stronger, longer-lasting fillings.

The work originated from a controversy about a material introduced in 1964 by a graduate student in metallurgy at the University of Alberta as an additive to the standard mercury amalgam filling. The material, a silver-copper alloy, produced fillings with greater strength, less deformation and with a slower corrosion rate.

But there was no general agreement as to why it did so and, because there was disagreement about the additive's role in improving fillings, its use was not made standard; optimum properties were not always attained.

Dr. A. Louka of the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Manitoba, wanted to know what structure the dental amalgam alloy formed as it hardened. Because mixing time and the proportions of materials used affected the properties of the filling, the means was needed of determining chemical and structural properties of the amalgam alloys prepared in various ways.

From June to November 1974, Dr. Louka spent about a day a month at WNRE working with Dr. T.E. Rummery and others in the Research Chemistry branch studying the chemical reactions that took place as the amalgam hardened and correlating those reactions with the proportions and mixing time of the amalgam.

Using a scanning electron microscope and X-ray analysis, Drs. Rummery and Louka were able to determine what phases were formed in the material and how variables such as mixing time and ratio of starting ingredients affected the final product.

The next step is left to Dr. Louka and the University's Faculty of Dentistry. After mechanical testing is complete, clinical tests, probably lasting several years, will be used to prove their data. The end result, hopes Dr. Louka, will be standards directing the use of the silver-copper alloy to produce repeatedly higher quality fillings.

Students help immigrants

A group of students at the University of British Columbia is co-operating with the Department of Immigration to provide counselling and other services to Spanish-speaking immigrants to the Vancouver area.

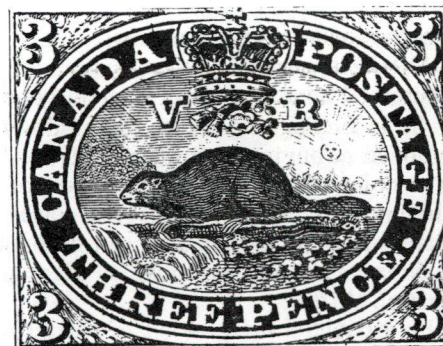
The students are available at a local immigration office to help in finding housing, sorting out money problems and, in general, assisting a group of immigrants who are setting up life in a new country.

The project is funded under the provincial government's Careers '75 program.

Pension bill

A Government bill to pay an old-age pension to a pensioner's husband or wife between 60 and 65 has been introduced in the Commons by National Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde. The bill is designed basically to assist couples forced under present law to live on one pension as their main income when one of the partners is not old enough to qualify for a pension.

First postage stamp



Although the beaver only became the official symbol of Canada on March 18 this year, it has been associated with the country for many years. The first Canadian postage stamp, known as the "three-penny beaver", for example, designed by Sandford Fleming, was issued in 1851, before Confederation, when stamps were issued for the first time in the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.



Mrs. Maryon Pearson and artist Charles Gagnon in conversation in front of the mural unveiled in memory of L.B. Pearson on June 11.

Mural salutes "Mike" Pearson — the man and his work

A 45-foot mural in memory of the late Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson was unveiled on June 11 in the Department of External Affairs headquarters building that bears his name.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, President of the Privy Council Mitchell Sharp, Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe, former Governor-General Roland Michener, Public Works Minister Charles Drury, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, a former Secretary of State for External Affairs, Howard Green, and over 200 guests, including former colleagues, watched as Maryon Pearson, the widow, unveiled the mural by Montreal artist Charles Gagnon.

The work, painted on a grey, blue and white background on three panels, incorporates quotations by and about Mr. Pearson. It relates, says the artist, "somewhat to an obituary in telex form with spiritual dimensions". The enlarged typeface is from Mr. Pearson's own typewriter, though the final oil painting was done by hand.

In the artist's words: "The medium, oil, plays a role because of its inherent

quality of possible translucence. The words are interwoven into the multi-spaces and play sometimes an active, sometimes a passive role but always are a link sustaining the 'inner light' quality I wish the work to have....What I felt needed to be achieved was a sense of spiritual timelessness which in essence is what art is, as are also the real thoughts and concerns of man. The value of a word is, that if meaningful spiritually, it is timeless and its true interpretation remains a personal experience, therefore, truly provoking and rewarding."

Lester Bowles Pearson, 1897-1972, a former Secretary of State for External Affairs, Prime Minister of Canada from 1963 to 1968, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957. Among his words on the mural are the following, which perhaps indicate his own depth of understanding: "Misunderstanding arising from ignorance breeds fear and fear remains the greatest enemy of peace."

Charles Gagnon, who has won several awards, has exhibited his art in Canada, the United States, Europe, Africa, South America, Israel and Japan.

Canada/U.S.S.R. hockey series

Tentative agreement has been reached by representatives of the National Hockey League and the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation to play a series of games next winter, announced the NHL office on June 11.

Officials of the U.S.S.R. have returned to Moscow to seek final approval for two Soviet teams to play against four NHL teams in Canada in December and January.

U.S.S.R. team members will be chosen from Moscow Spartak, Moscow Dynamo, Soviet Army and Soviet Wings, all in the Soviet Union's major league. Canada's teams are not yet named.

The international tournament proposed recently by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde between national teams from Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Finland, was not discussed at the meeting. Clarence Campbell, NHL president, has opposed the idea.

Bail reform survey

The results of a survey, designed to gauge the operations of the Bail Reform Act, in effect since 1972, have been released by federal Minister of Justice Otto Lang.

The object of the Act is to reduce as much as possible — consistent with public safety and the efficient administration of justice — any interference with a person's freedom prior to his trial.

The survey, conducted by Statistics Canada, is the first of its kind and covered the period from January 1 to August 31, 1973.

Of the 12,698 persons included in the survey sample, about 90 per cent were released either by the police or by a justice or judge at some point prior to the disposition of their cases in court.

About 6 per cent failed to appear in court at some time.

The study cautions that the figures must be considered as a lower limit since they do not take into account persons who failed to appear in court more than one time — a problem in some localities. A completely accurate count was difficult to obtain due to a

lack of cross-referencing between police and court records.

Commenting on the survey, Justice Minister Otto Lang said:

Type of offence yardstick

"In general, the survey revealed that the police are exercising their discretion in favour of releasing the accused. As might be expected, the police tend to detain certain types of offender in custody more frequently than others."

As an example, only 5 per cent of motor vehicle offenders were held in custody as compared with 75 per cent of those charged with armed robbery and 47 per cent of those charged with breaking and entering.

While variations in the release rate exist between municipal and provincial police forces and between cities, there was no difference in rates between age groups.

The problem revealed by the survey was that records are not comparable between one jurisdiction and another and, as a result, work will be continued by the Department of Justice in co-

operation with provincial authorities and Statistics Canada to develop a more standardized system.

A breakdown by provinces of the percentage of cases in which the police detained an accused in custody placed Quebec at the top of the list with Alberta in second place, and British Columbia third.

Municipal police forces, with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are more likely to keep an accused in custody than are provincial police forces.

In half of all cases sampled, the case was disposed of at the first court appearance. Of the 12,698 persons in the sample, 11,549 or 91 per cent, were released either by police or a justice or a judge at some point prior to the disposition of their cases. Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia had higher custody rates than the national average of 9 per cent.

Of those released prior to the disposition of their cases, only 731 or 6.3 per cent failed to appear in court at some time.

Car favoured travelling to work

The automobile is still the preferred mode of transportation for most working Canadians, says Statistics Canada. Over 70 per cent usually travel to work by private car and about half of all workers drive there alone in their cars.

Public transportation, by bus, street-car, subway or commuter train, continues to be the most frequently used means of travel to work for only about 16 per cent of working Canadians and about 9 per cent usually walk to work.

A series of questions on this subject were mounted as a supplement to the labour force surveys in June 1974 and November 1974. The figures on primary means employed to get to work, as well as those on availability of public transportation, and other surveyed variables, were not significantly different for the two months. Nor did the data collected on these two surveys differ significantly from that collected on a similar survey in November 1973.

In all three surveys, about 9 per cent of the population reported their primary method of travel as driving with a passenger. Fifty per cent drove without a passenger, 13 per cent rode as passengers in a private car and between 1 per cent and 2 per cent took taxis or used bicycles or motorcycles. Sixteen per cent used public transportation and the remainder used other means.

The availability of public transportation did not change from the time of the first survey in November 1973 to that of the most recent one, in November 1974. Approximately 54 per cent of those surveyed reported that public transportation to their place of work was available and 44 per cent reported that it was not.

Distance from job

The figures from the November 1974 survey indicate that the largest number of respondents (22 per cent) travel three to five miles to work. About 17 per cent live six to ten miles from their jobs, 1 per cent travel 11 to 20 miles to work and 7 per cent live more than 20 miles from their work. The remaining 14 per cent have no distance to travel, since their place of residence is their place of work. These figures were also comparable to those for the November 1973 and June 1974 surveys.

Labour force

Statistics Canada reports that, seasonally adjusted, employment was down slightly and unemployment up slightly in April compared to March figures. The adjusted unemployment level remained at 7.2 per cent of the labour force, the same as in March.

The employment level was estimated at 9,208,000, down 36,000 from March. Employment for men 25 and over was down 4,000 and it was down 39,000 for persons 14 to 24. It increased 11,000 for women 25 and over. Full-time employment dropped 22,000 for men but increased 21,000 for women. Part-time employment was down 27,000.

The adjusted unemployment level was 717,000 in April, up 5,000 from March. The largest change, an increase of 3,000, was for men 25 and over.

Without seasonal adjustment, the labour force was estimated at 9,804,000 with 9,009,000 employed and 795,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent. March figures were for a labour force of 9,786,000 with 8,946,000 employed and 840,000 unemployed for a jobless rate of 8.6 per cent. In April 1974, the work force was 9,441,000 with 8,873,000 employed and 568,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent.

Adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces, with March figures in brackets: Newfoundland 17.5 per cent (18.8 per cent); Nova Scotia 8.3 per cent (8.0 per cent); New Brunswick 11.3 per cent (12.2 per cent); Quebec 9.0 per cent (9.0 per cent); Ontario 6.1 per cent (6.0 per cent); Manitoba 4.7 per cent (3.9 per cent); Saskatchewan 2.6 per cent (2.6 per cent); Alberta 4.1 per cent (3.5 per cent); British Columbia 8.1 per cent (8.4 per cent). Because of small sample size in Prince Edward Island, estimates of unemployment are subject to high error and are not published.

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