



Bulletin

Vol. 27, No. 51

December 20, 1972

ECONOMIC COUNCIL SCANS CANADA'S FUTURE

Predicting, in its latest appraisal of expected trends, strong growth in the Canadian economy until 1980, the Economic Council of Canada suggests that governments at the federal, provincial and municipal levels should be able to maintain – or even reduce – current taxation rates and still have rising revenues to finance existing programs and launch new ones.

In its ninth annual review, released in November, the Council outlines the following possibilities based on the assumptions of vigorous economic growth in the major countries, the continuation of today's tax-rates, and a slight decline in population increase.

From a level of \$84.5 billion in 1970, the volume of total production in Canada would rise at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent and this coupled with price increases averaging a little less than 3 per

cent annually would raise the gross national product to almost \$190 billion by 1980.

Even though the labour force would continue to expand rapidly – at about 2.8 per cent a year in 1970-80, compared to 2.9 per cent in 1960-70 – the economic growth would mean an even faster increase in jobs, so that unemployment could be expected to decline to about 4 per cent by the end of the decade.

Employment gains, coupled with a slight increase in productivity growth, would result in a faster increase than in the 1960s in real disposable income, that is, take-home pay adjusted to eliminate the effects on inflation. *Per capita* income would increase during the 1970s at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent, compared to 3.5 per cent in the 1960s. Consumer spending would rise from \$1,800 *per capita* in 1970 to over \$2,600 in 1980, not including price increases.

The stage would thus be set for sharply rising government revenues. Because of the "progressive" nature of income taxes – with rising incomes raising the recipients into higher tax brackets – personal income tax revenues would jump from \$11.5 billion in 1970 to almost \$31 billion in 1980, without any change in income tax rates from today's levels. Similarly, the higher consumer spending and price increases would mean that existing rates of indirect tax – sales and excise taxes, and import duties – would boost those revenues from \$12 billion to almost \$26 billion over the ten years. Corporation income taxes would more than double, from \$2.9 billion in 1970 to \$7.9 billion in 1980.

Adding in the other sources of government revenue, such as withholding taxes and investment income, the total "take" of all three levels of government, which rose from \$10.2 billion in 1960 to \$30.1 billion in 1970, would more than double again to almost \$77 billion by 1980. At this level, governments in Canada would be taking up almost 40 per cent of GNP, compared to 27 per cent in 1960 and about 36 per cent now.

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INFLATION DANGER

Among other things, this situation could be inflationary, the Council noted. Just as people argue for higher pay to offset price increases, they are anxious to protect their real take-home pay from the increases in taxes and pension deductions that occur when their gross or "nominal" incomes go up. To the extent that they succeed, the whole process would be "tilted in the direction of inflation".

Moreover, if the revenues yielded by existing tax rates were used only to finance existing government programs, even though their cost would rise sharply - with transfer payments alone jumping from \$6.8 billion to \$17.7 billion over the decade ahead - governments would roll up huge surpluses. These, the Council said, would amount to a heavy "fiscal drag" that would sap the economy's natural strength and produce 6 per cent unemployment over the last half of the 1970s.

To reconcile its own economic projections, the Council therefore assumed expansion of existing government programs, and the creation of new ones. It allowed for new spending in such areas as welfare, urban renewal, "environment improvement", new airports, power development, and resource projects in the North. And its calculations still showed a \$1.5-billion surplus in 1980.

In its original projections, the Council allowed for the "progressivity" of the tax structure by assuming that by 1980 the effective average rate of income tax would be 27 per cent, and that the proportion of income that is taxable would rise to 75 per cent. In its test of lower taxation, the Council dropped the effective rate of tax to 23.5 per cent - roughly the present level - and the proportion of income that is taxable to 65 per cent, a little lower than it was in 1970.

The result: hardly any change at all in economic output, employment, prices, or productivity. But the tax cuts would, of course, mean that after-tax *per capita* income would increase faster - by 4.5 per cent a year, instead of 4.1 per cent. And the share of GNP used by governments would remain at the present 36 per cent instead of jumping to 40 per cent.

As for government revenues, the tax cuts would "cost" about \$4.5 billion - total revenues would be \$69.7 billion in 1980, instead of \$74.2 billion under existing tax rates. Within this decline, personal income taxes would drop by about \$5.5 billion in 1980 from what they would be otherwise, but corporate and indirect taxes combined would be roughly \$1 billion higher.

The Council concluded:

"In our opinion, a reasonable stance over the next few years would be to keep direct and indirect taxation rates at their present levels, if not to reduce them.

"Since the progressive nature of income taxes will cause tax revenues to continue to grow at a faster rate than GNP, such an approach would by no

means prevent governments from introducing new programs of expenditures or improving the present ones.

"Besides, as we have seen...a relatively more modest role of governments is by no means inconsistent with satisfactory performance with respect to employment and economic growth.

"Of course, governments remain free to choose. Our task is merely to indicate the implications of the choices to the extent that it is possible for us to perceive them."

LABOUR FORCE

Employment and unemployment alike increased during September and October. The increase in employment was close to the usual percent change during these months, while the increase in unemployment was somewhat less than usual, and resulted in a decrease in the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate to 6.9 in October from 7.1 in September.

The actual size of the labour force increased to 8,878,000 in October from 8,840,000 in September, a normal increase for this time of year.

The number of employed persons rose to 8,395,000 from 8,381,000.

There were 483,000 unemployed persons in October compared to 459,000 in September. The unadjusted unemployment rate, representing the actual number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force, was 5.4 in October, up from 5.2 in September.

Compared to that of a year earlier, the labour force was up 180,000 (2.1 per cent); employment was up 144,000 (1.7 per cent); and unemployment was up by 36,000.

The seasonally-adjusted employment level increased from 8,310,000 in September to 8,328,000 in October. The employment level increased for men 25 and over and persons 14 to 24 years old, while the level decreased for women 25 and over. Small employment increases were recorded in all regions except the Prairies, where there was a small decline.

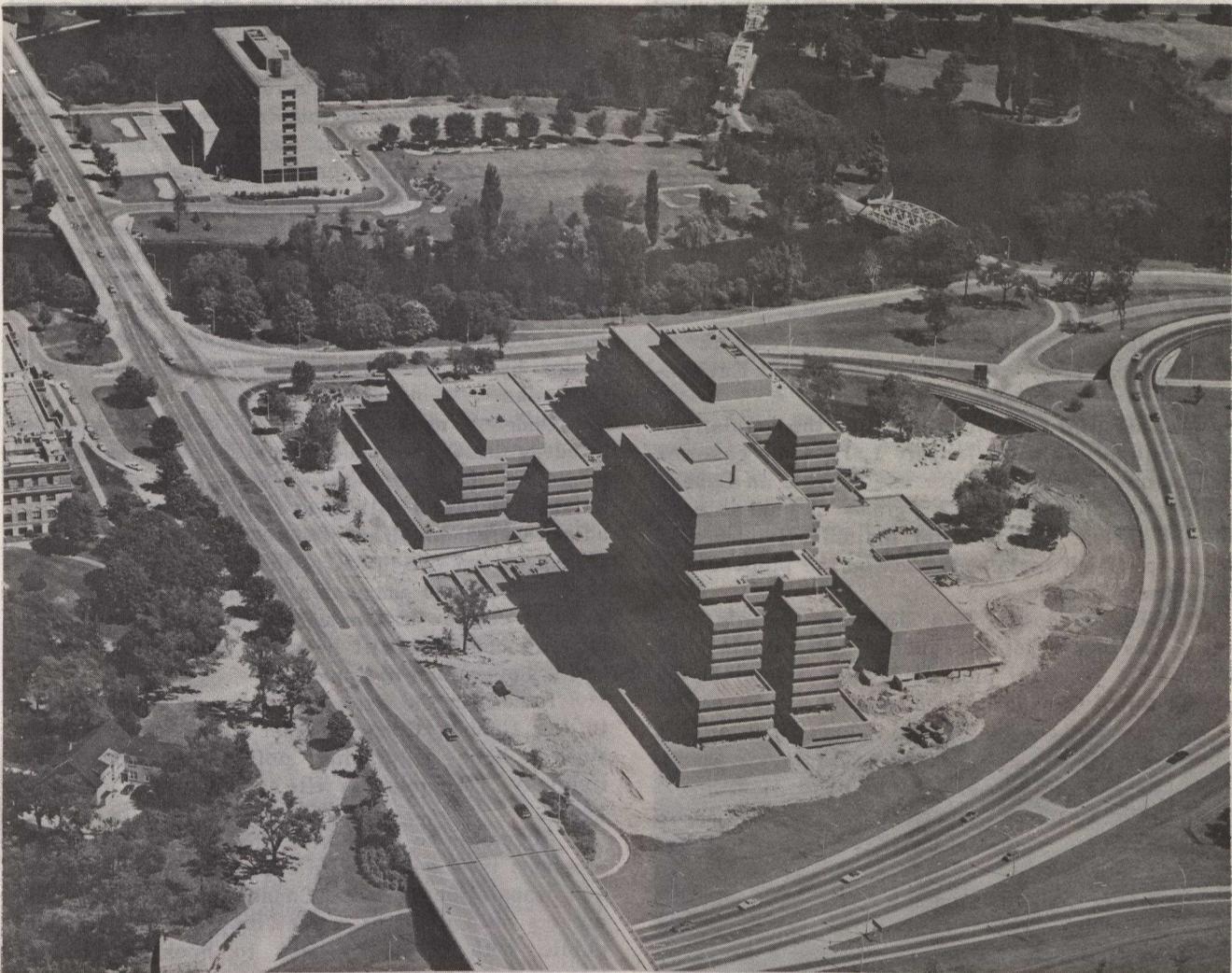
The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate declined to 6.9 in October from 7.1 in September. The rate increased for persons 14 to 24 years old, but decreased for persons 25 and over.

SANTA'S HELPERS

Two truckloads of toys and about \$2,500 in cash were collected in Ottawa on December 9 during a parade sponsored by the Ottawa Professional Firefighters Association to help children of low-income people and welfare recipients enjoy Christmas.

Last year the firefighters supplied 2,000 Ottawa children with three toys each.

Despite the success of the parade more toys were required to reach last year's number. All city fire stations accepted both new and used toys up till December 15.



Alex Onoszko

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW HOME

Aerial view of the Department of External Affairs headquarters building, a brand-new three-dimensional cluster that stretches nearly 300 yards along Sussex Drive,

Ottawa, where in the new year all personnel now dispersed throughout the city will be housed. At upper left is the City Hall; in the background is the Rideau River.

TRUDEAU TALKS TRADE IN LONDON

Prime Minister Trudeau returned to Ottawa on December 5 from a three-day official visit to Britain, during which he spent a day and a half talking about trade problems with British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

With Britain's entry into the European Common Market on January 1, some \$700-million worth of Canadian exports will be subject to higher tariffs. During a news conference on December 4, Mr. Trudeau stated that, although Mr. Heath had made no promises, the British Prime Minister had given him some "very strong theoretical assurances" that Britain would promote outward-looking trade policies after entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Trudeau went on to say that, during a five-year transitional period following Britain's joining

the ECM, "special arrangements" beneficial to both Canada and Britain might be worked out between Canada and the EEC negotiators. He added that forthcoming discussions on a new round of tariff deductions may result in the lowering of European "barriers" to Canadian exports. British prosperity as a member of the EEC, he suggested, might make Britain an even better market for Canadian goods than it was at present.

INVITATION TO THE QUEEN

While he was in London, Prime Minister Trudeau asked Queen Elizabeth to open the Commonwealth Conference that is to be held in Ottawa next August. Her Majesty has accepted the invitation in principle.

The Queen, who will be in Canada with Prince Philip from June 25 to July 5 to take part in the July 1 celebration of the centennial of Prince Edward

Island's entry into Confederation, will also visit Ottawa to participate in the one-hundredth birthday celebrations of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and she will also visit Toronto and Kingston.

The presence of the Queen at the opening of the Commonwealth Conference would "not be a royal visit in the accepted sense of the word", said an External Affairs spokesman, but rather a "business trip".

GASOLINE CLEAN-UP

Regulations governing the lead content of gasoline were proposed recently by federal Environment Minister Jack Davis.

Issued under the Clean Air Act, the regulations would require that, after January 1, 1974, no gasoline manufactured or imported for use or sale in Canada should contain more than 2.5 grams of lead in each Imperial gallon. The Minister invited all interested parties to submit representations on the proposals to Environment Canada.

"These proposals are directed towards protecting the health of the public," Mr. Davis said. "We do not consider present levels of lead in the ambient air of Canada to be dangerous. However, we are concerned about the potential long-range effects of increasing levels of lead in the urban environment. Acting on the advice of the National Health and Welfare Department, Environment Canada will follow a course of prudence about lead levels in the urban environment."

Lead is a toxic substance absorbed by ingestion or inhalation. Since few opportunities remain to control further the lead content of food and water, control of atmospheric sources now assumes primary importance. A major source of atmospheric lead is the combustion of leaded gasoline in automobile engines.

"The proposed regulations represent only the first step in controlling the lead content of gasoline," Mr. Davis said. "We expect to take further measures to reduce permissible levels in the years subsequent to 1974."

"In taking these steps, Canada joins with other major Western industrialized countries, who are concerned about the potential effect of this problem."

CANADIAN BOOKS BOOST

The Canada Council's new \$1,092,500 program of assistance for the publication, translation and purchase of Canadian books announced recently by the Council's director, André Fortier, marks a radical expansion of the Council's previous action in this sphere.

For the first time, Council assistance will be extended from literary and scholarly works to quality books in all fields except textbooks. This is also the first time that the Council has made grants to the publishers based on their whole publishing program.

Block grants totalling \$377,500 have been made to 49 Canadian publishers to support their 1972 book-publishing programs. Within general guidelines, publishers can apportion the funds at their discretion to offset publication deficits on books by Canadian authors. The grants were awarded on the basis of Canadian ownership, publishing performance and plans, and marketing facilities.

A sum of \$215,000 will be available to publishers for the translation of Canadian books. Grants will be made for English-French and French-English translations done by Canadian translators. This program extends Council assistance for translation to books by Canadians in all fields except school textbooks.

Under a new book-purchase program, administered by the Council in co-operation with the Departments of the Secretary of State and of External Affairs, \$500,000 will be used this year to buy Canadian works for free distribution in Canada and abroad. About two-thirds of the books purchased will be distributed to embassies, foreign universities and cultural centres in kits of 200 to 300 titles; the remaining one-third will be made available to groups and organizations in Canada.

Funds for the expanded programs were provided to the Canada Council under the Federal Government's book publishing policy, announced last February. The programs will be maintained in coming years.

According to Mr. Fortier the purpose of the new programs is to support and encourage the publication and translation of more Canadian books, providing authors with a better market for their work and the public with greater access to books written by Canadians.

Early in 1973, the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, which is 27 years old, will receive a facelift and new name - *Canada Weekly*.

The design will change during January and later, when the Department moves into its new headquarters, where suitable equipment will be available, a folded format will be introduced, which will complete the transformation.

Like the *CWB*, *Canada Weekly* will contain background information and feature articles on Canadian affairs; as in the past, it will not attempt to compete with daily newspapers.

Material may be freely reprinted, for the use of which credit would be appreciated; photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request by the Photo Section, Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

The French version of the *CWB*, *Bulletin hebdomadaire canadien*, will be known, after the end of 1972, as *Hebdo Canada*.

Comments from readers are welcome -
Miki Sheldon, Editor.

URANIUM SOLD TO SPAIN

Canada has sold nine million pounds of uranium oxide, valued at nearly \$60 million, to electric utility companies in Spain, for the generation of electric power.

In accordance with Canada's national policy, the uranium sold to Spain will be used for peaceful purposes only; the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards will serve as a guarantee.

The President of Uranium Canada Ltd, Jack Austin, who is also Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, signed the agreement in Madrid on behalf of the Government of Canada. Also signing were Stephen B. Roman, Chairman of the Board, Denison Mines Ltd, and John Kostuik, President of Denison Mines, which negotiated the agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, predicted the possibility of this sale in a speech last February when he noted

that although selling uranium was a difficult assignment, Canada had succeeded in making a sales agreement with Spanish utility companies.

The sale to Spain comes at a time when the supply of uranium exceeds market demand. The order will be filled from the joint Canada-Denison stockpile and the general government uranium stockpile. Deliveries will take place during the period from 1974 to 1977.

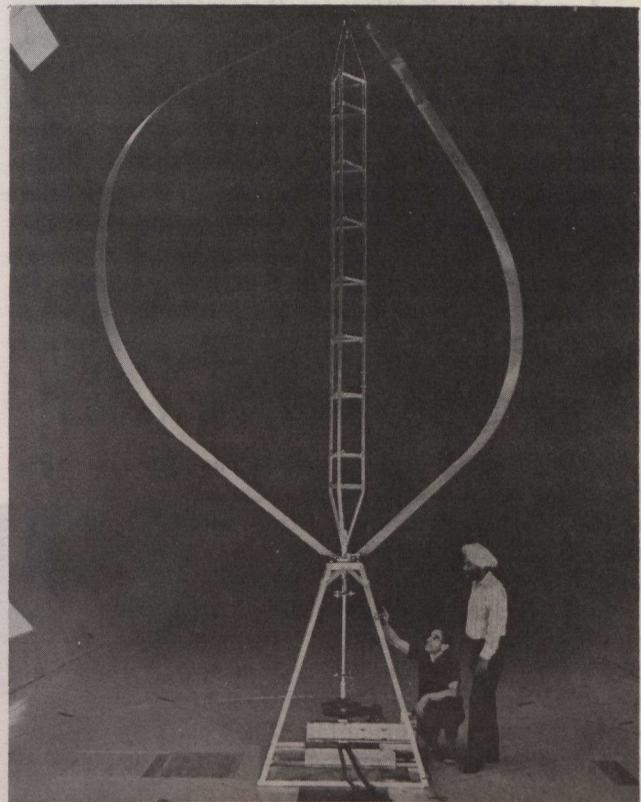
The sale will provide a market for all the uranium stockpiled under the Canada-Denison agreement of 1971, which specified that the Government of Canada, through its Crown corporation, Uranium Canada Ltd (UCAN), would acquire more than six million pounds of uranium oxide from Denison between 1971 and 1974 to stabilize employment and production at Denison's Elliot Lake mine in northern Ontario, until long-term contracts come into effect. The Government's share of revenue from the sale to Spain will recover the \$29.5 million of public funds spent in accumulating the stockpile.

WINDMILL WITHOUT ARMS

About four years ago Raj Rangi and Peter South, of the National Research Council, started to think about better ways to harness the wind as a cheap source of power for developing countries. As a result of their background in aeronautics and access to wind-tunnel research facilities, they were able to develop a piece of equipment not directly related to aviation — a method to tap natural wind energy economically so that it could be converted into mechanical or electrical power.

Although the wind has always been an attractive source of power, the cost of harnessing it has limited its use. Many attempts to develop an economical horizontal-shaft windmill have failed because the developers found it impossible to keep the capital cost low enough to make them competitive with other power sources.

The wind turbine — by no means a revolutionary power device — is totally different from the old farmyard windmills, and possesses several distinctive characteristics. It is a high-speed machine that rotates about a vertical axis, not a horizontal one, as most conventional windmills do. The rotor consists of two or three convex metal blades of aerofoil cross-section attached to a vertical shaft, supported on ball bearings at the top and bottom of the shaft, and held with guy wires at the top. Mechanical energy, which is produced by the wind turbine, may be used for irrigation and water-pumping supply or may be converted into electrical power. Being a vertical axis machine, the wind turbine is omni-directional, eliminating the heavy gearing, heavy shaft and the complex mechanical devices required for the conventional windmill sails to keep them facing the wind.



Raj Rangi (standing) and Peter South examine the 14-foot diameter wind turbine.

POTENTIAL USERS

"Our original intention was to provide a cheap power source for developing countries to be used in irrigation and electrical power supply," Mr. Rangi says.

"Then we were approached by the Northern Canada Power Commission of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Atlantic Regional Laboratory of NRC and the Defence Research Board for information about our prototype wind turbine.... The NCPC and DRB are interested in the potential use of the wind turbine for providing electrical power for isolated stations in northern Canada. The NRC Halifax laboratories need to pump and agitate water in oceanic vegetation studies in isolated coastal locations.

"The results of the 15-foot diameter turbine investigations in the NAE's 30-foot wind tunnel look very promising," Mr. Rangi says. "Wind travelling at 22 feet per second (15 miles per hour) that strikes a 15-foot diameter wind turbine will produce 1.2 horsepower or 0.9 kilowatt.

"The wind, acting on the rotor blades, gives them a peripheral speed which is very small near the hub, but increases as the considered location nears the tip, where that peripheral speed is the highest, and may reach several times the wind speed. For example, when our 15-foot-diameter rotor works at maximum efficiency, turning at 170 revolutions a minute in a wind of 15 miles an hour, the peripheral speed at the blade tip is equal to six times the wind speed."

A patent application for this wind turbine was filed with Canadian Patents and Development Limited, an NRC subsidiary. A search by the Patents Office found that Georges Jean Darrieus, a French inventor, had patented a similar vertical-axis wind machine in France and the United States in 1931. By an ironic quirk, the scientific reasoning and experimentation of Mr. South and Mr. Rangi produced a working model of a wind turbine which is similar to the Darrieus invention. The French and American patents for Darrieus' wind turbine have since expired.

THE HOME OF THE CANADIAN PLAYWRIGHT

While French-speaking artists have for some time been developing a truly French-Canadian tradition in the arts, English-speaking artists have continued to be borrowers and imitators of British and American theatre. In particular, the Canadian playwright in English-speaking Canada has not attained the acceptance and professional standard achieved by writers in the other literary arts. This is now changing, and across Canada new kinds of experimental theatres are emerging. They call themselves everything from community theatres to theatre communes, from experimental laboratories to underground playhouses, from guerilla theatres to outlets for Canadian playwrights. This "separate" stage is charged with nationalism and it likes to think of itself as "a home for the Canadian playwright". In addition to producing new playwrights, these theatres offer the most important break-in centres for new directors, actors and designers.

Indian culture is also undergoing a resurgence.

The participation of Indian artists in Canada's centennial celebrations started the organization which, today, is advancing the cause of Indian cultural relations. Never has the outlook been more promising for the development and encouragement of Canada's native people as actors, singers, musicians, dancers, directors and playwrights.

The Dominion Drama Festival was formed in 1932 to help live theatre to survive in Canada. Theatre Canada, its successor, adheres to the original philosophy and objectives tailored to the needs of the 1970s. For four decades the Festival has thus been a stimulating and constructive influence on Canada's theatre. Its nationwide competitions and the encouragement given to Canadian playwrights and the formation of drama companies have contributed much to the vitality of the stage in Canada. By moving around the country, the Dominion Drama Festival fulfilled the implication of the "Dominion" in its name. It is probably less important that the theatre it offered was non-professional than the fact that it provided an outlet for several generations of actors who maintained themselves by other occupations during the day.

While the Festival's main purpose was simply to hold a three-act play competition, it has contributed to a much wider area of Canadian theatre. Its 13 regions, set up to provide preliminary competitions, also serve as the geographical and organizational basis for drama and theatre groups and other organizations. As new opportunities for employment in the professional theatre have appeared, many "graduates" of the Dominion Drama Festival have filled them. In recent years, other organizations and media have also begun to take on the responsibility of supplying members to the professional stage, but the Drama Festival has continued to expand its role by involving itself in the solution of problems of the Canadian theatre. At the same time, it has maintained its role of providing the opportunity for participation in, and appreciation of, the theatre at the non-professional level. (*The foregoing article is one of a series reprinted from the July/August issue of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter.*)

EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that a Canadian embassy had been established in Budapest. The establishment of this senior mission follows the announcement by the External Affairs Minister last April that Cabinet had approved the opening of an embassy in Hungary.

The Canadian Ambassador to Hungary is Mr. M.H. Wershof, who is also accredited to Czechoslovakia and is normally resident in Prague. In his absence from Budapest, the embassy will be under the direction of the Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Mr. R.B. Edmonds, who holds the rank of counsellor.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FINANCE MEETING

Finance Minister John N. Turner recently proposed a meeting of federal and provincial finance ministers and treasurers to be held in Ottawa on January 18 and 19.

The ministers will undertake their annual review of the economic situation, discuss the respective financial positions of the federal and provincial governments, and exchange views on a number of joint programs. They will also discuss the ninth annual review of the Economic Council of Canada.

In preparation for the meeting, Mr. Turner has asked the continuing committee of federal and provincial deputy finance ministers to convene in Ottawa earlier in January to review the ministers' agenda and to complete certain economic and financial reports required for the meeting.

OLD STEAMER SAVED

Hope for the restoration of S.S. *Segwun*, the last of the steamers that carried mail, supplies and transportation to residents of the Muskoka Lakes region at the turn of the century, has been renewed by a \$7,000-grant from the Ontario government to place the vessel in dry dock before the winter freeze-up.

Built in Scotland and shipped in sections to be assembled locally, the old vessel is now moored at dockside at Gravenhurst, Ontario, where it is operated by a volunteer committee as a floating marine museum.

However, sections of the *Segwun's* iron hull have deteriorated to such an extent that another winter of ice damage would destroy her chances of survival, according to John Coulter, a marine engineer, who is chairman of the restoration committee. The basic purpose of a campaign, started in 1969 by a group of the *Segwun's* admirers, is to restore the steamer to "mint" condition and keep her afloat as a piece of "living" Canadian history.

BIRTH-RATE DOWN

Statistics Canada reports 362,187 births registered in Canada in 1971, down 2.6 per cent from 371,988 the previous year. This was 16.8 births registered for each 1,000 of population compared to 17.4 in 1970 and 17.6 in 1969.

Over the whole of 1971, births increased in the Atlantic region, declined moderately in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and decreased significantly in Alberta and British Columbia. In the latter half of 1971, however, particularly during the fourth quarter, there was a noticeable drop in all provinces.

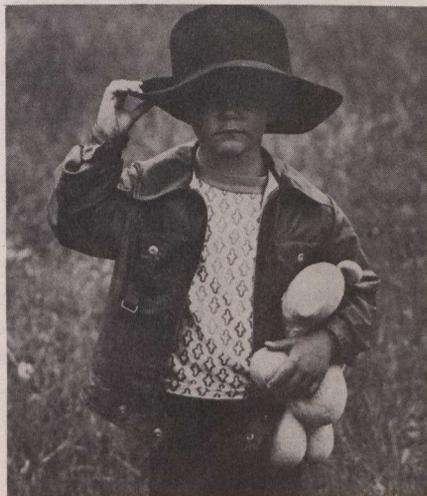
FERTILITY RATES

Fertility rates, based on women of child-bearing age, declined faster than in previous years. The "total fertility rate" - the number of births that 1,000 such women would be expected to give during their lifetimes if fertility rates remained at current levels, dropped by 121 to 2,190 in 1971, after decreasing by 77 to 2,311 in 1970. A total fertility rate of 2,110 (just 80 less than 1971's rate) would maintain a constant population - assuming no migration or change in mortality rates.

The natural increase in population (births less deaths) was 205,000 in 1971. This was an increase of 9.5 for each 1,000 of population, down from 10.1 in 1970 and 10.3 in 1969. But the present age structure of the Canadian population is favourable to a high rate of natural increase, so if fertility and mortality rates were to remain at 1971 levels as the future age structure becomes normal, the rate of natural increase would eventually stabilize at 1 for each 1,000 of population.

Illegitimate births dropped to 9.0 per cent of all births in 1971 from 9.6 per cent in 1970 and 9.2 per cent in 1969. As with total births, the trend in illegitimate births varied geographically, and the decline was most apparent in the last quarter of the year.

Season's



Greetings

HOCKEY NEWS AS AT DECEMBER 17

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Results

December 16

Montreal, 3; Los Angeles, 1.
 Detroit, 4; Toronto, 1.
 Minnesota, 5; NY Rangers, 1.
 Philadelphia, 2; NY Islanders, 1.
 Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 3.
 Vancouver, 4; California, 3.
 Pittsburgh, 5; Atlanta, 3.

December 17

Buffalo, 4; Toronto, 0.
 NY Rangers, 9; Pittsburgh, 1.
 Atlanta, 4; NY Islanders, 0.
 Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
 Detroit, 6; Minnesota, 4.
 Chicago, 2; Los Angeles, 0.

Eastern Division

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Montreal	32	19	5	8	128	75	46
Boston	31	20	8	3	142	103	43
NY Rangers	33	20	10	3	127	87	43
Buffalo	32	17	8	7	121	92	41
Detroit	30	13	14	3	95	103	29
Toronto	31	9	17	5	95	104	23
Vancouver	32	9	19	4	93	132	22
NY Islanders	30	3	24	3	58	148	9

Western Division

Chicago	31	19	10	2	118	82	40
Minnesota	32	17	12	3	112	92	37
Philadelphia	33	15	14	4	118	117	34
Pittsburgh	31	15	13	3	119	103	33
Los Angeles	32	14	14	4	100	100	32
Atlanta	34	13	16	5	84	102	31
St. Louis	30	10	14	6	78	97	26
California	30	4	19	7	79	130	9

WORLD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

December 16

New England, 10; Philadelphia, 6.

December 17

Alberta, 3; Ottawa, 1.
 Minnesota, 4; Chicago, 2.
 Los Angeles, 4; Houston, 4.
 Philadelphia, 6; New England, 3.
 Winnipeg, 4; New York, 3.
 Quebec, 3; Cleveland, 2.

Eastern Division

New England.....	33	21	11	1	144	110	43
New York	34	18	16	0	148	122	36
Cleveland	31	17	13	1	107	84	35
Quebec	30	16	13	1	106	105	33
Ottawa	30	14	15	1	105	126	29
Philadelphia	31	11	20	0	109	142	22

Western Division

Winnipeg	38	21	15	2	142	116	44
Minnesota	32	17	13	2	105	101	36
Los Angeles	33	15	15	3	112	115	33
Alberta	34	14	18	2	103	120	30
Houston	31	13	16	2	100	110	28
Chicago	29	8	20	1	79	109	17