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Principal provisions of Canada's new citizenship act

Canada's new nationality law, Bill C-20, which was given royal assent last month, received wide support from all parties in Parliament. It was drafted by officials of the Department of the Secretary of State in consultation with many ethno-cultural groups.

Under the new act, which will be ready for implementation early next year, applicants for naturalization are treated alike, regardless of sex or country of origin and citizenship now becomes a right, provided certain conditions are met.

One of the act's principal features is the reduction of the qualifying period of residency from five to three years before application for Canadian citizenship.

Women's rights

The new legislation also includes several recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. These changes include:

— The alien husband of a Canadian wife now has to fulfil the same residency requirements, that is, three years, as the alien wife of a Canadian husband.

— Either the father or the mother of a minor child may now make application to obtain their child's Canadian citizenship.

— For the next two years, a parent may apply for Canadian citizenship on behalf of a child born abroad to a Canadian mother under the present citizenship act. Such persons are not now Canadian citizens unless their father was Canadian at the time of their birth.

— Children born abroad are now given rights to citizenship equal to those born in Canada. Eliminated is the requirement that children born outside Canada must be registered within two years and become residents in Canada by age 24. The new act also passes the rights to citizenship conditionally to the second generation born abroad.

— Regarding the resumption of citizenship, women who lost citizenship through marriage prior to 1947 can now recover it automatically upon notice to

the Minister, whereas previously they had to reside in Canada, make application and take an oath.

Application process

Several provisions of the new law make the application process more clear and consistent and remove the potential for abuse of discretionary power.

— It gives citizenship judges the primary responsibility for examining all applicants for grant, retention, resumption or renunciation of citizenship. Citizenship now becomes a right provided certain conditions are met. Any decision by a citizenship judge may be appealed before the Federal Court by the Minister or by the applicant.

— Judges may also exercise a certain positive discretion on behalf of the Minister. There is no longer, for example, a language exemption for wives or older persons in the act, but these requirements may be waived for compassionate reasons. Similar discretion may be exercised regarding the requirement for knowledge of Canada.

— The Governor-in-Council is given authority to grant citizenship to alleviate hardship or reward services to Canada.

Other provisions include:

— The age of majority is reduced from 21 to 18 years of age, the age of federal enfranchisement. This provision allows young residents 18 years of age or over to apply for citizenship independently of their parents.

— Citizenship can now be resumed as a right by former citizens who have been admitted for permanent residence and have resided in Canada for one year. Citizenship can be revoked only in cases where naturalization has been procured by fraudulent means.

— Recognition of the status of "citizen of the Commonwealth" for all citizens of other Commonwealth countries, whether British subjects or not. The act thus safeguards the rights and privileges derived by British subjects or Commonwealth citizens from federal and provincial statutes.

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By removing many inequities and barriers that existed under previous legislation, the new act is expected to encourage the acquisition of citizenship. Such encouragement is a continuation of the Secretary of State's policy of "outreach" which in the past few years has seen the expansion of court facilities and operations, the opening of new offices which operate outside normal office hours and the establishment of mobile teams to register applicants in their own communities and places of work.

Prime Minister overseas – vacation then business

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau left Ottawa August 15 for a three-week holiday in Europe and the Middle East.

Following an Adriatic cruise as guests of the Aga Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau were to call on Prime Minister Bijedic of Yugoslavia. They then were to fly to Amman to be the guests of King Hussein of Jordan and Queen Alia. A visit to Israel was next on the itinerary, to meet Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin and tour the Holy Places.

In Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Trudeau were scheduled to call on Prime Minister Andreotti and would return to Ottawa in the early days of September.

Visit to Japan

The Prime Minister will also make an official visit to Japan from October 19 to 26 to promote bilateral trade, in return for a visit made by former Prime Minister Tanaka to Canada in 1974.

Residents report on housing projects

One of the most detailed investigations on housing design ever carried out in Canada was completed recently when Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation released a report based on a study of medium density, low-income multiple family housing.

The 650-page report, which contains residents' evaluations of their housing environments, general findings and recommendations, will be used to develop, improve and assess a number of housing design criteria for future housing developments.

In 1973, CMHC commissioned a team

of consultants, lead by environmental psychologist Robert Beck, and architects Robert Rowan and Pierre Teasdale, all of the University of Montreal, to find out what the residents of five projects in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City and Sydney, Nova Scotia, thought of their housing environments.

The two-volume report, *Site Design Requirements* and *House Design Requirements*, contains the following significant findings:

•Residents want as many single-family dwelling characteristics as possible built into their project – features such as front doors and back doors, views from two sides of their unit, a street address, space to park a car adjacent to their units so that it is visible from inside, and ground access.

However, residents also recognized and appreciated the special advantages in multiple housing including economic benefits, social and leisure opportunities and facilities and maintenance services.

•One of the main issues affecting parents' choices of a place to live, and a main reason of their satisfaction with their housing, is the suitability of the project for their children's play, safety,

and security.

•The study helped to identify which project facilities would be most used and appreciated by residents. These included a hockey rink, bicycle and tricycle areas, storage facilities and a swimming pool.

•Maintenance is very important to residents. Poor maintenance tends to create a feeling that projects are becoming slums. The final report contains recommendations on maintenance affecting both project design and management.

•The report also contains a number of findings and recommendations about unit design. Many of these confirm established opinions about good design principles, but these design principles are not always put into practice. They include the need for vestibules and "mud" rooms, the importance to families of access to some private outdoor space, preferably on the ground, and the need for storage for outdoor articles such as bicycles and lawn furniture.

Limited copies of the report are available from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Head Office, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.



A Finnish ewe broke all local fertility records this spring by giving birth to sextuplets at Laval University's Agricultural Station at St-Augustin near Quebec City. The arrival of the six lambs was another successful step forward in a program of cross-breeding

carried out by the University's Agronomic Centre. Finnish sheep have been imported into Canada for their remarkable prolific characteristics. Armand Pellerin (centre) and his assistants seem quite happy about their spring lamb sextette.

Mountaintop repeater stations bring TV, radio to valleys

Each area in Canada has its own special communications problems. In British Columbia and the Yukon, the problems are big but beautiful: they're called mountains.

But development of the VHF (Very High Frequency) mountaintop repeater, which receives and retransmits radio and television outside the range of the operating station, has made communications possible over high mountain chains.

With many repeater sites accessible only by helicopter, portability, weight and protection of the repeaters are critical when repeaters are to be installed at high altitudes. The weather at mountaintop sites can vary considerably. Temperatures range from 30 degrees C to -60 degrees C and winds up to hurricane force can be expected. Snow and ice buildups place tremendous stress on equipment, antennae and structures.

Some repeater sites planned by Parks Canada for Kluane National Park call for installations on some of Canada's highest peaks. Among them: Mount Logan (6,050 metres), Mount St. Elias (5,485 metres) and Mount Vancouver (4,785 metres).

Equipment reliability essential

Equipment must be reliable because of the cost of reaching the site to service the equipment and to make repairs. Power is usually supplied by batteries, each with a capacity of 2,000 ampere-hours, good for three to five years. Each site has about 30 of the batteries.

Fibreglass domes, 8.5 metres high, have been designed to shelter the mountaintop repeaters. The domes are anchored to bedrock. A repeater station usually has, in addition to an antenna system, two or three transmitter/receiver combinations and a mobile drop repeater. (A drop repeater is a repeater station equipped for local termination of one or more circuits.)

Mountaintop repeaters have to be placed so that they serve the required coverage area and are in a line-of-sight path to the station from which they receive the signal. Some repeaters also have other radio equipment installed.

Low-power television stations (LPTV), or relay translator stations,

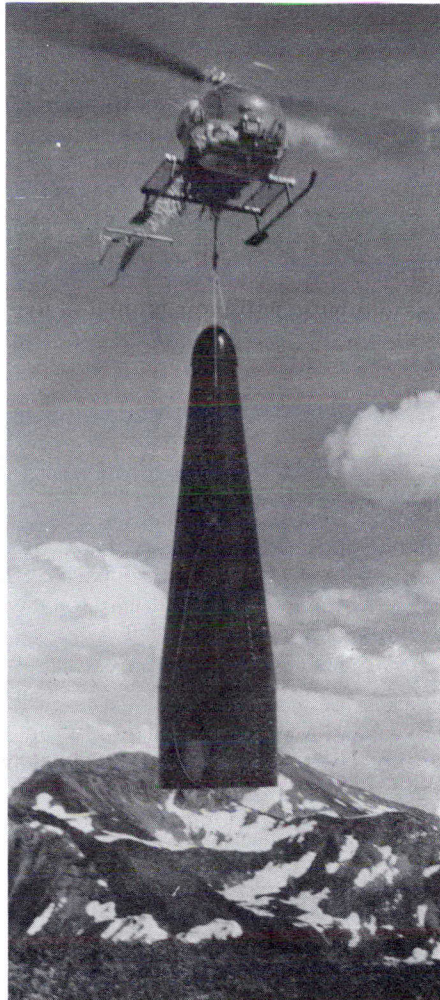


Photo: B.C. Hydro

Fibreglass domes, 8.5 metres high, have been designed to shelter the mountaintop repeaters. Many repeater sites are accessible only by helicopter.

are also located at mountaintop sites. A translator is a television receiver and low-power transmitter which receives television signals on one channel and retransmits them on another channel to areas which cannot receive the direct signals.

In north central B.C., one main TV station serves the entire area by a system of 35 low-power translators. Total coverage area — approximately 27,145 square kilometres — is believed to be one of the largest in North America. The system reaches into the Alaskan panhandle to provide the only available television to Canada's United States neighbours in Ketchikan, Alaska.

Canada/Portugal fisheries agreement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, recently announced the conclusion of a fisheries agreement between Canada and Portugal, which was negotiated at meetings held in Ottawa in January and in March 1976.

The agreement, which will come into force upon ratification, sets out the terms and conditions that will govern continued fishing by Portuguese fishing vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Canadian Atlantic coast. It will permit Portuguese vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

This agreement is the fifth to be signed in recent months between Canada and nations having major fishing operations off the Canadian coast.

International health educators meet in Ottawa

Canada's capital city will welcome over 1,000 delegates from 70 nations to the ninth International Conference on Health Education, August 29 to September 3.

The conference will discuss various aspects of the main theme: Health Education and Health Policy in the Dynamics of Development. Participants will include representatives of health professions and voluntary associations, as well as of government agencies.

Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, will address the opening session in the National Arts Centre on Sunday evening, August 29. Conference chairman is Professor Raoul Senault of Paris, France, president of the International Union for Health Education.

Michael E. Palko of Ottawa, first vice-president of the Union, notes that two issues of prime importance at the conference are the effective use of preventive measures in health care, and increasing public participation in the planning and provision of health services.

Canada's geographical names

The sounds of Canada's names are melodious like Matapedia or harsh like Onderdonk Point. They conjure up the shape of a Lion's Head or the colour of a Vermilion River. They commemorate great persons in Borden and Nightingale and important events in Waterloo and Dieppe. There is the idealism of Utopia, steadfastness of Resolute, desperation of Starvation Lake and disappointment of Desolation Creek. And how many countries have an Adamant Glacier and an Overflowing River or a Choked Passage and a Bondholder Basin?

Preserved in Canada's names is the evidence of four centuries of exploration and settlement and the diversity of cultural origins that make up the nation. Some places bear the names of patrons, like the distiller Felix Booth and the two Ringnes brothers, both brewers, who financed early Arctic explorers. Others, like Arona, Barr and Caye, strung alphabetically along prairie railways, bear the names of convenience. They are monuments to railroaders who quickly passed through these open lands, leaving behind the ribbons of rail that link Canada together, and a string of stations to greet the homesteaders.

Some names, like Volga and Inverness, reflect the motherlands of the immigrants who settled in Canada and others — Ottawa and Igloolik — take their roots from Amerindian (Indian) and Inuit (Eskimo) expressions applied long before the Europeans arrived. Many, like Lac la Hache (British Columbia) and Port l'Hebert (Nova Scotia) reflect a former French occupancy although they have been English-speaking communities for many generations, while the reverse is true for such places as East Angus (Quebec) and Sheila (New Brunswick).

Canada's 250,000 official names reflect the nation's identity. There are at least two million unnamed features in Canada and naming them must be handled carefully.

Geographical names committee

Toponymy, the study of geographical names, involves determining their origin and meaning, and analyzing their linguistic development through time.

In the late nineteenth century, the Canadian Government saw the importance of toponymy and established the Geographic Board of Canada in 1897, entrusting it with the standardization of geographic names, or toponyms, for the entire nation. This agency has developed into the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. It is the authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting federal departments and agencies in Canada and, in co-operation with the provinces, assures the establishment of uniform standards and adherence to specific principles and procedures in naming Canada's physical and cultural features.

Each year the Committee's secretariat processes 5,000 new names for Canada's stock of toponyms and verifies more than 27,000 others for use on Canada's topographic maps and in response to requests from the public.

Studying Canada's toponymy

The Committee's secretariat answers hundreds of inquiries each year on the background and use of names, and is continually updating its records. It has to determine answers to the questions that face all historians, linguists and geographers involved in the study of toponymy: How does a place name come to be? What dictates the choice of a toponym? How has it changed over the years?

Evidence of the Committee's work includes the names that appear, all in approved form, on Canada's topographical maps, marine charts and atlases; a series of 11 gazetteers that list geo-

Newfoundland's novel nomenclature

The names of Newfoundland deserve special mention. When the province joined Confederation in 1949, Canada suddenly gained thousands of new toponyms full of history, often descriptive and sometimes most amusing. To appreciate this, one has only to think of places like Hug My Dug Island, Goose Steadies, Enfant Perdu, Bay de Verde, Come By Chance, Bake Apple Island, Lac Fleur-de-May, Little Tumbledown Dick Island, Femme Shoal, Joe Batt's Arm, Uncle Dickies Burr, Gaff Topsail, The Funks and Change Islands Tickle.

graphical names with their latitudes and longitudes; a Toponymy Study series which, when completed, will include a publication on the origin and use of names for each province, the territories and undersea features, and various other reports. All are available from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E9, Canada.

For information on Canadian nomenclature and Committee principles and procedures write: The Secretariat, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E4, Canada.

More Disraeli letters discovered by Queen's University

A new collection of letters written by Benjamin Disraeli, which had been considered lost at the turn of the century, has been purchased from a Hamilton, Ontario steelworker by Queen's University, Kingston.

The 27 letters were written to Sir William Hart-Dyke, seventh baronet of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, who served as chief whip of Disraeli's party in Parliament from 1878 to 1880, the last three years of Disraeli's term as Prime Minister of Britain.

The letters, passed on through the baronet's family, had reached Sir William's grandson, Sir Derek Hart-Dyke, the ninth baronet and an employee at the Steel Company of Canada in Hamilton.

An employee of Alcan in Kingston, who read about the university's Disraeli project remembered being shown the letters by Sir Derek when he worked with him. He told this to Dr. John P. Matthews, senior editor of the project, who went to Hamilton to investigate.

Sir Derek gave copies of the letters to the university for research purposes and recently the purchase of the originals was completed.

The Hart-Dyke collection contains "a very full and comprehensive day-to-day account of the business of Disraeli's cabinet", Dr. Matthews said. "We are very pleased indeed to have this new collection."

Queen's Disraeli project began in 1972. At that time some 2,800 letters written by Disraeli were known to exist. By 1973, nearly 10,000 letters

had been located, and to date, 6,000 more have been found. The project has received substantial, long-term support from the Canada Council.

The Collected Letters of Benjamin Disraeli, the published edition on which the research team is working, is scheduled for release in a series of volumes, the first two of which are to appear in 1978.

Canadian rooms in Australian housing project

Twin towers, each 30 storeys high, which will shortly be opened to house over 500 elderly people in the lower income group at Waterloo, Sydney, Australia, will have four special rooms devoted to Canadian themes.

At the request of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, which built the towers, Canada sent gifts of decorative items for the public rooms, one on each floor, which will be used as "get-together" rooms.

Housing Commission staff devoted voluntarily a great deal of time, effort and imagination to decorating the lounge rooms.

To "humanize" the buildings and project a warmth of feeling, Commission chairman Jack Bourke chose the theme of the voyages of Captain James Cook, to be carried throughout the buildings.

One of the towers has been named "Matavai", after the Tahitian harbour



Four public rooms named Quebec, St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and Vancouver, represent Canada in this new Australian housing project for the elderly built by the New South Wales Housing at Waterloo, Sydney.

where Cook first landed, and to which he later returned. The other tower is "Turanga", after Cook's first landing place in New Zealand.

Canada is represented in both buildings. Matavai has the Quebec, St. Lawrence and Newfoundland rooms and Turanga the Vancouver room.

The buildings incorporate the latest ideas on housing aged people. Each floor has eight units – seven "bed-sitters" for single men or women, and

a double unit for a couple.

All units have their own bathroom and kitchen. The bathroom is planned to double as a laundry, with a steel tub and small washing machine. There are firm grips at shower and toilet, an alarm buzzer by the toilet and by the bed, safety windows which cannot be fully opened except by cleaners with a key and many little "extras" to make the units both safe and homey for elderly occupants.

Some 22 gifts from Canada included wood carvings, lacrosse sticks, snow shoes, a model of a sailboat, a birch bark canoe, a totem wood carving, various Indian artifacts, pieces of amazonite, jade and amethyst, and photographs.

"The prompt and generous contribution from Canada was heart-warming," said staff of the Housing Commission.

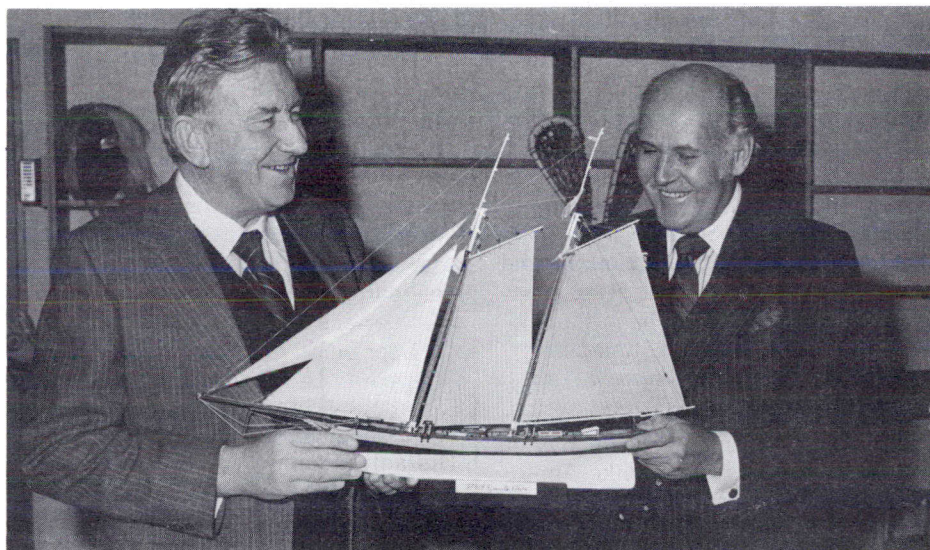
Avoidance of double taxation pact signed with Israel

The Department of External Affairs recently announced that the Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Edward G. Lee and the Foreign Minister of Israel, Yigal Allon, exchanged on July 27 the instruments of ratification of the Convention between Canada and Israel for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital.

After the 1971 Canadian tax reform, the Minister of Finance indicated it would be necessary to revise existing tax treaties and to negotiate a large number of others.

The Convention, the text of which is patterned on the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, can be divided into seven parts: Scope (Articles 1 and 2); Definitions (Articles 3 to 5); Taxation of Income (Articles 6 to 21); Taxation of Capital (Article 22); Elimination of Double Taxation (Article 23); Special Provisions (Articles 24 to 28); and Final Provisions (Articles 29 and 30).

It can be noted that in the case of dividends, branch profits, royalties, and interest paid to non-residents a general rate of withholding tax of 15 per cent will apply. The Convention also provides for some exceptions in the case of interest and royalties.



The Canadian Consul General in Sydney, W.G. Pybus (right), presents one of Canada's gifts to L.J. Ferguson,

New South Wales Deputy Premier, also Minister of Public Works, Minister for Ports and Minister for Housing.

Manitoba veterinarian shortage short-circuited

A problem considered critical five years ago – the serious shortage of veterinarians in rural Manitoba – has been almost completely resolved as the result of the province's veterinary services program cost-shared with the Federal Government, Manitoba's Agriculture Minister Sam Uskiw announced last month.

From 1954 to 1969 the number of veterinarians practising in rural Manitoba had dropped from about 55 to 26 and in the three years 1968 to 1970, no veterinarians established facilities in rural Manitoba.

The situation, said Mr. Uskiw, had been completely reversed with 56 veterinarians now serving rural Manitoba and the total expected to rise to 60 before year's end – sufficient for rural Manitoba's livestock requirements. They serve 32 veterinary services districts embracing about 100 rural municipalities.

The program resulted in the provincial government paying 40 per cent of the capital costs of establishing rural veterinary clinics and sharing the annual operating costs with the local municipalities in each veterinary district in the Interlake region, while the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion met 60 per cent of the capital costs.

In the remainder of rural Manitoba, federal-provincial capital financing has been shared equally.

Student plan

However, said Mr. Uskiw, there had been an important adjunct to this program – the employment of veterinary students through Manitoba's student

employment program to work with rural veterinarians. First- and second-year veterinary students are provided with 12 weeks' summer employment and up to 14 weeks if requested, receiving salaries from the province. Third-year students are paid by the province for eight weeks' summer work and another eight weeks by the veterinarian with whom they work.

By providing students with employment opportunities, said Mr. Uskiw,

Manitoba had succeeded in attracting many students, upon graduation, to work in rural Manitoba and establish practices there.

He pointed out that since there were no veterinary teaching institutions in Manitoba, persons wishing to practise veterinary medicine must study out of the province. In the past, he said, they usually remained out of the province but this program has been luring them back.

News briefs

■ The national inflation rate during July was the lowest in more than three years, according to Statistics Canada. The consumer price index rose by only 6.8 per cent in the 12 months to July, compared to a 7.8 percent inflation rate a month earlier. The inflation rate in July was the lowest since April 1973, when the consumer price index showed a 6.6 percent gain. Except for December, inflation exceeded 10 per cent in each month last year. Statistics Canada said the moderate increase in July was because of "an unusually small rise for this time of year" in food prices.

■ Most motorists in Canada can expect an average increase of 15 to 16 per cent in automobile insurance premiums this year with the implementation by many major auto insurance companies of their 1976 rating programs, July 1.

■ Team Canada, the all-professional hockey group participating in the first non-amateur international ice-hockey tournament, is training in Montreal in readiness for the first game September 2. Canada, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland and the United States are competing. The Canadian team hopes to have the services of Bobby Orr, Canadian-born Boston "all star" player, now with Chicago, who missed the 1972 series against the Soviet team because of knee injuries.

■ Philippe Cousteau and a crew of cameramen and divers are in northwestern Ontario filming in the mercury-contaminated English and Wabigoon rivers area. The 36-year-old son of Jacques Cousteau, well-known under-

water explorer and film-maker, says he hopes to stir international indignation when his television film dealing with the mercury problem is shown a few months from now. He said it was only part of a world-wide pollution problem that must be tackled on a global basis.

■ The Export Development Corporation and Redpath Sugars Ltd of Montreal have signed an agreement to finance and build a \$172-million cane sugar complex in the Ivory Coast. The 14,800-acre project in the West African country will provide 60,000 tons of raw sugar for export annually. The ten-year loan includes \$88.3 million from the Crown corporation and \$21.6 million from Canadian banks.

■ Air Canada lost a record \$47.5 million in the first half of 1976 – \$17.2 million more than in the same period of 1975. The airline, a Crown company, blames the loss on the nine-day suspension of operations by pilots and air controllers to protest Government efforts to permit French-speaking Quebec pilots to speak French in Quebec air space. Air Canada says the shut-down cost \$22.5 million.

■ The jobless rate rose to 775,000 in July, largely because of unemployment among women. The jobless rate, adjusted for seasonal factors, rose to 7.3 per cent from 7 a month earlier and 7.4 per cent in April, the highest in 15 years. The jobless rate for women aged 15 to 24 rose by eight-tenths of a per cent to 12.3 and totalled 6.9 per cent for women 25 and over. Jobless women totalled 357,000, compared to 321,000 in June.

■ British Columbia's Minister of Finance, Evan Wolfe, predicts a deficit of \$125 million for his province this year.

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