

# Canada Weekly

CAI EAS  
C18  
10 July 1977  
REF C1

Volume 5, No. 29

July 20, 1977



Ottawa, Canada.

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## Energy Board favours Foothills (Yukon) for Alaska gas pipeline

Construction of a 48-inch diameter pipeline along the Alaska Highway to transport Mackenzie Delta natural gas from Alaska to southern Canada for markets in the United States has been recommended by the National Energy Board in a report issued on July 4.

The Board is in favour of the application made by Foothills (Yukon) Ltd., a relatively small company, over that of several others including the Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd., a consortium of 15 major companies that had proposed to build a pipeline along the Mackenzie River.

While economic benefits for Canada might be greater from a pipeline built along the Mackenzie Valley, the social and environmental costs this would impose ruled in favour of a route along the Alaska Highway, stated the report. Construction would provide a major opportunity for Canadian industry and the Foothills (Yukon) proposal included a stronger commitment for Canadian content than that of the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline for a line down the Mackenzie Valley.

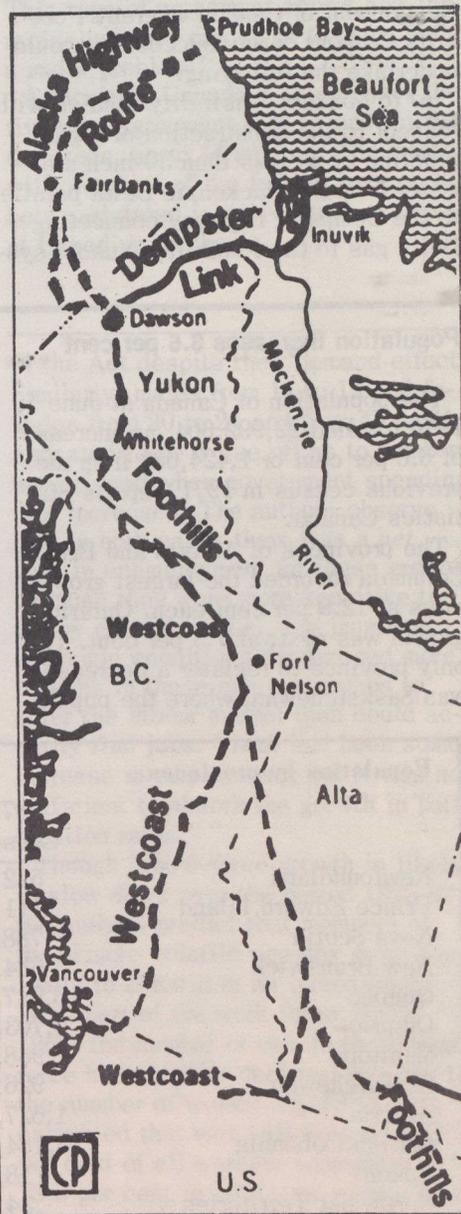
Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie said the Government would consider the report of the National Energy Board "very carefully, along with the Berger Commission report (see Canada Weekly, P. 1, dated May 25, 1977), the Lysyk Commission report and other studies being undertaken into aspects of pipeline construction".

The total cost of Foothills' proposal is estimated at some \$8 billion, including a diversion to bring gas from the Canadian western Arctic to a junction at Dawson City. The Board estimates that some 7,800 jobs would be created while the three- to four-year construction was under way, as well as over 2,000 jobs directly connected to the project.

It was in February this year that Foothills (Yukon) proposed the construction of an "express line" through the Yukon, and generally along existing routes in northern British Columbia and Alberta, plus a new line parallel to the existing Alberta Natural Gas

route in southeastern British Columbia.

While the Foothills (Yukon) project "generally offers the preferred route for transporting Alaska gas to markets in the lower 48 states," states the National Energy Board, it believes that "certain changes to the project as applied for are desirable in the Canadian public interest". The Board is recommending to the Governor in Council that approval be withheld until the fol-



Dotted lines indicate recommended routes.

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lowing conditions have been met:

“(i) That appropriate amendments to existing applications have been filed with the Board by August 26, 1977, seeking the issuance of the certificates in the names of subsidiary companies of Foothills (Yukon) for the segments of the project in northern British Columbia, Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Fifty-one per cent of the voting shares in each of the subsidiary companies would be owned by Foothills (Yukon) and 49 per cent in each by Westcoast, Alberta Gas Trunk Line and the Alberta Natural Gas Company Ltd. (or Westcoast, if not acceptable to ANG), respectively.

“(ii) That agreements have been entered into by Foothills (Yukon) with the Government of Canada whereby Foothills (Yukon) or any successor, would undertake the following:

(a) to conduct feasibility studies with respect to the construction of a gas pipeline of no less than 30-inch diameter from the Mackenzie Delta parallel to the Dempster Highway connecting Delta gas to the Foothills (Yukon) sys-

tem near Dawson City, Yukon, and on or before July 1, 1979 make an application to the National Energy Board for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for such pipeline;

(b) to agree to provide capacity in the main 48-inch diameter pipeline from the point of connection of the Dempster lateral to such point or points on the 48-inch diameter system in Canada deemed necessary to effect delivery of Delta gas to southern Canadian markets, such capacity to be provided by January 1, 1984 or such later date as deemed necessary by the Government; and

(c) to provide payment upon the request of the Government of Canada of a sum of money which would be used by the Government to pay for socio-economic indirect costs of the pipeline project north of the 60th Parallel incurred during a period expiring two years after leave had been granted by the Board to open the pipeline. The Board recommended that the obligation be limited to \$200 million.”

### Population increases 6.6 per cent

The population of Canada at June 1, 1976 totalled 22,992,604, an increase of 6.6 per cent or 1,424,693 from the previous census in 1971, reports Statistics Canada.

The provinces of Alberta and British Columbia recorded the largest growth rates at 12.9 per cent each. Ontario's growth was next, at 7.3 per cent. The only province to register a decrease was Saskatchewan, where the popula-

tion was some 5,000 lower than at the time of the 1971 census.

Among the Census Metropolitan Areas, Calgary, Alberta, showed the greatest increase at 16.5 per cent, with Kitchener, Ontario, following at 14.1 per cent. The Toronto CMA became the largest in Canada with a population of 2,803,101, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the 1971 census total, while Montreal CMA was close behind at 2,802,485, a growth rate of 2.7 per cent since 1971.

#### Population by provinces

	1971 Census	1976 Census	Percent Change
Newfoundland	522,104	557,725	+ 6.8
Prince Edward Island	111,641	118,229	+ 5.9
Nova Scotia	788,960	828,571	+ 5.0
New Brunswick	634,557	677,250	+ 6.7
Quebec	6,027,764	6,234,445	+ 3.4
Ontario	7,703,106	8,264,465	+ 7.3
Manitoba	988,247	1,021,506	+ 3.4
Saskatchewan	926,242	921,323	- 0.5
Alberta	1,627,874	1,838,037	+12.9
British Columbia	2,184,621	2,466,608	+12.9
Yukon	18,388	21,836	+18.8
Northwest Territories	34,807	42,609	+22.4
Total Canada	21,568,311	22,992,604	+ 6.6

### Babies ingest fluoride

Speaking at the fifty-fifth general session of the American Association for Dental Research in Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S., a researcher working at Montreal's McGill University reported the results of a study assessing fluoride concentration in a large number of commercially prepared infant foods. Doctor John Stamm, professor of dentistry at McGill, analyzed an assortment of strained, bottled baby foods containing single major food components. He attempted also to determine whether various manufacturers produced similar products containing different levels of fluoride.

Dr. Stamm reported that non-poultry strained meats contained 0.070 parts fluoride *per million* parts of bottled food. Vegetables and fruits contained 0.040 and 0.056 parts *per million* of fluoride respectively. By comparison, optimal water fluoride levels are roughly ten to 20 times higher, or about 1.0 parts *per million* fluoride, depending on average climatic conditions. Doctor Stamm indicated there was no significant difference between the two major Canadian baby food manufacturers with regard to fluoride content in their products. A pertinent finding of the investigation was that one manufacturer's bottled preparation of "chicken with broth" contained up to 25 times the level of fluoride commonly found in the other meat products.

In analyzing milk and milk formulas, it was shown that fresh milk contained 0.03 parts *per million* fluoride. On the other hand, concentrated infant milk formulas contained anywhere from 0.15 to 0.70 parts *per million* fluoride depending on the manufacturer and the ingredients used.

Doctor Stamm stated that if infants were breast-fed or bottle-fed with cow's milk, intake of fluoride from bottled baby foods would generally be very low regardless of whether the local water supply were fluoridated or not. Infants being maintained on concentrated milk formulas are probably ingesting somewhat higher levels of fluoride. If substantiated by others, Doctor Stamm concluded, these findings would have some implications on fluoride-supplementation schedules now being recommended for infants under six months of age living in non-fluoridated regions.

### Prince becomes an Indian chief

Prince Charles arrived in Canada on July 6 for a five-day visit to take part in activities near Calgary, Alberta, commemorating the signing of an Indian treaty 100 years ago. He met with Indian chiefs and, at the Blood Indian reserve, was inducted as an honorary Kainai chief named Mekaisto (Red Crow). The Prince, who was joined by his brother, Prince Andrew, rode as the Grand Marshall in the Calgary Stampede parade on July 8. He later visited other Indian reserves and, with his brother, attended a civic lunch in Calgary before leaving for Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, en route for London. Prince Andrew was scheduled to travel north on a canoeing trip. (Right) Prince Charles rides with Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Maurice Nadon in the Calgary Stampede parade and (inset) sports his new Indian headdress.



### Government off to the races

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently announced approval for federal participation in a shared-cost agreement with the provinces and the racing industry to pay racing officials.

"Racing officials, judges in standard-bred racing and stewards in thoroughbred racing, monitor the conduct of all races and take punitive action, when required, under rules of racing administered in most cases by provincial commissions," Mr. Whelan said.

"This program will further enhance the integrity of the racing industry. It will also provide maximum protection for the public who bet on horse races. This type of agreement shows how the racing industry can come to grips with a major problem."

Agriculture Canada's share under the five-year agreement will be one third of the costs, up to \$4 million. The monies will come out of the federal levy on all bets registered in pari-mutuel systems at Canadian tracks.

### Effects of government policies on economic conditions

Though government policy changes may improve general economic conditions, they invariably cause higher unemployment among certain groups of workers. This is one of the major findings of an Economic Council of Canada study released recently under the title *The Impact of Economy-Wide Changes on the Labour Force: An Econometric Analysis*. While several studies have investigated the success of government policy changes by evaluating their impact on general unemployment levels, little has been known about how these changes affected individual groups of workers within the labour force. For example, though fiscal stimulus — such as an increase in government spending — can lower total unemployment, the authors of the EC study find that some workers will actually be worse off as a result of such measures.

To undertake their detailed analysis of the labour-market reaction to government policy changes, the authors modified CANDIDE 1.1, the Economic Council's macro-econometric model, to obtain data on the behaviour of workers in various age and sex groups and of employers. Using this model, they ex-

amined the effect of the 1971 changes to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act. For the sample period 1963-71, they simulated the impact on unemployment that would have occurred if government spending had been increased. Finally, they estimated by means of a projection how various economic conditions might affect the labour market from 1975 to 1982.

#### Who gained

The analysis showed that men over 25 and women over 45 not only benefited from the fiscal stimulus but also enjoyed increased employment after the UI Act was revised. This rather surprising outcome is attributed to the "demand effect" of the changes in the UI legislation. Higher UI benefits increased personal disposable income, causing consumption to be increased to meet the greater demand for goods and services.

#### Who lost

In contrast, workers of both sexes in the 14-19 age group and women from 20 to 24 and from 25 to 44 suffered higher unemployment after the revision

of the Act despite the "demand effect". Similarly, males from 14 to 19 and females from 20 to 24 and from 45 to 64 appeared to be worse off as to numbers unemployed when government spending was increased. The authors observe that in both cases there was a *net* gain in unemployment for these groups because they were more sensitive to policy changes — i.e., the improved economic conditions encouraged more persons in these age-sex groups to enter the labour market than could actually find jobs. There had been some increase in employment, but it was not sufficient to absorb the growth in participation rates.

Though labour-force growth is likely to slow down over the period 1975-82, the authors predict that members of these more volatile age-sex groups are likely to constitute an increasingly large part of the work force. Since 1961, the number of men in the labour force has steadily declined relative to the number of women. By 1982, it is estimated that men will comprise 63.7 per cent of all workers (compared to 73.3 per cent in 1961), as women aged 20-24 and 25-44 enter the labour market more rapidly.



Admiral Robert H. Falls, Acting Chief of the Defence Staff, presents an authentic totem pole to Dr. Phillip Bröker, Oberbürgermeister of Lahr, Federal Republic of Germany. The 32-foot totem pole was a gift to the citizens of Lahr from the members of Canadian Forces Europe to mark the tenth anniversary of Canadian Forces presence in Lahr and to thank the citizens for their generous hospitality.

### A totem pole in Lahr

A 32-foot (76 m) Indian totem pole, given by the Canadian Forces to the city of Lahr in the Federal Republic of Germany, marks the Forces' appreciation of the warm hospitality of the residents of Lahr over the past decade.

At a ceremony in Lahr Park on Canada Day, July 1, the 100-year-old, authentic pole was officially donated by Admiral Robert H. Falls, who will become Canada's Chief of Defence Staff in September.

Canadian servicemen and women of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces and their families, first moved to Lahr in 1967, when 1 Wing, Royal Canadian Air Force relocated from Marville France. In 1970, Canada's contribution to the NATO forces in Europe underwent a change. Lahr became the headquarters for Canadian Forces Europe, with its two major formations, 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group and 1 Canadian Air Group.

The red cedar pole, carved from a tree that grew near the Jordan River, north of Victoria, British Columbia, weighs about 3,000 pounds (1,359 kg). It is carved of one piece, except for the wings of the thunderbird, symbol of great power and strength, and the arms of the welcoming figure, which denotes peace and goodwill. Two other main figures of Indian folklore appear on the pole — a double-headed serpent, depicting good luck and wealth, and a raven, symbolic of one of the creators of mankind and of daylight.

The Spouse's Allowance is paid to persons aged 60 to 65 years who are married to Old Age Security pensioners and meet residence requirements. Entitlement to a Spouse's Allowance, and amount paid, is based on yearly income.

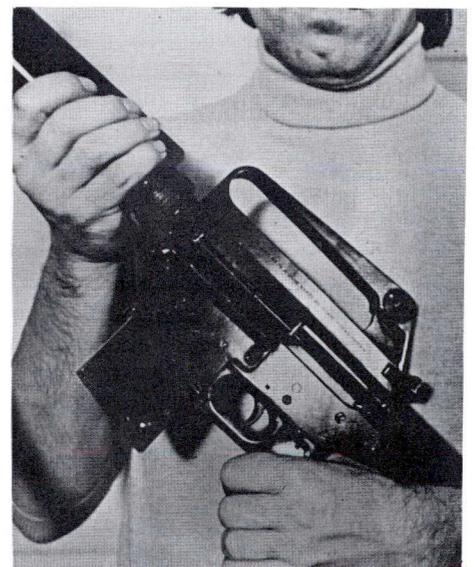
The maximum Spouse's Allowance increased to \$238.63 from \$232.81. The maximum Spouse's Allowance is made up of an amount equivalent to the basic Old Age Security pension and the maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement at the married rate.

Increase in Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement payments represent the fifteenth quarterly escalation based on the cost of living, as provided for in the Old Age Security Act.

### Gun control bill reintroduced

"The Criminal Code Amendments Bill", which is a revamped version of last year's Peace and Security Bill, has been introduced into the House of Commons. A joint effort by the Solicitor General, Francis Fox, and the Minister of Justice, Ron Basford, it covers gun control, electronic surveillance, dangerous offenders and the custody and release of inmates.

Gun control, the most controversial section of the bill, includes a firearms-acquisition certificate system, by which all persons 16 or over would have to acquire a certificate from a firearms officer (usually a police officer) if they wished to acquire a firearm. The certificate would have to be shown



### Pension payments rise in July

Increases in the Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance went into effect this month.

The new monthly total for single persons receiving both the basic Old Age Security pension and maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement is \$250.19.

For a married couple, both pensioners, the combination of the basic pension and maximum supplement now totals \$477.26 for the couple monthly.

The basic Old Age Security pension has risen to \$147.05 from \$143.46.

The Guaranteed Income Supplement

is paid to pensioners whose income, apart from the Old Age Security pension, is limited. The amount of the supplement varies in relation to the amount of income.

The maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement for a single person, or a married person whose spouse is not a pensioner and is not receiving a Spouse's Allowance, rose in July to \$103.14 from \$100.62. The maximum supplement for a married couple, both pensioners, increased to \$91.58 each, from \$89.35. Added to the basic pension this gives each married pensioner \$238.63 monthly, or a total of \$477.26 for the couple.

# News of the arts

## International interest in Canadian children's books

Over half a million dollars is the estimated value of business negotiated by eight Canadian publishers of children's literature who attended the fourteenth Annual Children's Book Fair in Bologna, Italy, in April. Participating firms were Gage Educational Publishing, Greey de Pencier, Hold Rinehard & Winston, Editions Lemeac, McClelland & Stewart, Methuen Publications, Les Editions Paulines and Scholastic - TAB.

The event, which is held in Bologna's International Fair Grounds, was housed in six large pavillions with exhibits by over 500 publishers from 47 countries. Publishers of children's books, school texts and comic strips were the main participants.

The Canadian group negotiated well over 100 options for foreign translations of Canadian books for children. They also made valuable contacts with film producers, such as Walt Disney Productions, who were seeking new subjects.



Fourteenth Children's Book Fair, Bologna, Italy, April 1-4, 1977.

The keen business at the Bologna Fair is indicative of a revival of interest in children's books. In Canada several children's magazines and children's bookshops have appeared recently. The Canadian Book Publishers Council has created a special committee to give direction to publishing and promotion of children's and juvenile literature.

The Canada Council, which is responsible for awarding grants to encourage the arts and humanities, has funded a prize for children's literature. The winners for the first year (1976), recently announced, were Bernadette Renaud for *Emilie, la baignoire à pattes* and Myra Paperny for *The Wooden People*. They each received \$5,000.

## First Canadian director for Montreal Museum of Fine Arts

Jean Trudel, until recently curator of early Canadian art of the National Gallery of Canada, took office as director of The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts on June 20. Although he is the fifth director in the Museum's 117-year history he is the first who is Canadian-born.

Mr. Trudel, a specialist in the traditional arts of Quebec, had been associated with the National Gallery since 1971. He earlier served with the Museum of Quebec in his native Quebec City.

He has also been active in the educational field, first with the Quebec School of Fine Arts and later with Laval University.

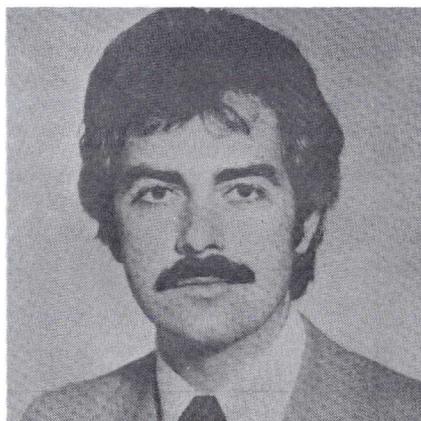
Since the Museum hired its first professional director in 1947, three Americans - Robert T. Davis, Evan H. Turner and David Giles Carter - and one Briton, John Steegman, have held the post.

In 1964, Mr. Trudel was awarded a Canada Council grant and undertook work for his doctorate in art history,

completing his studies under Professor René Jullian at the University of Paris.

From 1965 to 1966, he studied museology at the Louvre school in Paris and underwent a training period in the department of painting of the Louvre.

## Theatre association appointment



Toronto lawyer Curtis Barlow has been appointed first executive director of the Association of Canadian Theatres, an organization which represents 44 theatres across the country.

## Sport study group in E. Germany

Thirty Canadian physical education specialists are visiting East Germany this month to study that country's sports and recreation systems.

The delegation is a study group formed by Concordia University in Montreal to examine sports and recreation systems in other countries. Study programs have already been conducted by Concordia in Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The group will be in Germany from July 12 to August 1. Stays of several days are scheduled for East Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig. Of particular interest to the delegation will be the Spartakiade, the East German equivalent of the Canada Games. The Canadians will attend the opening and closing ceremonies and several of the individual events.

East Germany had one of the strongest delegations at the 1976 summer Olympic Games, where its athletes set many Olympic and world records. The country, with 18 million people, surpassed all expectations by winning 40 gold medals, 25 silver medals and 25 bronze.

### Gun control (Contd. from P. 4)

before purchasing a gun. Failure by either party in the transaction to verify the existence of the certificate would be an offence.

Exceptions to the proposed gun controls are persons who must hunt or trap to support themselves. Such persons may lend firearms to each other without a certificate. Firearms may also be used by persons without a certificate, providing they are used in the company of the owner.

Requirements for the issuance of a firearms certificate include that the

applicant have no record of a conviction for an indictable offence under the firearms section of the Criminal Code, no offences involving the threat or use of violence against another person, no history of treatment for a mental disorder associated with violence, and no known history of violent behaviour.

Children under 16 would not be able to purchase firearms under any circumstance. No permit would be required, however, for persons under 16 to use a firearm while in the presence and under the supervision of a person who lawfully possesses the weapon.

A firearms certificate would cost \$10

and would be valid anywhere in Canada for five years. Provincial attorneys general may request the Federal Government to require in their province the successful completion of a hunter's safety course before issuing a certificate.

Under the new bill, stiffer penalties would be imposed on people using firearms in the commission of an offence. Persons who use, handle, or store firearms or ammunition carelessly would be subject to penalties. A National Advisory Council on Firearms Use would be established to monitor the effectiveness of regulations.

### News briefs

- Prime Minister Trudeau announced the creation of a seven-member task force on Canadian unity, in the House of Commons on July 5, to advise the Government on national unity issues and to work with groups outside the Government wishing to promote the unity of Canada. It is headed by former Ontario premier John Robarts and former Anti-Inflation Board chairman Jean-Luc Pépin. Mr. Trudeau made the announcement at the beginning of a debate on unity in which he said in particular that English-speaking Canadians must show more tolerance for the French language if Canada were to remain intact.
- Gilles Caouette, interim federal Social Credit leader, said on July 3 that a leadership convention could be held in conjunction with the party's national congress in Winnipeg on November 12.
- Canadian auto-makers will probably install airbags or automatic seat belts on new luxury and full-size cars in late 1981 and on all models by 1984,

an industry spokesman said on July 3.

- Native people living in Northern Quebec will be allowed English schooling and their organizations will be exempt from "francization" provisions under amendments to Quebec's proposed language law, Quebec Cultural Development Minister Laurin said on July 5.
- *Maclean's* magazine, founded in 1905 as a monthly and converted to a bi-weekly in 1975 will become a weekly newsmagazine, September 1978, fulfilling a promise made to the Federal Government when restrictions were imposed on *Time* magazine's Canadian edition. Its aim will be to regain profitability at the new frequency in two years. This will require 1,100 pages of advertising and gross revenues of \$20 million.
- Alcan Aluminum Ltd. has received approval from the federal Anti-Inflation Board to increase prices in Canada for aluminum ingot and fabricated products. The company says the increases reflect the increased costs of production. Although Alcan has no published list price in Canada because its sales are by contract, the price increases are believed to be about 7 per cent or close to the price of 51 cents a pound implemented by the major United States producers in May.
- A \$3-million pilot project to test a new oil-sands recovery process will be constructed in Calgary. Underwood Cullen and Associates Ltd. and the Alberta oil sands technology research authority unveiled the Taciuk process for recovering and improving bitumen from the Athabasca oil sands near Fort

McMurray, Alberta on June 29. The research authority has been granted \$144 million by the Alberta government to invest in oil-sands research. Key to the Taciuk process is the heated rotating kiln and heat exchanger.

- Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta, after a series of meetings in Saudi Arabia and Iran, predicts the world price of oil will rise to \$20 (U.S.) a barrel by the early 1980s from the current price of \$14.50 a barrel at Persian Gulf ports.
- A bill permitting establishment of a new federally-chartered bank, the Continental Bank of Canada, has been given final approval by the Commons. The new bank is to be established by IAC Ltd., which plans to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary.
- All tenders for contracts awarded by the Federal Government — regardless of their value — are to be opened publicly. Previously only those valued at \$10,000 or more were opened publicly.
- Dr. James Inglis of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, was named president-elect of the 2,200-member Canadian Psychological Association at its annual meeting held recently in Vancouver. Besides publishing 60 scientific papers and reports, Dr. Inglis has written a book on abnormal psychology.
- President M.O. Morgan of Memorial University of Newfoundland, was elected president of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada at the association's annual meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia last month. The association consists of 65 degree-granting universities and colleges in Canada.

*Canada Weekly* is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.*

*Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.*

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