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Christmas in Canada

Christmas customs are as varied as the seven million children of Canada. But Christmas trees are something common to them all. In fact, for most children, Christmas really begins the day the magical tree comes home. Sometimes it arrives from a "super-market", sometimes from the empty lot on the street corner which overnight became an evergreen forest of fir and pine trees, all sizes and shapes, cut and ready to go. But best of all is that special tree families find for themselves in the forest, decorate with hand-made or very special objects that sometimes have come from grandmother's day or are created from the old world traditions Canadians hold dear.

It's not just Christmas Day itself, for in many homes the festivities begin after the first snowfall or early in December. On misty Vancouver Island on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and in other homes across Canada, on the 13th of December little girls with flaxen braids wearing the traditional Swedish "Lucia Crown" wake up sleepy fathers with an offering of gingersnaps, *pepparkakor*, *lussekatter* bread and coffee.

Three thousand miles eastward on wind-swept Newfoundland Island children disguised as "mummers" in odd costumes visit neighbours to sing and dance and to receive as thanks some special Christmas treats.

In other cities, mothers, remembering their childhood in Austria teach children to make the circular *Advendkranz* wreath from spruce boughs and to light one of the four candles every Sunday until that special day.

At just about the same season, there is a *Hanukah* festival celebrated by Jewish families, with nine glowing candles, *latkes*, tales of the miraculous lamp of the temple and gifts for the children.

In French-speaking Quebec nothing seems as wonderful as the Christmas Eve *Reveillon* after Midnight Mass. All the family gathers around a table piled high with *tourtière*, *cretons*, turkey, maple-syrup hams and the



Although no Christmas lights will twinkle through the frosty night on Canada's Parliament Hill in Ottawa this year owing to the need to save energy, the bells of the Peace Tower will still peel. Every noon a concert of carols will be heard and at night the 53 bells will play an evensong of Christmas classics.

crusty goodness of *La Bûche de Noël*.

On the flat central Prairies, when snow covers the golden wheat fields, "Little Christmas" is celebrated by the people of Ukrainian and Russian ancestry on or about January 6, with all the golden richness of music and pageantry that doesn't tarnish with the years.

For most children the season really begins the day the Christmas tree is trimmed. They say that the first decorated Christmas tree in Canada, trimmed with forest pine cones, feathers from a turkey tail, some little birds and objects made in beadwork by Indians living near Sorel, Quebec and decorated with star shapes made of gaily painted unbaked bread dough, was in the home of a German family who had come to live in Canada in 1792.

The earliest Christmas trees were decorated mostly with hand-made objects, paper ornaments and chains

Season's Greetings

and a

Happy New Year



Eggshells and paper cut-out decorations



O Tannenbaum is a popular Christmas carol

made by children, along with straw and cut-out eggshell creations. Polish and Czechoslovakian traditions have kept these arts alive in Canada and have made it possible for Canadians to choose from many delicately created *papier mâché* objects for their Christmas trees. Even factories now try to reproduce Christmas decorations so that they look hand-made. In Greek and Italian families the trees are often adorned with things that are good to eat, glazed fruits, and tiny baskets of sweets. By now gingerbread Santa Clauses are international and the Dutch Black Peter is a regular pre-Christmas visitor in many orphanages.

In many homes, schools and in churches, one of the most important and best loved decorations is the *Crèche*, a realistic miniature of the Nativity.

Some people decorate the fireplace, front window and even the outside of their home with objects recalling things of long ago. A partridge in a pear tree from the old English folksong *The Twelve Days of Christmas* is a popular scene. Often it is the reindeers of Santa Claus that decorate the rooftops.

The songs and hymns of Christmas range from the 17th century French folksong *Bring your Torches, Jeanette*

Isabella and the popular Czech legend of Good King Wenceslas to the English roundelay *Deck the Halls with Boughs of Holly*. Perhaps the songs most heard on the radio are from the United States. Bing Crosby's *White Christmas* and Nat King Cole's *Chestnuts Roasting by an Open Fire* are annual hit parade favourites, but on Christmas Day *Adeste Fidelis* and *Jingle Bells* are heard everywhere.

No matter what customs, traditions and rituals take place during that season, most of them involve candles — a light burning brightly to wish everyone "peace on earth". That's the joy of a child's Christmas in Canada.

The Nativity Scene in the stable



Tourtière à la Québécoise



Size of Canada's Atlantic Coast fishing fleet matched to fish stocks in new federal development program

A new policy for the development of Canada's Atlantic Coast fishing fleet announced recently by Fisheries Minister Jack Davis ends a three-month freeze on construction subsidies and licences for new vessels announced on August 13.

The policy is intended to match the size of the fleet to fish stocks by a more selective subsidy program for vessel construction and by establishing new licence controls that will be applied in close consultation with the fishermen.

The three-month freeze, which gave federal authorities time to assess the situation, in consultation with pro-

vincial governments, industry and fishermen, produced the decision to match more closely the size of the fishing fleet to the stocks of fish available to Canadian fishermen.

Where resources are already fully exploited, fishing will be controlled. Where it is in Canada's interest, as in the international fishery off the coast, expansion will be encouraged.

"Our share of international quotas in these areas will further increase only as our catch increases," Mr. Davis said. "Therefore, we must ensure that our catching capacity is encouraged and allowed to expand to provide us with larger shares of the

available resources."

The new policy calls for special committees, representative of all fishery interests, to advise the management authority on all licensing matters. These committees will involve fishermen directly in the management of local fish resources.

"I hardly need to emphasize," Mr. Davis said, "the importance I place on the licensing committees and the full participation of fishermen and industry in the development of our Canadian fishery. We need to take full advantage of the opportunities that will open to us over the next decade."

Rules for the implementation of the Atlantic Coast fishery policy outlined by Fisheries Minister Jack Davis

(a) All commercial fishing craft and catching units operating on the Atlantic Coast will be registered by the Fisheries and Marine Service.

(b) All vessel skippers and operators of fishing units will be licensed. Further consideration will be given to licensing all fishermen including trawler crews.

(c) Skippers and operators must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants to be eligible for licences.

(d) Entry permits will be required for the following fully exploited fisheries: lobsters, scallops, salmon, herring and snow crab. Most of these fisheries are already under limited entry control.

(e) In fisheries which are not now controlled, all craft skippers and operators of fishing units engaged during the past five years will be granted registration and entry permits

for those vessels and fisheries.

(f) The current freeze on subsidies is lifted to ensure that vessel modernization is encouraged throughout the fishing industry. For the present, subsidies will be provided for new vessels designed to fish unexploited stocks, for conversion of existing vessels to increase productivity and for replacement of existing vessels.

(g) Subsidies will not be paid for construction of vessels to be used in those fisheries where excessive catching capacity exists: i.e. the fisheries for lobster, scallops, herring, salmon, and snow crab. (These are the same fisheries for which entry permits are established.)

(h) New vessel registrations in the groundfish fishery will be encouraged for underexploited species and areas. Replacement and conversion of existing vessels will also be encouraged.

In the traditional groundfish fishery, the moratorium on new vessel registrations will be continued for an additional nine months. This time is required for further consultations with fishermen, companies and the provinces on the implications of maintaining the level of effort in this part of the groundfish fishery.

(i) Special committees will be set up in our principal fishing areas in order to advise the Government as to the manner in which this program should be administered. Local fishermen and local company representatives will have a voice in the management of our fleets in this way.

(j) Registration of vessels and the issuance of operators' licences will begin early in the new year. We will start with large vessels and the fleets which are already limited in size.

Intensive research may determine whether or not thermonuclear fusion is future source of energy

The first stage of a study has been authorized to determine the possibility of establishing a Canadian program to control nuclear fusion, Mrs. Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology, announced recently. Ability to produce power from nuclear fusion would be a partial but far from negligible solution to the problem of rapid depletion of fossil fuels such as petro-

leum and coal, she said.

The study will identify the options open to the Government and the consequences of each option. This phase is expected to be completed by next autumn.

If the study indicates that Canada should become active in research into controlling nuclear fusion, recommendations will be made to the Ministry on

the best program, financing and organization to carry it out.

The investigation will be made by a consortium of Hydro-Quebec, RCA Limited, University of Quebec, University of Montreal, and the Defence Research Establishment in Valcartier. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology and the Atomic Energy Control Board will finance the project.

The Defence Research Board will contribute the equivalent of one-man year through its Valcartier establishment, where several scientists have already developed expertise, notably in the field of lasers and their applications.

The field of thermonuclear fusion is of high priority and Mrs. Sauvé said that, following intensive research, it may be possible to determine within the next decade whether or not it represents a possible and desirable source of energy.

"It will not only be almost inexhaustible," stated the Minister, "but it will also make it possible to reduce most of the undesirable effects on the environment caused by present sources of energy. Furthermore, it will contribute to the solution of several important future problems of society such as the depletion of primary materials and the accumulation of waste products," she said.

Success in controlling nuclear fusion and building thermonuclear fusion reactors would mean development of new technologies and lead to the creation of new secondary industries.

Development assistance

Canada and Togo recently agreed on a water-supply project for Lomé, the capital, and nine neighbouring villages. An \$800,000 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) grant will finance a 30-month feasibility study to be carried out by Gendron and Lefebvre of Montreal, including hydrologic research, drilling and pumping tests, and a detailed plan for a system to distribute the water discovered.

Sri Lanka

Two development loans to Sri Lanka were announced in October.

Fourteen locomotives, spare parts and specialized tools will be financed under a \$5,585,000 CIDA loan to improve Sri Lanka's rail capacity. MLW-Worthington of Montreal will supply the diesel units and equipment. Training for railway personnel is also being discussed by CIDA and Sri Lanka. Canada provided three diesel locomotives for the country's railways in 1954.

Canadian industrial commodities and equipment will be made available

through another loan of \$1,615,000 in aid of Sri Lanka industry and tourism. Asbestos for building products and nylon cord for tires are to be provided, as well as a variety of manufactured equipment including airport vehicles and other items for improvements at Bandaranaike International Airport and for a tourism facility in Colombo.

India

To help India speed development of its oil and natural gas resources, Canada will double this year's scheduled \$3 million loan. Through an agreement signed in 1971, Canada undertook to provide a \$3 million line-of-credit annually for five years. The increased allocation will enable India to finance needed equipment, material and services.

Pakistan

Canada and Pakistan recently signed a \$30 million commodity loan agreement that will provide Canadian raw and semi-processed materials for Pakistan's industries over the next three years. Aluminum, copper, newsprint, woodpulp, rubber and zinc are among the commodities to be shipped.

SEAMEO

A \$1 million Canadian grant will finance a five-year training program for citizens of member-countries of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). This contribution to the Education Development Fund of SEAMEO, administered by its secretariat, will provide scholarships for post-graduate and diploma students at SEAMEO training centres in Southeast Asia. SEAMEO was established in 1965 to promote regional co-operation in educational and technological training. Founding countries include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, South Vietnam, Laos, the Khmer Republic and the Philippines.

Nigeria

A topographical mapping project, financed by a \$3.5 million CIDA grant and covering 50,000 square miles in northeast Nigeria, will help the country's government plan essential soil, forestry, water and power development projects there. Several Canadian air survey firms will take part in the project, which should be carried out by

1977, virtually completing the mapping of Nigeria. Three previous Canadian projects, costing \$3.7 million, have mapped about one-fifth of the country and have helped in planning the \$80 million Kainji Dam, and highway and communications projects.

Home repair project for Manitoba pensioners almost complete

More than half the homes owned by old age pensioners in Manitoba have been repaired or rehabilitated with the help of winter labour grants under the Provincial Employment Program during the past two years.

Noting that the Pensioner Home Repair Program had been resumed for the third season, Premier Ed Schreyer of Manitoba said that a slower rate of applications being currently received might indicate that the saturation point was being reached in this program. A decision as to whether or not the program, or a variation of it, would be continued next year would depend on an analysis and evaluation to be undertaken next summer.

"The apparent slowdown in response indicates that the vast majority of qualifying pensioners who need or desire home repairs have already come forward," said Mr. Schreyer. "As this may be the last year for the program in its present form and as there are many more who can no doubt benefit from this offer of no-strings-attached assistance, I would urge them — with the encouragement of their families — to make application as soon as possible."

In the first two years of the program some 20,000 of the estimated 40,000 homes owned and lived in by old age pensioners were repaired at an estimated grant cost of \$7 million. Individual grants range from \$150 to a maximum of \$1,000, depending on the size of old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement, with grant eligibility increasing with the size of pension.

"This has been one of our most gratifying programs, attracting national interest and commendation," said Mr. Schreyer. "It has not only served to alleviate winter unemployment but has demonstrated its social usefulness in enhancing the living conditions of an important segment of our population."



The "Thunderbirds" hockey team of the University of British Columbia, which is at present touring China under a program of cultural exchanges. Dr.

Bob Hindmarch, coach (front row, third left), was general manager and assistant coach of the 1962-63 Canadian Olympic hockey team.

UBC hockey team tours China

A Canadian hockey team is touring China from December 5 to 25 as part of a continuing program of cultural exchanges between Canada and the People's Republic of China.

The team, the University of British Columbia's "Thunderbirds", coached by Dr. R. Hindmarch, has an enviable record of 32 out of 38 international games either won or tied during the last ten seasons. One of the reasons for their success is the coaching ability of Dr. Hindmarch, who was general manager and assistant coach of the Canadian Olympic hockey team in 1962-63.

The purpose of the trip to China, however, is not to compete with the Chinese. The guiding principle in the program of sports exchanges is that each country sends teams in those sports in which it is proficient. Earlier this year, for example, the Chinese sent a gymnastic team to Canada to practise with and help Canadian teams to improve. Similarly, the UBC hockey team is in China participating in training sessions and exhibition games so that the Chinese players will be able to learn from the coaching and playing experience of the Canadian team.

The tour is sponsored jointly by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Canadian style townhouse in Tokyo

A three-unit woodframe townhouse being built in Tokyo for Canadian Embassy staff will also serve for a year to demonstrate Canadian house-building techniques and materials.

Canada Commerce, November issue, reports that the project was organized after the Japanese Ministry of Construction requested an education program on Canadian house-building methods. The Japanese, who want to increase their housing supply by 1.9 million units a year, are studying ways of speeding up construction as well as

controlling housing costs.

The two-story complex will provide three units of 3,000 square feet each as homes for External Affairs officers and their families. The design, by McCarter, Nairne & Partners of Vancouver, incorporates facilities for official entertaining.

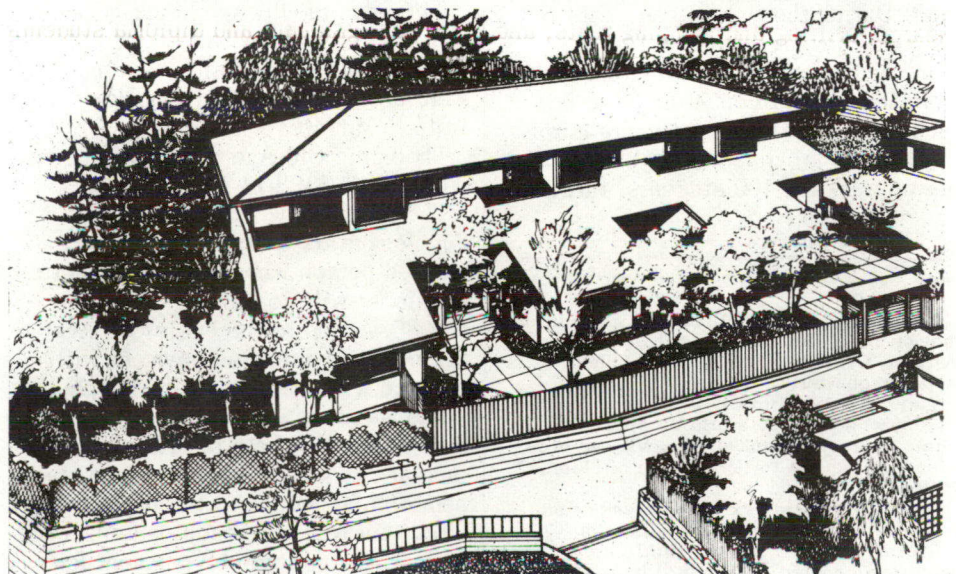
Construction should be complete by the end of the year. The townhouse, which has been built to harmonize with existing residences in the area, retains much of the garden of the house formerly occupying the site.

Interiors are designed for Canadian-style living and conform to the Canadian National Building Code.

For one year, Japanese building authorities, architects, contractors and lumber dealers will be able to study the stages of woodframe construction based on Canadian standard-dimension lumber and construction-grade softwood plywood.

Adaptability of methods

While Canadian construction methods are being used, the design was developed to show how those techniques could be adapted to Japanese requirements. Although the traditional Japanese building method produces good homes, it is too slow to meet current Japanese housing objectives. The old way means that each Japanese house, is, in effect, handcrafted. It is built of seasoned lumber cut in dimensions roughly like those of a Canadian "four-by-four". The design tends to follow post-and-beam style with hand-fashioned mortise-and-tenon joints,



and wooden pegs instead of nails.

William Leithead, project architect said: "Japanese builders will have to understand the entire Canadian home-building system. We have methods of ventilation to prevent dry rot and we incorporate insulation, dampcoursing and vapour barriers so that parts of the house function is an integral unit. These methods are not used in Japan.

"We are installing Canadian heating and air conditioning equipment be-

cause these features are rare in present Japanese housing and little equipment for these purposes is manufactured there. However, we are using Japanese plumbing and wiring to demonstrate the adaptability of our system to Japanese materials, where suitable."

While it is too early to tell if the project is successful it is hoped that a new market will be opened for Canadian producers of goods and services.

Biology/home economics building at St. Francis Xavier University

The Board of Governors of St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, has approved the final planning process for the construction of a biology/home economics building on the Antigonish campus.

Plans have already received approval from the Nova Scotia University Grants Committee.

The building will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million with the university contributing 10 per cent of the construction costs. The remainder will be financed by the Nova Scotia Government under its system of capital grants to universities. It is estimated that an additional \$500,000 will be required to equip the new facilities, which will be raised entirely by the university.

Enrolment in biology courses at St. Francis Xavier has almost doubled during the past ten years. In 1963, 261 students were enrolled in biology courses, compared to 520 students this year. During the first seven years of the same decade, enrolment in the home economics program increased by more than 40 per cent from 63 to 90 students. While in recent years enrolment in the program has stabilized at between 90 and 100 students, further

increases have been inhibited by a lack of facilities.

While the specific training of future biologists and environmentalists is fairly new, the servicing of other programs has been a major function for many years. Biology courses have played a prominent part in the pre-medical program at the university. At present there are more than 350 medical doctors practising in both Canada and the United States who took pre-medical studies at St. Francis Xavier.

Several graduates of this university's home economics program hold prominent positions in universities in Canada and the United States. Two recent graduates played important roles in the recently released Nutrition Canada study.

Pension payments to rise in January

Increases in Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement payments beginning next month were announced recently by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

The basic Old Age Security pension will rise to \$108.14 from \$105.30.

The maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement for a single person or a married person whose spouse is not a pensioner will go up to \$75.85 from \$73.86. Added to the basic Old Age Security pension, this payment will produce a monthly total of \$183.99.

The maximum supplement for a married couple, both pensioners, will increase to \$67.37 each from the present \$65.60. Added to the basic pension, this will give each pensioner \$175.51 for a combined payment for the couple of \$351.02.

Mr. Lalonde estimated that, in January, more than 1,855,000 Canadians will be receiving OAS payments and, of that number, some 1,072,000 will be receiving the supplementary payments.

Hockey news at December 10

National Hockey League

Results December 6

Montreal 4, NY Islanders 2
Toronto 4, Minnesota 1
Buffalo 8, NY Rangers 4

Results December 7

Detroit 1, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 2, Vancouver 0
California 4, Pittsburgh 3

Results December 8

Philadelphia 3, Toronto 1
Vancouver 3, Pittsburgh 2
Montreal 3, NY Islanders 1
Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 0
Minnesota 3, Detroit 0
Boston 5, Buffalo 2

Results December 9

Buffalo 5, Toronto 2
Boston,3, Philadelphia 3
NY Rangers 6, California 3
Chicago 5, Minnesota 3

World Hockey Association

Results December 5

Houston 5, Jersey 2
Winnipeg 3, Edmonton 1
Toronto 3, Vancouver 1

Results December 6

New Jersey 3, Cleveland 2
Edmonton 4, Toronto 3
Los Angeles 4, Houston 3

Results December 7

Winnipeg 7, Toronto 4
Minnesota 3, Vancouver 1

Results December 8

Minnesota 4, Quebec 1
Cleveland 2, New England 1
New Jersey 3, Chicago 1

Results December 9

Houston 5, Vancouver 3
Winnipeg 3, New Jersey 1
Toronto 10, Minnesota 1
Quebec 6, Chicago 1
New England 3, Cleveland 2

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