



# Bulletin

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## NATIONAL HOUSING ACT AMENDED

*Changes in the National Housing Act were proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau during a debate on housing in the House of Commons on April 25. Part of Mr. Trudeau's remarks follow:*

...Since receiving the task force report we have covered a lot of ground. The examination of the substance of the proposed amendments to the National Housing Act was virtually completed by the beginning of this month and since then the actual drafting of the amendments has been completed by the Department of Justice. The Government will introduce these amendments into the House in the very near future. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I believe that these amendments will be ready for placing on the order paper at the beginning of next week.

The amendments which will be offered at that time will, of course, deal with those matters which are essentially under federal jurisdiction.

Among the amendments will be:

- Provisions to increase the flow of mortgage funds from private lenders.
- Provisions to permit loan value ratios and limits to be established from time to time by the Governor in Council.
- Provisions to extend the maximum amortization from 35 to 40 years.
- Provisions to extend to existing housing generally the same terms as apply to new construction, except that the maximum loan on existing housing would be \$18,000.
- Provisions to amend the national housing loan regulations to establish the maximum loans for home ownership or rental at \$25,000 and, for loans on existing housing at \$18,000.

## CONTENTS

National Housing Act Amended.....	1
Sports at Son of Expo .....	2
Colour TV Health Hazard? .....	2
Canada-Japan Ministerial Meeting .....	3
Gift of Books to Greenland .....	3
Prefab Schools for Caribbean .....	3
Language Training .....	4
More Foreign Aid Urged .....	4
"Green Gables" Author Saluted .....	4
Women in Dentistry .....	5
Is it Really a Bargain? .....	6
Northern Resources Conference .....	6

- Provisions to approve a form of mortgage with a five year roll-over, but with monthly payments calculated on an amortization of at least 25 years.
- Provisions to reduce the rate of mortgage insurance fees by 50 per cent.
- There will also be measures to increase the activity of limited dividend housing companies and non-profit housing companies in meeting the needs of low income families and elderly citizens. It is proposed to amend the present provisions of the Act, (a) to increase the loan levels on projects constructed by such organizations from the present 90 per cent of value to 95 per cent of value; and (b) to permit limited dividend companies to construct projects in hostel or dormitory form as well as the self-contained accommodation to which the present provisions of the Act restrict them.

## CONSULTATION WITH PROVINCES

Legislation on other important housing questions requires further consultation with the provinces. This introduces another aspect of housing policy which is every bit as important as the details of the amendments to the National Housing Act, that is, the way in which the Federal Government deals with the provinces and municipalities in housing



matters. Housing policy is a subject which does not divide neatly into three compartments corresponding to the various levels of government. Progressive, imaginative and sound housing policy and urban development require the co-operation and energetic enthusiasm of all three levels of government. It is absolutely essential that the Federal Government, before it launches into programmes which could have important implications for matters within provincial jurisdiction, should consider these implications and consult closely with the provinces.

As honourable members will have appreciated, the task force report contained a number of recommendations, at least 16 of which have a bearing on the responsibilities of the provinces or municipalities. Some of these recommendations were entirely outside the responsibilities of the Federal Government, but certain others affected the responsibilities of both the federal and provincial governments. It is this latter category which has had to be considered in working out a new federal policy.

There is the very important and basic question, for example, of whether the Federal Government should lend money for housing, for land banking or other purposes directly to the municipalities, or whether this should be done through the provincial governments. Because municipalities are within provincial jurisdiction, many provincial governments feel strongly that their priorities might be upset if the Federal Government dealt directly with the municipalities. Let me say for the record that this does not only apply to only one province. A high proportion of the provinces made such objections....

If, on the other hand, money is lent to provincial governments, is it not desirable and necessary to ensure that reasonable conditions are established for the use of that money, and the ultimate beneficiary has some idea of the source of the money? And can these reasonable conditions be established without reasonable consultation?

On these and other related matters the Government has already held important discussions with the provinces. Further discussions will be needed on other aspects of housing policy which affect substantially the priorities and objectives of provincial and municipal governments. We must do all we can to work together at all levels of government to achieve the basic goal which is and must be the provision of reasonable housing for every Canadian....

## SPORTS AT SON OF EXPO

Sports will play a major role at Montreal's international exhibition, Man and His World, from June 12 to September 7.

A special section will retrace the story of the Olympic Games from the days of Ancient Greece through their revival by Pierre de Coubertin in 1896 at Athens to the present day. Portraits of past

athletic record-breakers will be shown and the influence of altitude on athletes will be studied.

There will also be a complete record of the competition at Rome in 1960 and Tokyo 1964, together with a study of comparative performances showing how they have improved with the passing of time.

## HOCKEY

The focal point of the hockey display will be a special section in tribute to Maurice (Rocket) Richard, the great goal-scoring hero of Les Canadiens, which will feature a huge model of him in action, films, photographs and records of his career. The rest of this part of the pavilion will tell the story of the game and the stars of the last 20 years.

## BOXING

The section on boxing will show graphic reproductions of the stories of the best fighters of all time. The life of Cassius Clay, undefeated as heavyweight champion, will be told with film, slides and records. Young boxers will be able to whale away at punching bags and check the size of their fists against reproductions of the gloves worn by such famous fighters as Laurent Dauthuille, Jake LaMotta and Joe Louis.

## BASEBALL

In the section reserved for baseball, the visitor, well-protected by a glassed-in cage, will be able to see the pitchers that the Montreal Expos (the city's new team in the National League) are facing this summer.

Football, golf and motor sports will also be included in the pavilion in which special films will be shown on three of the world's great sporting events - the Indianapolis 500 automobile race; soccer's World Cup championship, held every four years; and the Stanley Cup hockey playoffs.

## COLOUR TV HEALTH HAZARD?

Implementing Government plans to check colour television hazards, National Health and Welfare Minister John Munro recently announced that a national sampling survey would be undertaken.

Mr. Munro stated his belief that colour television receivers currently being produced or imported into Canada had been designed to meet the recognized standard with respect to radiation levels. He also noted recent reports from the United States that some sets examined during use had shown excessive radiation emission.

The Department of National Health and Welfare will study a sampling of privately-owned TV colour sets. Owners participating in the survey will be supplied with a radiographic film pack to be attached to the outside of their TV sets and returned to the Radiation Protection Division in Ottawa after 20 hours of viewing.



## CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

On April 21, on his return from Tokyo, where he had led the Canadian delegation to the fifth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, tabled in the House of Commons the joint communiqué issued at the close of the meeting and reported as follows on the activities of the previous week:

...This Ministerial Committee is not a negotiating body but rather a means whereby ministers from the two countries can, from time to time, exchange views on the full range of bilateral relations between Canada and Japan as well as on the international situation. The fact that Japan is Canada's third largest trading partner, now competing for second place, is in itself sufficient reason for periodic and high-level discussions between Canadian ministers and their Japanese counterparts. The need for and the utility of these meetings is enhanced by the increasingly close co-operation between Canada and Japan in political and other fields, both bilaterally and in all the major international organizations to which we both belong. Most of all, however, the meetings form an important part of Canada's role as a Pacific as well as an Atlantic country and they also reflect the growing Canadian activities throughout the Pacific area.

I have taken part in three meetings of this Committee in different capacities and, in my view, the one just completed is the most useful to date, in large part due to the increasing easiness of discussions over a broad range of subjects. This is not to suggest that we found a complete identity of

views with the Japanese. We did not, and where we differed, we both made clear where our differences lay. On bilateral matters, for example...the Canadian ministers spoke with some vigour about certain Japanese trade restrictions which are causing difficulties for some Canadian exports. But one advantage of these meetings is to enable ministers to speak directly with their Japanese opposite numbers on matters which are of great concern to Canada.

### EXPO 70

In addition to expressing my satisfaction over the quality of the discussions, both formal and informal, which we held with our Japanese colleagues, I should like to express our thanks for the warm and generous hospitality offered by our hosts. We were able to visit certain areas outside the capital and to get some impression of the cultural and industrial aspects of Japan. We visited the site of Expo 70 at Osaka and saw the Canadian pavilion, its outward structure now almost completed, and the pavilions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. The extent of Canadian participation in this world exhibition, and the fact that our visit coincided with a tour of Japan by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, are, I believe, further indications of the broadening and deepening of our relations. It is of interest that a special newspaper supplement marking the visit was issued on the day our meetings began. The relation between Canada and Japan is, I am convinced, a relation which contains great mutual benefits and which in itself makes some contribution to stability and economic development in Asia and the Pacific region.

### GIFT OF BOOKS TO GREENLAND

A library in Greenland, which was rebuilt recently after destruction by fire last year, will receive copies of "all available publications of the National Museums of Canada".

In a ceremony last month in Ottawa, almost 500 publications were presented by Dr. W.E. Taylor, Jr., Director of the National Museum of Man, to the Danish Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Arne Bogh Andersen.

The Greenland Provincial Library at Godthaab, which had held irreplaceable rare books and manuscripts, was a total loss following a fire in February 1968.

Dr. A.W.F. Banfield, Director of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, and Dr. Taylor both stressed the close relations between Greenland and Canada.

"Our former chief botanist, Dr. A.W. Porsild, was a Greenlander," said Dr. Banfield, "and extremely well known in his field."

Dr. Taylor noted the heavy loss for Greenland

in the burning of their library. "Our contribution is a gesture of aid," he said, "because we are aware of the close scholarly and research bonds that exist between us in the North."

The Canadian publications presented to the library include all phases of work on archaeology, ethnology, folklore, botany, zoology, and palaeontology in the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the National Museum of Man.

The collection of books that was destroyed at the Greenland Provincial Library at Godthaab had been reorganized and enlarged in the past 10 years. It had been a vital factor in the expansion of educational and cultural resources throughout Greenland.

### PREFAB SCHOOLS FOR CARIBBEAN

The Canadian International Development Agency is in the process of designing a standard primary-school building suitable for the Caribbean to help the island's expanding educational programmes. About 20 such schools will be built this year.



## LANGUAGE TRAINING

Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier replied as follows on April 23 to questions in the House of Commons regarding the training of public servants in a second language, either English or French:

...The second-language training provided by the Public Service Commission is conducted at four levels. Level 1 is designed to provide minimum oral skills, while Level IV is expected to give students working proficiency in all four skill areas (reading, writing, speaking and oral comprehension).

Employees attend courses at succeeding levels until the skills needed by the duties of their positions have been acquired.

In the period from January 1964 to August 1968, the numbers of public servants who completed training courses were: Level IV, 703; Level III, 1,409; Level II, 2,267; Level I, 6,224.

During the same period, 1,176, public servants withdrew from training courses before completing the particular course in which they were enrolled. Many of these withdrew for reasons related to their duties or health; others withdrew because they had reached the level of proficiency required for their respective positions.

The Public Service Commission does not maintain records of the salaries of language students. However, on the basis of a significant sample, the Commission estimates that the average earnings of trainees is about \$1,100. On this basis, total earnings of those engaged as trainees over the four-and-a-half year period approximates \$12 million. However, trainees are not usually replaced while attending language courses and in that case there is no additional salary cost attributable to language training. In addition, each student on language training contributes about one hour of his own time for every two working hours he spends in language training. (See also Canadian Weekly Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 25, dated June 19, 1968.)

## MORE FOREIGN AID URGED

Escott Reid, Principal of Glendon College, Toronto, a former senior Canadian diplomat and officer of the World Bank, has urged Canada to launch a crusade against the dangers facing mankind which arise out of the slow rate of economic growth of the hungry two-thirds of the world and the wide gap between China and the rest of the world.

Speaking in Hamilton, Ontario, on March 28, in a discussion on Canadian foreign policy, Mr. Reid said:

...Expenditures on defence and expenditures on aid for the economic development of poor countries are both deterrents. One is a deterrent against armed attack. The other is a deterrent against anarchy, the anarchy into which much of the poor two-thirds of the world may be plunged if there is not a substantial

speed-up in its rate of economic growth. Anarchy begets monsters – plague, pestilence, famine, war.

Canada now spends \$2,100 million a year on deterrence, \$1,800 million on deterrence against armed attack and \$300 million for deterrence against anarchy. Canada should increase its share of the burden of deterrence to \$3 billion a year, \$1 billion for defence, \$2 billion for foreign aid to deserving poor countries.

To reduce our expenditures on defence to \$1 billion a year will involve withdrawing and disbanding our armed forces which are now in Europe. It will not require us to leave the North Atlantic Alliance. We should remain in that Alliance.

A considerable part of our foreign aid should be channelled through international agencies such as the World Bank.

In the international agencies and in its own bilateral programme of foreign aid Canada should insist that foreign aid be given only to those poor countries which deserve it because they are making sustained and disciplined efforts to mobilize their own material and intellectual resources for investment in their own economic growth. This means that poor countries which want foreign aid must enforce much greater social obligations on people in all strata of their society from rich landowner and big industrialist to poor peasant.

By concentrating its efforts in world affairs on foreign aid, Canada would become one of the two or three leading nations of the world in the struggle against poverty and anarchy in the hungry two-thirds of the world. On the other great issue of the next 20 years, China, Canada, while not playing so important a role, could exercise considerable influence....

## “GREEN GABLES” AUTHOR SALUTED

The \$4-million ferry *Stena Danica*, purchased for summer service with the Prince Edward Island fleet, will be renamed the *Lucy Maud Montgomery*, in honour of the late author of the international classic *Anne of Green Gables*.

The author was born and lived most of her life on Prince Edward Island.

The popular novel, known throughout the English-speaking world and published in five other languages, has been adapted as a musical play that has been performed each summer at Charlottetown's Confederation Centre for the past five years. Besides touring Canada, *Anne of Green Gables* has played in a West End theatre in London, England. The Charlottetown cast will take it to Osaka for Expo 70.

The *Lucy Maud Montgomery*, which will be operated by Canadian National Railways, and will be able to carry 100 automobiles, is expected to begin operating in June. It will be the first of a series of new vessels and shore facilities for Prince Edward Island to carry the increasing number of summer visitors and to improve the flow of commerce.



## WOMEN IN DENTISTRY

The following extracts are from an article in Canada's Health and Welfare, March 1969, by Miss Sharon B. Amer, Senior Dental Hygienist, Department of National Health and Welfare:

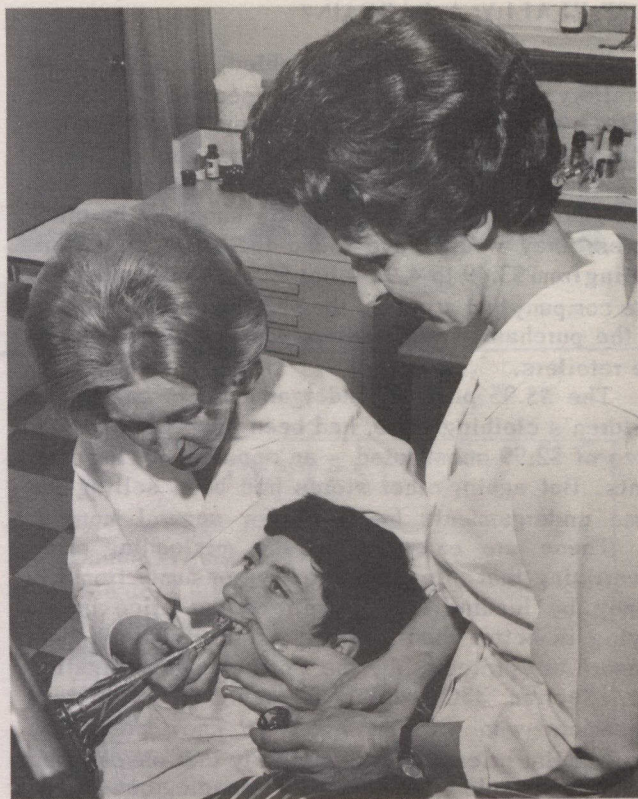
Although most Canadians would feel quite at ease if greeted by a female dental assistant or receptionist, they might be amazed if confronted by a female dentist. In Canada, only a few of the 6,000 plus dentists are female. The percentage has remained at less than 5 per cent over the last decade. Male predominance is not the rule in many Scandinavian and Eastern European countries, where women often outnumber men overwhelmingly in dentistry, as well as in medicine.

Dentistry as a health profession is particularly suited to the modern woman, owing in part, to the possibility of adjusting hours of practise to fit family responsibilities. Contrary to popular belief, the physical requirements of dental practise are well within the capacity of any healthy woman, and the profession is probably much less demanding than being a wife and mother. It has been demonstrated many times that a well-organized woman who also happens to be a dentist can readily adjust her life to accommodate both a flourishing dental practice and an active and happy family and social life.

### DENTAL HYGIENIST

Another member of the Canadian dental health team who, owing to her rarity, often raises the eyebrows of patients, is the dental hygienist. Dental hygienists have been trained in Canada only since 1952, with schools at five universities across Canada offering a two-year post senior matriculation course. There are some 400 to 500 graduate hygienists licensed to practise. Up to now, this ancillary profession has remained a female occupation, although the Canadian Armed Forces have trained men for several years in the Dental Corps to perform similar functions. However, there is now considerable concern to liberalize the provincial laws and the course admission requirements, to enable men to pursue this occupation....

What does the future hold in store for Canadian women in dentistry? Although the outlook is excellent, the future situation will probably be very different from what it is today. First of all, we can reasonably expect to attract a much larger number of women into positions with a wider variety of functions and increased responsibility, at the same time maintaining or establishing a personal financial return competitive with that of other careers. The role of the dental "auxiliary" (a term chosen to denote dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental technicians and any other form of paradental personnel) is coming under increasing scrutiny by dentists and governments alike. As with medicine and its numerous ancillary personnel and its ever-increasing reliance on these individuals, in order to



Dr. G. Kravis (left), dental surgeon, and Mrs. A. Moisey, dental assistant, employees of Ottawa's Collegiate Institute Board.

effectively, efficiently and economically meet the demands of the public, the dental profession is finding it necessary to delegate to well prepared individuals more and more functions in order to meet its obligations to the community.

### ROLE OF PROVINCES

The dental hygienist has been an example of this trend. What develops in the future will depend to a large extent on the recommendation of various federal and provincial expert committees now examining this subject and the programmes that the individual provincial governments establish. Several provinces are considering programmes to educate and employ dental auxiliaries with duties and responsibilities expanded in a variety of ways. All that can be said at present is that there is considerable excitement in the Canadian dental arena concerning the innovations being considered for the near future. One development that does seem very likely is an expansion of the training programmes for dental hygienists or other auxiliaries into the regional colleges that are being established in many parts of Canada. Dental assistants, who are usually trained by the dentist-employer because of a lack of training programmes, as well as dental technicians, will be able to find more formal courses in such institutions as high schools, vocational institutes or community colleges....



## IS IT REALLY A BARGAIN?

The jewellery sets assembled by a Canadian jewellery manufacturing company seemed too good a bargain to miss. They were displayed in a Quebec store with a \$25 tag attached, but the store price was only \$4.95. If gullible purchasers who thought they were saving \$20.05 had window-shopped in other stores, they would have found the same sets were selling from \$3.49 to 4.95 – not \$25. What happened? The company had attached the \$25 tags at the request of the purchasing wholesalers who supplied them to the retailers.

The \$3.95 price of undergarments in an Ottawa children's clothing store, had been crossed out and a price of \$2.99 substituted – an apparent saving of 96 cents. But again, other stores had been selling the same undergarments for \$2.99 for several months.

These are examples of the misleading price advertising that often separates a consumer from his money by leading him to believe the price he is paying is better than it really is. Fortunately, purchasers are protected by the Combines Investigation Act, Section 33C, which is designed to protect consumers who are not likely to know prevailing retail or list prices. It states clearly that anyone who promotes the sale of an item by misleading consumers about the prices at which the items are ordinarily sold is breaking the law. This section of the Act has teeth in it – offenders can be fined and prohibited from repeating the practice. The jewellery manufacturer and the children's clothing store were actual cases, and both felt the bite of the law when they were convicted and fined.

To augment Section 33C, the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has a staff of investigators experienced in handling complaints, collecting evidence and keeping a sharp eye on advertisements to detect deceptive pricing. Consumers and the trade help too. Generally, some 20 per cent of cases that have arisen come from consumers; some 30 per cent of complaints come from the trade – especially competitors who keep a suspicious eye on one another.

### CONVICTIONS

In the eight years since the section became effective, some flagrant instances of misleading price advertising have been detected and dealt with. Of the 45 cases completed since 1960, there were 40 con-

victions. The worst offenders were retailers, and most of the misleading pricing appeared in newspaper advertisements (29) and labels (11). But there was also price misrepresentation in circulars, direct-mail advertising and catalogues. Almost half dealt with photographic equipment, watches, and television sets; the remainder included such things as pre-ticketed mattresses.

Pre-ticketing a product at an unrealistically high price is an open invitation to dealers to make it appear they are offering a "special", when in reality, they are not.

More and more court cases are conducted each year. From April 1968 to early March of this year, 16 alleged offenders faced the courts.

The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Mr. Ron Basford, said recently: "The Canadian consumer demands honesty in the marketplace. Our society has rejected the old concept of *'caveat emptor'* – *let the buyer beware* – in favour of – *let the seller take care.*"

## NORTHERN RESOURCES CONFERENCE

Delegates at the annual Northern Resources Conference, held in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, from government and industry were unanimous in predicting an appreciable increase in the economic development of Canada's Far North. The Conference came to an end on April 11, with a closing address by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Hundreds of Arctic experts from all over Canada and the United States had spent the week in this mining city of 6,000 inhabitants. The Conference opened on April 8.

Most of the discussions concerned known or possible discoveries of gas, oil and minerals. The delegates were also interested, however, in the development of forests, and in tourism, national parks and the importance of water as an exportable commodity.

Among the many personalities who addressed the meeting were Mr. John Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. John MacDonald, Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A few Members of Parliament, several Councillors from the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and some teachers and union leaders attended the Conference.