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Ottawa, Canada.

- Canada's Christmas trees, 1
- Domestic oil supply deficiency forces reduction in exports, 3
- Bill to preserve national heritage, 4
- Visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, 4
- Fur season to be critical, 4
- Feed grain reserves, 4
- Toronto boat show triples, 4
- Montreal museum organizes Christmas cheer for the needy, 5
- Toronto and York universities set up joint East Asian study program, 5
- NATO ministerial meetings, 6
- Soviet historian at Carleton, 6
- Canada/U.S. salary comparisons, 6
- Canadian Agricultural Research Council, 6
- Famous Canadians honoured, 6
- Quebec singer at Carnegie Hall, 7
- New bill proposes more equitable representation for provinces, 7
- Organization established to promote economic education, 8
- Frozen food regulation, 8
- Help for new home buyers, 8
- Commonwealth youth and media project, 8
- Film on nuclear energy, 8
- Indian artifacts on exhibition at Royal Scottish Museum, 9
- McMaster facing huge deficit, 10
- Ten-million dollar wheat subsidy, 10
- Divorce rate climbs, 10
- Ghanaian teachers train at the University of Regina, 10
- Tax write-offs raised for investments in film industry, 10

Canada's Christmas trees

Export sales are the mainstay of Canada's Christmas tree industry. In 1971, just over 4.1 million trees with a value of \$3.9 million were exported. About 98 per cent of these went to the United States with the balance being shipped mainly to countries in and around the Caribbean.

Although precise information on exports by species is not available, it is clear that balsam fir is the leader, followed by Douglas-fir, and then the spruces and Scots pine.

From 1961 to 1971, the number of trees exported dropped by 55 per cent, although the corresponding decline in sales value came to only 32 per cent because of the steadily-increasing price during that period.

The decline in exports is explained, in part, by strengthening competition from artificial trees in the United States, together with the development and growth, over the past two decades in that country, of an extensive plantation-based Christmas tree industry. The current United States demand for carefully cultured and shaped plantation trees has special significance for Canadian wild tree exports.

In Canada, in Metropolitan Toronto, a survey showed that 38.6 per cent of families had a natural tree, 32.9 per cent an artificial tree, and 1 per cent had one of each. It is estimated that domestic consumption is about 2 million trees, or roughly half of the current exports of natural trees.

What is a good tree?
A variety of species are produced across Canada mainly according to their natural occurrence in a particular region or locality. British Columbia supplies Douglas-fir and Alberta produces lodgepole pine. The Maritimes, Quebec, and, to a lesser extent, the Prairies are the major sources of



Crombie McNeil
Italian children in national costume put finishing touches on Christmas tree during a pageant at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa.

balsam fir and spruce. Ontario is the principal producer of plantation-grown Scots pine. Less important for Christmas trees are red pine, red spruce, Norway spruce, and Austrian pine.

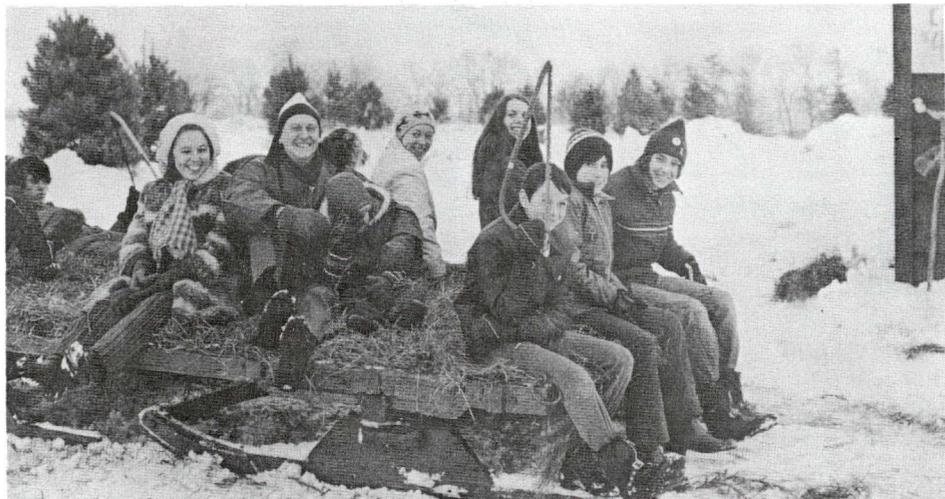
Irrespective of species, most buyers look for evergreens with dense deep-green or blue-green foliage. They want trees with compact, symmetrical, tapered form; trees that will hold their needles indoors and whose branches will readily support ornaments; and trees that have a fragrant smell and come in heights ranging from five-and-a-half to eight feet.

Some species exhibit the desired natural characteristics to a greater degree than others. Scots pine, for example, holds its needles well but sometimes lacks depth of colour. Spruces, on the other hand, tend to lose their needles quickly but exhibit the more intense

Season's Greetings

and a

Happy New Year



For many city folk a visit to a choose-and-cut operation...

greens or blue-greens that are in demand. Such problems leave something to the ingenuity and inventiveness of the grower as witness the action of some Scots-pine producers in spray-painting their trees to achieve the desired shade of green.

Standards

Official Christmas tree-grading standards, the adoption of which is optional to growers, are established for Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec. In each of these provinces, three grades are assigned according to a tree's degree of excellence in such features as taper, density, freshness and freedom from damage.

A time to reap

The saw, rather than the axe, is the preferred tool for cutting Christmas trees. Hand bow saws, lightweight chain saws, and the one-man power circular saw attached to the end of a boom are all used. Chain saws are popular although considerable back bending is required by the operator. The circular saw solves that problem, but it is sometimes difficult to control when foliage blocks the operator's view and he fails to place the saw guide firmly against the stem.

For ease and speed of handling, protection against breakage, and particularly for space-saving in transit, growers usually compress their trees by some type of baling operation before shipping them any distance. Hand-tied, multi-tree bales may be used, but individual trees may also be machine-tied with twine or machine-wrapped in a plastic net stocking.

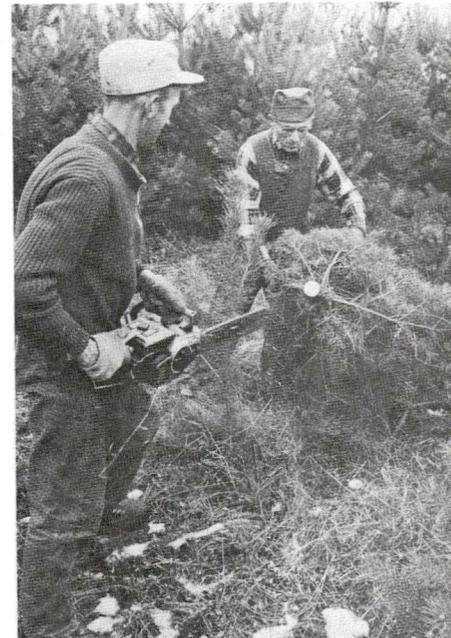


...is a happy Christmas ritual.

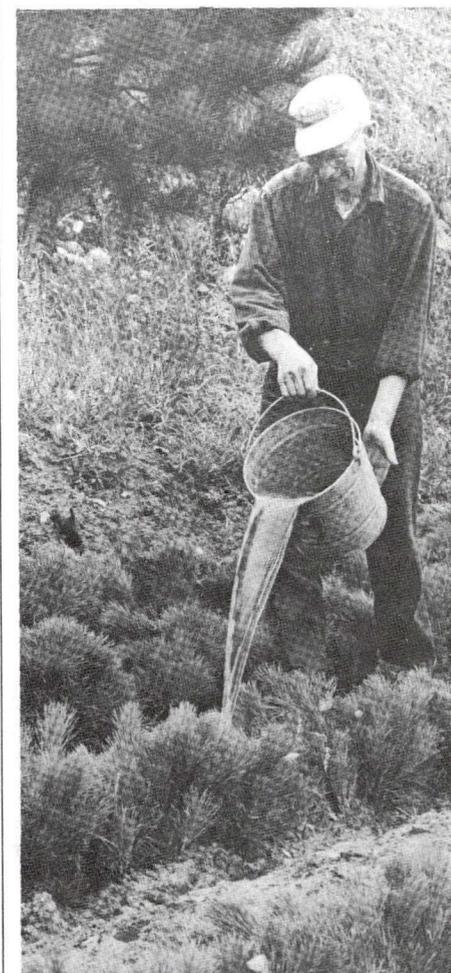
Retail selling is likely to be the most profitable venture especially for the smaller grower with a local market. If he is located reasonably close to an urban centre, he may elect to run a "choose-and-cut" operation where people select and cut their own trees.

Most retail selling, however, takes place in the cities on vacant lots, parking lots, at service stations, etc. The good salesman sees to it that his trees are placed upright, are easily inspected, and clearly priced. A well-lit, brightly decorated, efficiently organized and advertised Christmas-tree lot adds to the success of the enterprise.

The large producers, the exporters, and growers in more remote areas generally sell their trees wholesale. Arrangements for disposal of trees are concluded by July or August.



Chain saws are popular and efficient harvesting tools.



"Heeled-in" trees must be kept moist pending final planting.

Domestic oil supply deficiency forces reduction in exports

Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, made the following statement on the supply and demand of Canadian oil to the House of Commons on November 22:

In February 1973 I announced that the National Energy Board would hold a public hearing "in order to provide opportunity for interested parties to be heard as to the appropriate methods for protecting the public interest in respect of oil exports over the longer term". After preparatory work, notice of the Board's hearings with respect to this matter was given on July 5, 1973 and companies and interested groups were asked to file briefs with the Board by October 15. Subsequently, the Board held hearings in Calgary, Vancouver and Ottawa, terminating on May 2, 1974. The Board, after carefully considering all submissions, testimony and argument presented, set out its findings in a report to me in the matter of the Exportation of Oil, which it submitted under Section 22 of the National Energy Board Act. Under Section 23 of the Act, reports of the Board made under Part II may be made public with the approval of the Minister and, having regard to the importance of this report, I decided that it should be made public so that all Canadians may be aware of the oil supply and demand outlook in Canada and of the need to take further action with respect to oil exports.

The Government accepts the Board's finding that steps should be taken to reduce exports of oil with a view to providing additional protection for Canadian requirements. To this end, the Board intends to modify immediately its licensing procedure.

The Government accepts the Board's recommendation for a new export-control system. However, in view of the impending requirements for the Montreal market, I intend to seek early consultation with the producing provinces with a view to reducing exports more sharply than under the Board's recommended formula. The Board allocated 250,000 barrels per day (bpd) for the Montreal market from 1975 onward but proposed that these supplies be declared surplus to Canadian requirements — and therefore eligible for export — until the Montreal line comes onstream in 1976. I intend to discuss

with the provinces the advisability of "shutting in" these supplies beginning in mid-1975, rather than considering them surplus to Canadian requirements for export purposes until the line is completed in 1976. This would result in a reduction of exports to a level of about 650,000 bpd for the latter part of 1975, compared to an export level of some 800,000 bpd that would otherwise be in effect.

New formula adopted

Evidence produced before the National Energy Board during its hearing and its appraisal of this evidence indicated an inevitable decline in producibility of indigenous crude oil commencing next year and continuing in the 1980s, when frontier oil and larger quantities of oil-sands output are expected to become available. Based on present supply and demand trends, there is a forecast deficiency in supply to the domestic market served by Canadian oil in early 1982 which would grow to 200,000 barrels a day by late 1983. In the face of this prospect the Board decided to adopt a new procedure to determine the level of oil exports, based on a formula by which the volume of crude oil available for export licensing during a given year will be related to oil producibility, demand for Canadian use, and a conservation expectation as estimated for that year. The volume of oil exports thus computed would be reduced by a factor which would become more severe as the estimated period of self-sufficiency decreased.

The Government decided against an immediate and complete discontinuance of oil exports because cessation of exports would provide for sufficient producibility for only a few months additional to that provided by the phased reduction of exports approved by the Cabinet. That is an immediate halt to export would extend sufficient deliverability for about two-and-a-half years, while the Government's decision to phase down exports in line with the Board's recommendations will extend the period for about one-and-a-half years. As I stated, it is my intention

to seek consultation with the producing provinces with an aim to extending this period to two years by beginning the phase-down of exports next year and in 1976.

Effects abroad and at home

An immediate halt to exports would be disruptive to Canadian/U.S. trade relations. It would deprive certain northern U.S. refineries and their communities of the Canadian crude oil that they have traditionally relied upon.

In Canada, a sudden and complete reduction of current exports would deprive industry of a major source of cash flow required to find the higher cost reserves of the frontier areas. It would also idle a portion of the capacity of producing facilities which have been financed over the past few years. There would be a major impact on the income of the oil-producing provinces, on the oil-service industries, and a major effect on Canada's foreign exchange.

In adopting its new procedure, the Board will identify the volume of allowable oil exports for a period of at least one year, but annual average levels will be adjusted to account for immediate supply and demand factors by issuing monthly export licences, as at present. Hearings will be held periodically to receive evidence with respect to the potential producibility of Canadian oil, the domestic demand for indigenous feed stocks, and the effects of conservation on Canadian consumption and surplus.

Conservation measures

While the Board is forecasting that by 1982 there will not be enough crude-oil production in Canada to meet the Canadian market demands which are now served by Canadian oil production, plus 250,000 barrels a day for Montreal, this outlook can be altered not only by the Board's proposed export-control formula but also by greater attention by all levels of Government and by all citizens to conservation measures in the use of energy. The Federal Government will announce this winter a series of programs designed to conserve all forms of energy.

In 1960, when the Federal Government launched the national oil policy, the export level was about 100,000 barrels a day. By 1970 exports had risen to 670,000 barrels a day. The rapidly

growing deficiency in the United States in the early years of this decade created a sharply increased demand for Canadian crude and exports rose to the 1.1-million barrel-a-day level by 1973, when the Government instituted export controls. This control system has enabled the Government to reduce exports, which for 1974 have averaged 900,000 bpd.

Optimistic outlook

By the 1980s, we can expect a resurgence in production as the frontier areas and the oil sands are opened up. At the same time, our capability in nuclear-energy production will also become very significant. Thus the energy supply outlook for the longterm is promising. The challenge before us is to maintain a high degree of self-sufficiency in the intervening years. The new regime of oil export control that I have announced today is designed to attain that objective.

Bill to preserve national heritage

A Cultural Property Export and Import Act was introduced in the House of Commons recently by Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner, which proposes to regulate the export of national treasures through a control list establishing categories and age and value limits. No object in a category designated by the control list as a heritage property may leave the country without an export permit.

These categories include all property designated as being of importance to Canada for archaeological, pre-historical, historical, literary, artistic or scientific reasons; all handicraft made by the aboriginal people of Canada that have a fair market value of more than \$500; Canadian-made artifacts of glass, ceramic, carven, woven or base metals more than 100 years old and valued at more than \$2,000; all documents relating to Canadian culture and history with a value in excess of \$1,000; and any other Canadian cultural objects worth more than \$3,000.

The proposed system would be administered by Canadian Customs, acting on the advice of locally-designated expert examiners. The bill also contains provisions prohibiting the import to Canada of cultural property illegally exported from other countries.

Visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

At the invitation of Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, Foreign Affairs Minister Dong Jo Kim of the Republic of Korea visited Canada on November 14 and 15, during which he held discussions with Mr. MacEachen and Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the international situation particularly East Asia. They discussed the situation in the Korean Peninsula and reaffirmed the need for close international co-operation to safeguard peace and security in the region. In this regard, Mr. MacEachen assured the Korean Foreign Minister that the Canadian Government would continue to support the position of the Government of the Republic of Korea at the United Nations.

Reviewing ways and means of further promoting the bilateral co-operation between the two countries, the ministers noted the remarkable growth of trade between Canada and Korea in recent years and also the recent trends of private enterprises of both countries to undertake various joint investments. They agreed that their Governments would further encourage these trends and intensify their co-operation.

With a view to facilitating the businesses of international traffic by ships or aircraft of the two countries, the two foreign ministers signed an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic between the two governments.

Foreign Minister Kim extended an invitation to Mr. MacEachen to visit Korea in the near future, which was accepted. The date of the visit will be arranged later.

Fur season to be critical

The upcoming fur-marketing season will be a critical one for Canadian mink ranchers, says Andrew Stewart, Chief of Agriculture Canada's fur section.

One of the problems facing producers is rising costs for items such as feed, labour and cages.

Producers of dark mink and a few of

the higher-priced mutations could remain in business on returns equal to 1973-74 levels, Mr. Stewart says. They averaged \$22.45 a pelt last season, a rise of \$4.15 over the price paid in the previous season.

"But ranchers producing pastel mink need more money to stay in business. They averaged \$17.37 a pelt last season, a rise of only 73 cents a pelt — not enough to cover the season's higher production costs."

Feed grain reserves

A plan to keep a reserve stock of feed grains to insure the availability of grain to eastern Canadian livestock feeders is now in operation at Thunder Bay, Ontario. The reserve supplies of up to 10 million bushels of feed wheat, oats and barley are owned and administered by the Canadian Wheat Board under terms and conditions agreed to by the Reserve Stock Committee.

The grains are held in elevators at Thunder Bay, with the Federal Government paying the carrying charges. If grain ordered from country elevators in the West cannot be moved to Thunder Bay because of transportation problems, the committee can release grain from the reserve stock to fill these orders. Later, when the grain in the country elevator system can be moved, the reserve stock will be replenished.

Toronto boat show triples

The popular annual Toronto International Boat Show, to run from January 9 to 19, has tripled in size in the past 15 years, placing it among such senior boat shows as those in New York, London and Amsterdam.

The event, which will be held in the Coliseum Building at Exhibition Park in Toronto, will span some 450,000 square feet devoted to power boats, yachts, sailboats, accessories, specialty displays, clothing and an arena show.

Up to 200 exhibitors are expected to display about 500 boats, ranging from rubber dinghies to large cruisers.

Of major interest is the arena, which will house an Olympic yachting display, power-boat racing and fashion show.



Bob Anderson—Photo Features

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen visited the Ottawa headquarters of the Canadian International Development Agency recently to participate with CIDA President Paul Gérin-Lajoie and his President's Committee in a working session on the orientation of Canada's

aid program during the second half of the Second Development Decade. Left to right Mr. MacEachen, Mr. Trudeau, Jacques Gérin, Vice-President, Policy, and Mr. Gérin-Lajoie. Mr. Trudeau told 400 members of CIDA staff that his visit indicated the Government's interest and concern in the Canadian development program.

Montreal museum organizes Christmas cheer for the needy

Visitors to The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts' annual Christmas tree festival are being asked to leave behind gifts for distribution to disadvantaged citizens.

Although the presentation of Christmas trees decorated according to traditions of various countries has been an annual event at the Museum, the idea of collecting gifts from the public for Montreal's needy is new.

Mrs. Derek Taylor and Mrs. Maurice Faraggi, co-chairwomen of the volunteer committee that organized "Noël 74" said that the idea was an "out-growth" of the Museum's effort to expand its service to Montreal.

Noël 74 this year is in the shopping concourse and Le Viaduc of Place Bonaventure because the Museum is closed until mid-1976 for expansion and renovation.

Distribution of the gifts, which will be accepted up till December 21, will be handled by another service organization, the Inter-Service Clubs Council. It includes nine organizations — B'nai B'rith, the Canadian Progress Club, Civitan, Kinsmen, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimists, Richelieu and Rotary. Julius Briskin, QC, president of the Council, said that 100 clubs and 10,000 members in the Greater Montreal area were represented on the body.

Participating countries

Twenty-one countries and nine Montreal organizations are taking part in Noël 74, which began on November 21 and which will continue to January 6.

Trees have been presented from groups in Austria, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Mexico, Equador, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Britain, Poland,

Toronto and York universities set up joint East Asian study program

The Donner Canadian Foundation has made a grant of \$300,000 to establish a joint program in modern East Asian studies at the University of Toronto and York University.

The grant, which was announced recently by University of Toronto President John R. Evans and York University President H. Ian MacDonald, is designed to promote the study of modern East Asia at both universities, which have already established programs in this area. Special emphasis will be given to those areas most directly concerning Canadian foreign policy, particularly in the Pacific.

The presidents said that the joint program would "be conceived, organized, administered and financed as a fully co-operative venture between the two universities with the goal of developing the study of modern East Asia at both institutions on the most efficient basis possible". The program will also strive to promote these activities in other Canadian universities, particularly in southwestern Ontario.

The council of the proposed program will include representatives from government, industry and other Ontario universities, as well as York and Toronto. Professor William Saywell, chairman of the University of Toronto's Department of East Asian Studies, will direct the project; Professor Daniel Tretiak, co-ordinator of York University's East Asian Studies Program, will be the associate director.

The grant is expected to finance activities for the first three or four years, including summer schools on the Chinese and Japanese languages and related East Asian courses.

The combined staffs of East Asian experts at both universities represent the largest such academic community in Canada.

Romania, Greece, India, Lithuania, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, and Switzerland, and various Canadian organizations.

Crèches from Spain and Portugal are exhibited.

Special "days" honouring individual countries and associations are part of Noël 74 in the weeks preceding Christmas.

NATO ministerial meetings

Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and James A. Richardson, Minister of National Defence, attended the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ministerial semi-annual meetings at NATO headquarters in Brussels early in December.

Mr. Richardson took part in the sessions of the NATO Defence Planning Committee on December 10 and 11 and Mr. MacEachen attended a meeting of the North Atlantic Council on December 12 and 13.

The Defence Planning Committee, composed of defence ministers of 14 Alliance members is concerned with military aspects of the Alliance. France does not participate in the NATO integrated military command.

The North Atlantic Council is composed of foreign ministers of the 15 member countries of NATO who meet in ministerial session twice yearly to discuss international political developments as they relate to NATO.

Soviet historian at Carleton

A leading authority on Canadian history, V.A. Tishkov, of the U.S.S.R., is carrying out two months of research as a visitor in the Institute of Canadian Studies at Ottawa's Carleton University.

Mr. Tishkov, a senior scientist of the World History Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., is in Canada under the agreement on academic exchanges between Canada and the Soviet Union. While here, he is sponsored by the Canada Council, which has a special arrangement for co-operation with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

The visitor wrote his candidate dissertation on "Canadian Revolution of 1837-38". He has published a number of articles on aspects of the history of this country, and was co-author of the article, "Canada, Historical Review", in the large *Soviet Encyclopaedia*, third edition, 1973. At present he is working on a book dealing with the history of social movements in Canada.

After leaving Ottawa, Mr. Tishkov will go on to shorter stays in Toronto and Quebec City before returning to the U.S.S.R.

Canada/U.S. salary comparisons

Salaries for Canadian clerical workers average \$128 a week, only \$3 below their American counterparts, according to a survey by the Administrative Management Society of Pennsylvania. Last year the Canadian salaries rose 16.4 per cent to the February 1974 average of \$128; salaries for American clerical employees, subject to wage and price guide-lines, rose 6.5 per cent to an average of \$131 a week.

Office salaries in Canada (Montreal, Toronto, and St. John's were purposely omitted from the survey) ranged from \$90 for a mail clerk to \$160 for an accounting clerk to \$155 for a secretary to a senior executive. Data-processing personnel received an average of \$166 last year, an increase of \$27 a week, or 19.4 per cent. Telephone switchboard operators' wages rose an average 10 per cent, to \$111; they were more fortunate than bookkeeping machine operators, whose salaries increased only 3.7 per cent, to \$113.

Most companies in the United States — 64 per cent — required their employees to work 40 hours a week, compared with only 5.3 per cent of companies in Canada; more than 90 per cent of companies in Canada required workers to work 37.5 hours or less a week.

Canadian Agricultural Research Council

The direction of agricultural research in Canada will probably be influenced in future by a new committee composed of representatives of government, universities and producers.

The Canadian Agricultural Research Council, formed last April, recently held its first meeting in Ottawa to plan its course at its future quarterly meetings.

"We will be using an updated inventory of all agricultural research being conducted in Canada as an information platform," says D.G. Peterson, secretary of the new council and research co-ordinator, executive program of Agriculture Canada's Research Branch.

"Basically, the council will provide an overview of all agricultural research in Canada — in government, industry and universities. It will then advise

and thereby influence the direction of research.

"It will study research needs and recommend directions new research should take. The council will also advise on the allocation of funds for research activities."

Chairman of the new 19-member council is Dr. N.R. Richards, professor of soil science and former dean of agriculture at the University of Guelph, Ontario. Vice-chairman is Dr. B.B. Migicovsky, director-general of Agriculture Canada's Research Branch.

Included as council members are representatives of each of the provincial and regional agricultural services co-ordinating committees, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Agriculture Canada, the deans of Agriculture of Canadian universities, the Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicines in Canada, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, the federal Ministry of State for Science and Technology, the National Research Council of Canada and Canadian producers.

Famous Canadians honoured

Jean-Paul Drolet, chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, announced the formal naming of Bell Lakes and Mount McCurdy in Nova Scotia at the committee's annual meeting in Quebec City recently.

Bell Lakes are named for Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone 100 years ago and was a distinguished teacher of the deaf. The lakes are at the head of the Baddeck River and were formerly identified on maps as Baddeck Lakes, although local usage has long been Bell Lakes.

Seven miles to the northeast of Bell Lakes and 30 miles northwest of Sydney is Mount McCurdy, which rises more than 1,250 feet above the Cabot Trail on its eastern flank. The previously unnamed mountain honours the pioneer aviator, J.A.D. McCurdy, who was also lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia from 1947 to 1952.

Mr. Drolet presented special commemorative maps to the committee members from Nova Scotia and Ontario to donate to the Baddeck Museum, the Nova Scotia Archives and the Bell Homestead in Brantford.

Quebec singer at Carnegie Hall

Gabrielle Lavigne, young Montreal mezzo-soprano, made her *début* at Carnegie Hall, New York, December 6 as soloist in Berlioz's oratorio *L'enfance du Christ*. The National Arts Centre Orchestra, which accompanied her, was conducted by Mario Bernardi; other vocal soloists, all Canadians, were Paul Trépanier, tenor, Gaston Germain, baritone and Claude Corbeil, bass.

After completing her studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, at McGill University and at the Quebec Conservatory of Music, Miss Lavigne participated in a series of competitions "for the pleasure of singing in front of an audience". She was among finalists of the *Concours international d'Exécution musicale* in Geneva in 1969 and, in 1970, at the CBC national talent festival as well as the regional auditions of the Metropolitan Opera National Council.

For the past few years, she has been singing regularly on both the English and French CBC networks and with the McGill Chamber Orchestra, the Choral Society, the symphony orchestras of Montreal, Toronto, Victoria, Hamilton, and the National Arts Centre Orchestra in Ottawa. In 1971 she gave a series of



Gabrielle Lavigne

recitals in Paris, Amiens and Cognac (France), where she was very warmly received. In 1972 the Sadler's Wells Opera Company invited her to participate in their new production of *Il Travatore*. She was "a splendid Azucena", according to London critic Robert Henderson.

Early in 1975 Miss Lavigne will leave for Belgium to sing the role of Federica in Verdi's *Luisa Miller* and of Maria in *Mose in Egitto* by Rossini at Ghent's Koninklijke Opera.

from exceeding 15 per cent, and that prevent a province having a greater population from having fewer seats than a province with a smaller population. If the system were unaltered, in the next general election, each of four provinces — Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — would have its representation on its constitutional floor, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan would lose seats for the next general election.

Proposed new general rules

Four general principles are proposed in the new method:

- (1) No province shall suffer a decrease in Commons representation.
- (2) No province shall have fewer seats than a province with a smaller population.
- (3) No province shall have an average constituency population greater than that of Quebec.
- (4) Remainders resulting from calculations under the proposed new method would be dropped.

Proposed new specific rules

The proposed new method relates the representation of other provinces to that of the province of Quebec, a principle that governed representation of the provinces from 1867 to 1946. For the redistribution that is to recommence if this bill is enacted, the number of seats for Quebec will be fixed at 75. In order to reduce the rate of growth of the average population *per* electoral district for each subsequent redistribution, four seats will be added to the number of seats for Quebec. Thus, for the redistribution following the census of 1981, Quebec will have 79 seats.

The other provinces are divided into three categories: large provinces, with populations over 2.5 million; intermediate provinces, with populations from 1.5 million to 2.5 million; and small provinces, with populations under 1.5 million.

The number of seats for a large province will be determined by dividing the average population for the seats allotted to Quebec into the total population of the large provinces.

The representation of a small province whose population has increased will be determined by dividing its population at the most recent decen-

New bill proposes more equitable representation for provinces

Privy Council President Mitchell Sharp recently introduced in the House of Commons the Representation Act, 1974, a bill designed to provide more equitable representation of the provinces in the Commons and to recommence the process of redistribution of Commons seats, which was suspended in July 1973.

The bill, which seeks to amend Section 51 of the British North America Act, basically proposes the adoption of the "Amalgam Method" of determining the number of seats for each province. This method, which has been the subject of all-party discussions, was first proposed by Mr. Sharp's predecessor, Allan J. MacEachen, to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections last February.

The method proposed in the bill would increase the total number of

seats for all the provinces in the next election from 262 to 277. This does not include seats for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, which are not subject to the same rules. According to a population projection by Statistics Canada, of 23,967,800 in 1981 for the ten provinces, the method would increase the number of seats for all the provinces again in the next redistribution following that census, to 307.

Existing rules

Representation of the provinces under the present Section 51 of the BNA Act is determined by a system founded on a basically fixed total number of seats, tempered by rules that do not permit provinces to have fewer Members in the Commons than Senators, that prevent the reduction of seats *per* province

nial census by the average constituency population of all the small provinces at the previous redistribution.

The representation of an intermediate province whose population has increased will be determined by increasing its total number of seats by one seat for every two that it would have received were it to have the same average constituency population as the small province with the largest average constituency population.

An historical note

Section 51 of the BNA Act, 1867 was applied to redistributions following the census of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901. It was deemed necessary to amend the section to add the "Senate floor" rule in 1915 and the resulting new system was applied to the redistributions that followed the 1911, 1921 and 1931 census. The system was extensively revised in 1946 but the new system was applied only to the redistribution that followed the census of 1941. A further extensive revision was undertaken in 1952 and applied to the redistributions following the 1951 and 1961 census. It is this system of 1952 that appears to have become obsolete and which the Government proposes to replace with the new bill.

Organization established to promote economic education

A new body, the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, whose aim is to promote "economic awareness" in Canada, has established its national headquarters in Toronto. Provincial councils, which will have their own boards of directors responsible for the development of developing regional programs and resource materials, are planned for other parts of the country.

The CFEE is a federally chartered, non-political and non-profit foundation, formed as a result of discussions by business, labour and agricultural leaders, economists and educators who have indicated support for a national undertaking to increase public knowledge of economic issues.

Dr. Freeman K. Stewart, executive director of the Canadian Education Association, has been named president of the new foundation. Vice-president is J. Harvey Perry, executive director of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

At the foundation's first annual general meeting, to be held in early 1975, it will be proposed that a board of 30 will have a representational balance of about 40 per cent educators, 20 per cent business, 20 per cent organized labour and the remaining 20 per cent divided among groups representing economics, agriculture and consumers.

The foundation will act as a national organization which will produce educational materials and provide resources and programs to facilitate the teaching of economics and economics-oriented subjects. It will work mainly through school and colleges by encouraging teachers to use effective teaching materials.

Frozen food regulation

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister André Ouellet has announced the promulgation of a new regulation under the Food and Drugs Act which will identify previously frozen meat, poultry and fish offered for sale in the thawed state.

The regulation, which will become effective on January 1, will require that the words "previously frozen" or "made from fresh and frozen portions" whichever is applicable, be printed on the principal display panel or on a sign adjacent to food that has been frozen and then thawed before being sold.

It will apply to raw meat, poultry, and fish, such as ground beef and fish fillets but will not apply to prepared or preserved products such as sausage.

Help for new home buyers

Federal grants to first-time buyers of new houses will be available soon. In a statement to the House of Commons last month, Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson gave notice that the Government intended to introduce legislation which will authorize the payment of a \$500-grant to first-time buyers of new, moderately-priced homes until November 1, 1975.

Qualified applicants who buy and occupy a house on and after November 1, 1974, will be eligible for the grant. Payments will be made as soon as Parliament approves the legislation.

Commonwealth youth and media project

Canada is one of six countries taking part in a project called "Youth and Media" which the Commonwealth Secretariat requested the International Council for Adult Education to undertake.

It is a preliminary probe into certain experiences of young adults — 15 to 25 years of age, both in school and out, employed and unemployed — with such media as radio, television, films, print, music, sound and video recorders and cassettes. The intent of the study is to collect information and opinion from several Commonwealth countries; to make some observations and recommendations about what is learned; and to project research studies for the future. The other countries being sampled are Australia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia and Malta.

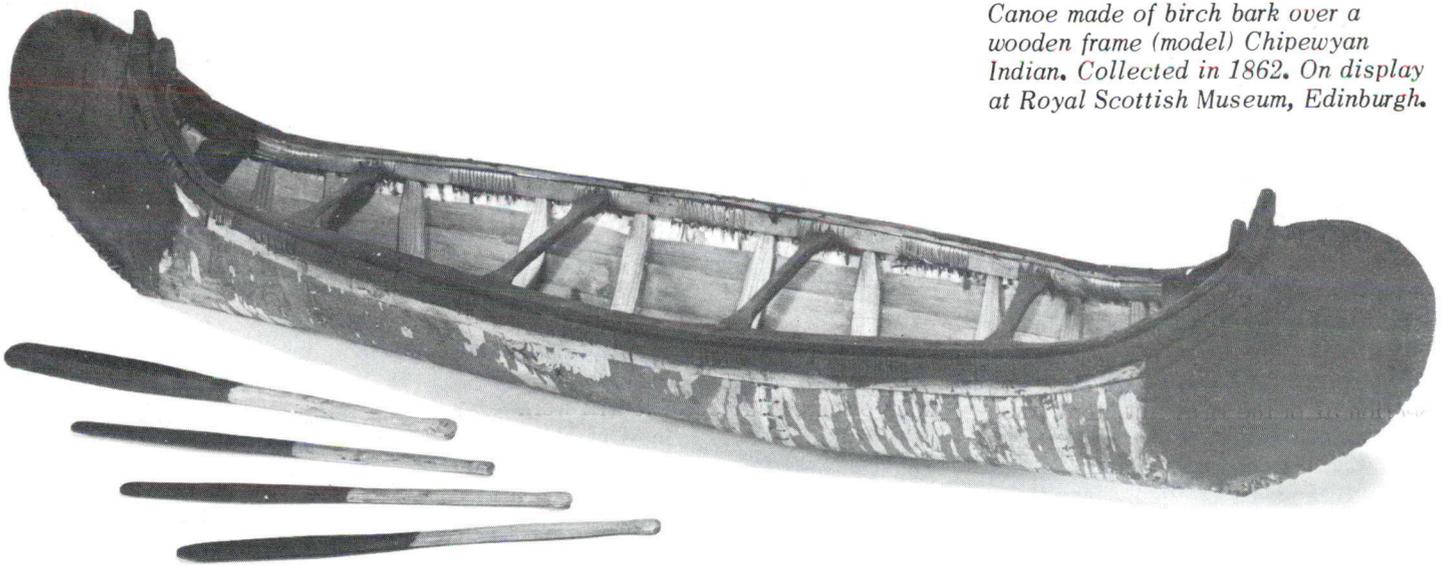
The study has four components: accessibility, use and impact; media and employment; media and the constructive use of leisure; and media and social problems.

Film on nuclear energy

This Nuclear Age, a new film, produced for the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by Crawley Films Limited through the National Film Board, depicts the development and applications of nuclear energy in Canada.

The main emphasis of the 29-minute film, which is intended for general distribution, is on nuclear power and animated sequences briefly explaining fission, the chain reaction, the release of heat from uranium, the general principles of a nuclear power system and the production of heavy water.

The film deals also with radiation and radioisotope applications and shows a cancer therapy unit production line, engineering tests of a sterilization plan for medical supplies and an isotope-powered navigation beacon. To indicate the range of nuclear activities in Canada, the camera visits the University of Toronto's SLOWPOKE reactor, the TRIUMF accelerator in Vancouver, a nuclear-fuel manufacturing plant and the shops of other companies producing components for the nuclear program.



Canoe made of birch bark over a wooden frame (model) Chipewyan Indian. Collected in 1862. On display at Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Indian artifacts on exhibition at Royal Scottish Museum – Ottawa/Edinburgh co-ordinated effort

The National Museum of Man in Ottawa and the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh recently announced the opening of a major exhibition entitled "The Athapaskans: Strangers of the North".

The display, which was opened by Bernard Ostry, Secretary General of the National Museums of Canada, at the Royal Scottish Museum, will be

shown in Ottawa next spring before embarking on a tour of Canada.

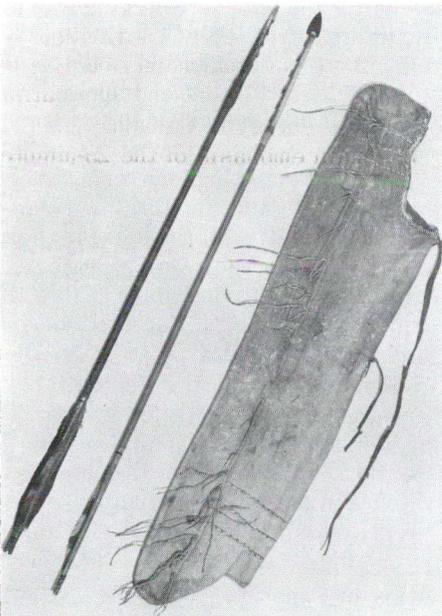
"The Athapaskans: Strangers of the North" includes more than 300 artifacts, prehistoric to contemporary, as well as trade items of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and photographs of the northern environment. The Royal Scottish Museum designed the exhibition and French and English catalogues were produced by the National Museum of Man.

The Athapaskan Indian groups, who live in northwestern North America, are among the least known linguistically on the continent. They share a common culture reliant on hunting and fishing as a means of living, and diversified seasonal activities. The material products of that culture, shown at the exhibition, range from domestic and utilitarian items to objects of elaborate manufacture and ceremonial importance.

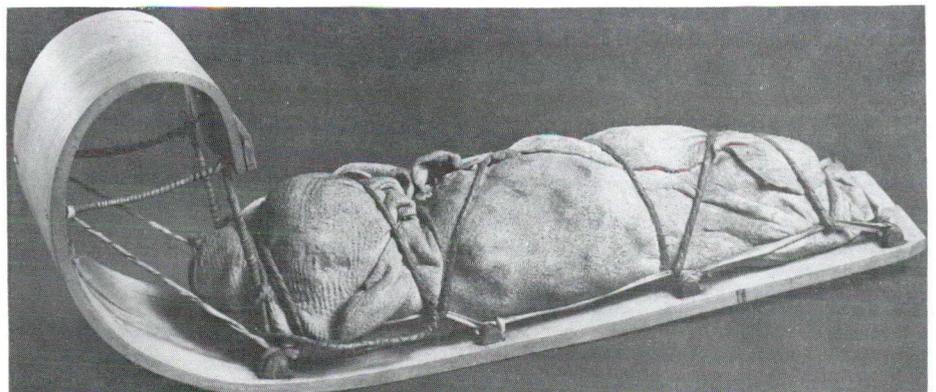
This bark sewing basket came from the Chipewyan Indian Reserve, Cold Lake, Alberta in 1939.



Model of a birch toboggan used by Chipewyan Indians. The load is covered with tanned caribou-skin, lashed on with cord of split spruce root. Acquired 1861.



Tanaina Indian quiver with arrows, acquired before 1821. The quiver is made of mountain-goat skin, the arrows of wood – one with a metal point, the other bone.



McMaster facing huge deficit

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, is facing a 1975-76 deficit of over \$4 million as a result of the limited increase in grants to universities announced by the government of Ontario on November 18.

James Auld, Ontario Minister of Universities and Colleges, told the Legislature that provincial support to universities for the 1975-76 year would be increased by a flat 16.9 per cent to cover both inflation and growth.

McMaster's plight, explains President A.N. Bourns, arises from the fact that what appears on the surface to be a 16.9 per cent increase turns out to be an increase of only 7.6 per cent *per student*.

"This is because 5 per cent of the increase is for the increased number of students throughout the system and also because the provincial grant provides only a part of our income, the rest coming chiefly from student fees which the Minister has said are not to be raised.

"This net increase of 7.6 per cent is totally inadequate," Dr. Bourns declared. "Salaries and wages in Ontario have risen by 15 per cent in most cases and by substantially more in government-funded agencies such as hospitals. The province has rejected the universities' request for supplementary funding this year to help meet salary pressures coming through hospitals....

"After providing salary and wage increases commensurate with those being paid in the Hamilton community, the sample budget shows a deficit of over \$4 million.

"There is just no way in which a responsible university can contemplate a deficit or a cutback of this magnitude," declared Dr. Bourns. "McMaster is in a crisis situation."

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

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

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Ten-million dollar wheat subsidy

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently announced that a cheque for \$10,465,553.97 has been sent to the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board as payment under the two-price wheat agreement.

The money, which will be passed on to Ontario wheat growers with the final payment for their 1973 crop, is a subsidy to consumers to keep down the price of bakery products, Mr. Whelan said.

Canadian millers buying Ontario wheat pay \$3.25 a bushel. The Federal Government pays up to \$1.75 a bushel depending on the world price of wheat. Since the world price for winter wheat is currently above \$5, the full \$1.75-subsidy is being paid.

The recent cheque includes \$1.75 a bushel plus accumulated interest on this amount since the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board in Chatham, Ontario sold the wheat to millers.

Divorce rate climbs

Divorces granted in Canada rose 13.4 per cent to 36,704 in 1973 from 32,364 in 1972. The divorce rate *per 100,000* population increased 12 per cent to 166.1 from 148.3.

Both the number of divorces and the divorce rate rose in every province except Prince Edward Island. Alberta had the highest among the provinces — 263.5 divorces *per 100,000* population — followed by British Columbia with 245.7. Ontario, with a rate of 173.6, ranked third. All other provinces showed rates below the national average.

The Yukon Territory had the highest rate in the country with 300.0.

Ghanaian teachers train at the University of Regina

At the request of Ghana, the Canadian International Development Agency has contracted with the University of Regina for six Ghanaians to take a special 24-month program leading to a B.Ed. degree. All six Ghanaians are teachers with at least

five years' experience and all have a technical or technological background (civil engineering, handicrafts). The intent is to give the students training as teacher-educators before their return to their own country.

The special program, formulated by a committee of U of R Faculty of Education and Saskatchewan Department of Education officials with the co-operation of the Moose Jaw Technical Institute, will emphasize those things which will be supportive in the Ghanaians' work as teacher-educators in Ghana. The program is partly oriented to teacher education in technology and trades, partly towards curriculum studies, including statistics, computer science, psychology, methodology. The Ghanaians will also be given a broad range of contact with teacher-education courses in western Canada.

This program, which is the first of its kind, began in September.

Tax write-offs raised for investments in film industry

The budget presented in the House of Commons recently included provisions to increase federal aid to the film industry. The level of capital-cost allowances for investments in films is to be raised from 60 per cent to 100 per cent. Under this provision a taxpayer will be able to write off the full amount of his investment in the same year and against income from any source.

"Ongoing consultations with producers and investors in films have convinced me that incentives of this sort will attract the additional private capital needed to develop a viable film industry in Canada," Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner said.

Encouragement by the Federal Government to the private sector of the film industry in Canada amounts to about \$10 million a year, much of which is directed to production.

The Government's programs of support to the Canadian film industry are also concerned with ensuring the adequate showing of Canadian feature films and shorts in the country's movie houses, and with increasing participation by the Canadian Film Development Corporation in film promotion and distribution.

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