



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 12

March 18, 1964

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STRATFORD SHAKESPEARE SEMINARS

Leading authorities on Shakespeare from Canada, the United States and Britain will gather in Stratford from August 2 to August 16, to participate in the fifth series of Shakespeare Seminars. Among the speakers recently announced by Dr. B.W. Jackson, Associate Professor of English at McMaster University and director of the Seminars, are: Northrop Frye, Principal of Victoria College, Toronto; Alfred Harbage, Cabot Professor of English, Harvard University; Derek Traversi, author of "An Approach to Shakespeare"; F.E. Halliday, author of "A Shakespeare Companion"; Robert Speaight, actor and author of "Nature in Shakespearean Tragedy"; and Lee Strasberg, Director of The Actor's Studio, New York.

Other speakers who will take part in the two-week programme are: A.R. Humphries, Professor of English, University of Leicester; Roy Battenhouse, Professor of English, University of Indiana and Visiting Professor, University of Western Ontario 1963-64; John Crow, University of London; Herbert Whittaker, Drama Critic, *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto); and Eric Christmas and Tony van Bridge of the Festival Company.

PURPOSE

The Shakespeare Seminars have been held annually at Stratford since 1960. Organized by the universities of Canada in conjunction with the Stratford Festival, they are intended to enable playgoers to extend their understanding of the productions through contact with some of the world's leading Shakespeare scholars and men of the theatre. Seminar members come from many parts of Canada and the United States to attend performances, listen to lectures and take part in

discussions during a week in residence at Stratford. This summer, to enable participants to attend all six Festival productions, the Seminars have been extended by one day.

IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 1,137,177 immigrant household heads in Canada at the 1961 census date, 38 per cent (433,122) were post-war arrivals. More than half (241,859, or 56 per cent) of these new Canadians were homeowners, compared to 78 per cent of the pre-war immigrants and 65 per cent of the non-immigrant heads. These and other facts are contained in a release in the 1961 housing-census series issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which classifies households according to period of immigration of the head, showing such dwelling characteristics as type, tenure, values and rents, length of occupancy, period of construction, condition and various household facilities.

As might be expected, the proportion of homeowners (whether immigrant or non-immigrant) related closely to that of households occupying single homes. Thus 54 per cent (232,120) of the post-war arrivals occupied single homes at the census date. In comparison, 73 per cent (515,282) of pre-war immigrants and 65 per cent (2,231,099) of non-immigrant households resided in single-detached dwellings.

VALUES

Homes (single-detached, non-farm) occupied by post-war immigrants had a median value of \$13,640, while those who were tenants in non-farm dwellings paid

(Over)

an average cash rent of \$78. This compared with a median value of \$11,054 and an average rent of \$69 for homes of pre-war immigrants and a value of \$10,679 and rent of \$62 for non-immigrant households.

Homes built in the post-war period were occupied by more than half (221,625, or 51 per cent) of the post-war immigrant arrivals. In comparison, a greater proportion (63 per cent) of immigrant heads who had come to Canada in the pre-war period were residing in older homes built prior to 1946, as was the case with non-immigrant households, 55 per cent of whom occupied homes constructed in pre-war years.

In 1961, homes of post-war immigrant heads were equipped with such essential facilities as running water, 96 per cent (417,025); exclusive use of bath or shower, 86 per cent (372,950); exclusive use of flush toilet, 85 per cent (367,279); furnace heating, 82 per cent (353,966); mechanical refrigerator, 96 per cent (415,398); home freezer, 8 per cent (36,607); television, 80 per cent (348,182); and passenger automobile, 71 per cent (305,499).

LAST SAC FUEL BASE TO CLOSE

The Canadian and United States Governments have agreed to the withdrawal of United States Air Force refuelling aircraft from the Royal Canadian Air Force base at Namao, near Edmonton, Alberta. Namao is the last of four Strategic Air Command refuelling bases located in Canada under a joint Canadian-United States agreement signed in June 1958.

USAF refuelling facilities at Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories, and Churchill, Manitoba, were "phased out" in July 1963. SAC tankers at RCAF Station Cold Lake, Alberta, were relocated at Namao following a fire at Cold Lake in April 1963 that destroyed the industrial building supporting the refuelling operations.

Development of the longer-range KC-135 jet tanker and the "phase out" of the older propellertype KC-97 tanker aircraft from the USAF have made further refuelling operation in Canada unnecessary. SAC aircraft will be withdrawn from Namao by July this year and USAF personnel and equipment will be phased out during the summer.

EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour, has announced that during February nearly 1,000 applications were received from employers wishing to hire workers under the Older Worker Employment and Training Incentive Programme - a substantial increase over the January figure. The Minister pointed out that, in some cases, the increasing volume of enquiries reported by local employment offices in the latter part of February indicated that further increases could be expected in March, the last month of the Programme, under the terms of which, employers receive an incentive of up to \$75 for a maximum of 12 months for each eligible worker 45 years of age or over hired.

In the largest monthly response to the Programme since it was introduced on November 1, 1963, a total

of 993 applications were submitted by employers in February, compared to 354 in January.

The February total equalled the number of applications received in the first three months of the Programme, bringing the total to date to 1,986. The total number of applications approved to the end of February is 1,333.

PROGRAMME IN THE PROVINCES

Of the 1,986 employers' applications received since the Programme started, the following is a breakdown by provinces: Newfoundland, 19; Prince Edward Island, nine; Nova Scotia, 59; New Brunswick, 30; Quebec, 542; Ontario, 603; Manitoba, 130; Saskatchewan, 112; Alberta, 204; British Columbia (including three from the Yukon Territory), 278. A total of 464 workers was placed in approved jobs or hired direct by employers during February, for a total of 936 to date. A number of workers have separated from approved jobs, but in many cases they have been replaced or action is being taken to replace them.

In some cases difficulty is being experienced in finding workers to fill approved jobs because the types of employment offered are not attractive to many of the workers suitable for referral. In other cases there is some shortage of eligible workers with the qualifications specified by employers.

MEXICO-CANADA AIR AGREEMENT

The Department of External Affairs recently announced that the Air Transport Agreement between Canada and Mexico, which had been in force provisionally since its signature on December 21, 1961, had been brought definitely into force by an exchange of notes concluded on February 21, 1964, between the contracting parties. This agreement provides for the designated airlines of each country to fly between both the West Coast of Canada and Mexico, and Eastern Canada and Mexico, and to specified points beyond. The centres mentioned include Montreal, Toronto and Windsor in Eastern Canada, Calgary and Vancouver in Western Canada, and Mexico City and Guadalajara in Mexico.

MOTOR-VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in Canada in February increased 26.1 per cent to 64,571 units from 51,212 in February last year. This followed a gain of 23.9 per cent in January, resulting in a rise of 24.9 per cent in output in the January-February period, to 137,668 units from 110,196 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of passenger cars climbed 26.7 per cent in February, to 54,488 units from 42,991 a year earlier, and 24.5 per cent in the January-February period, to 116,857 units from 93,826 a year ago. Commercial-vehicle production advanced 22.7 per cent in the month, to 10,083 units from 8,221, and 27.1 per cent in the two-month period, to 20,811 units from 16,370.

CHANGES IN CANADA'S NORTHERN RADAR DEFENCES

The following statement was made in the House of Commons on March 9 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer:

A review has been made of the early radar warning lines in order to ascertain whether economies could be made without reducing the overall effectiveness of the system. As a result of this review and following consultation with U.S. and NORAD authorities, it has been decided to close down four radar stations on the RCAF's Pinetree radar line - RCAF Stations Edgar, Ontario, Ste. Sylvestre and Parent in Quebec, and Beaverbank, Nova Scotia.

Pinetree radar stations were established as a joint venture with the United States, and negotiations have now been completed to co-ordinate the details of the de-activation.

Some units of the Pinetree line in Eastern Canada, which were among the first to be completed, became operational in 1952. Radar equipment was not as powerful or reliable as it is today, and the stations were constructed relatively close together.

However, the detection and tracking capabilities of radar stations have improved, through automation and other means, to the extent that it is now possible to reduce the density of radar sites in Eastern Canada.

Approximately 700 military and 300 civilian manpower positions will be affected by the closing of the four radar bases. It is intended to re-assign service personnel to help alleviate current shortages in other RCAF high-priority programmes.

It is intended to close down the bases as rapidly as possible, and closure is expected to be generally completed this summer.

An annual saving of some \$6 million in operating and maintenance costs currently associated with the four stations will be realized.

A number of radar stations in the U.S.A. were closed out last year, as were doppler stations in Canada forming part of the DEW line. Earlier this year, the de-activation of part of the Mid-Canada line, built and maintained by Canada, was announced.

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TERRITORIAL HOUSING PROJECT

Fifty-one houses are being built or planned in the Northwest Territories, and 23 are under construction or at the planning stage in the Yukon, under the low-cost housing programmes of the two territorial governments. "These are the 1963 totals for new homes being built under the low-cost housing programmes of the Northwest and Yukon Territories governments", Mr. B.G. Sivertz, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, said recently in Ottawa. "It was our first year. We expect a substantial increase in the number of applications for loans in 1964 and in the years to come."

Passed in 1962, the low-cost housing ordinances provide assistance to residents of the territories who are not able to qualify for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans. The programme established under the ordinances provides a maximum first-mortgage loan of \$6,000 and a grant of \$1,000 to eligible applicants. The loan which is advanced progressively following inspections of the house in the building stage by government engineers, is repayable in equal monthly installments over a period of up to 20 years.

FIRST ORDINANCES

In July 1961 the first housing ordinances were passed by the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories to promote the construction of new homes. This programme was designed for residents of the territories who qualified for a first-mortgage loan under the National Housing Act. This housing ordinance made available to residents a second-mortgage loan of up to \$2,000, to help reduce the required down payment on houses built to CMHC standards. To date, loans made available under this programme total \$5,600 in the Northwest Territories and \$41,000 in the Yukon.

Under the low-cost housing programme established in 1962, supplementing the earlier housing programme, first-mortgage loans totalling \$161,000 have been approved for new homes in the Northwest Territories, while approved first-mortgage loans in the Yukon total \$93,500.

Twenty-nine grants totalling \$29,000 have also been provided residents of the Northwest Territories. In the Yukon, houses exceeding \$7,000 in value do not qualify for the \$1,000 grant.

In addition to loans already approved and granted, applications for loans totalling \$128,000 in the Northwest Territories and \$34,000 in the Yukon are being considered.

The average cost of the houses being built or planned under the programme in the Northwest Territories is \$8,500; the average cost for houses in the Yukon is \$11,250.

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE SEMINAR

An "incentive seminar" is to be held in Windsor, Ontario, on March 25, to acquaint important segments of business, labour and the professions, principally in the Windsor area, with the benefits available to those who qualify under the incentive programme of the newly-formed federal Department of Industry. It will be the first of its kind and, it is hoped, will serve as a model for similar meetings in other parts of Canada.

The seminar has been organized by the Greater Windsor Foundation, in association with the Windsor Chamber of Commerce, the Windsor & District Labour Council, the Greater Windsor Industrial Commission and the City of Windsor.

The keynote speaker at the seminar will be Mr. David A. Golden, Deputy Minister of Industry, who will outline the work of his Department and of the

Area Development Agency. The luncheon at which he will speak will be followed by informal sessions during which a panel of senior Industry Department officials will answer and discuss a series of key questions now being prepared in consultation with business, labour, industry and professional groups on the Windsor area. They will then go on to answer and discuss other questions from the audience. These questions will cover details of the Government's tax-incentive programme designed to stimulate the establishment of new manufacturing and processing businesses in certain designated regions of slow economic growth and chronic unemployment.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) increased 0.2 per cent, to 134.5 from 134.2, during January and February 1964. The February index was 1.8 per cent above the February 1963 index of 132.1. In the current period, most of the increase resulted from a 1.1 per cent rise in the transportation index, but the indexes for recreation and reading, tobacco and alcohol, and clothing were also higher. The housing and the health-and-personal-care indexes were unchanged, while the food index declined slightly.

The food index eased down 0.1 per cent, to 131.3 in February from 131.4 in January. Prices were higher for a number of foods including milk, flour, bread and other bakery products, coffee, most fresh fruits and vegetables, and a few meats. Outweighing these increases were substantially lower prices for sugar, which declined for the third consecutive month, eggs, most cuts of beef and pork, and fats.

The housing index remained unchanged at 137.3; a slight increase in the shelter component was not sufficient to move it. In shelter, rent was unchanged but the home-ownership index increased. In the household-operation component, lower prices for furniture and floor coverings balanced increases for textiles and some household supplies and services.

The clothing index increased 0.1 per cent, to 117.8 from 117.7, as price increases for some items of women's clothing outweighed sale-price reductions for men's suits and coats. Indexes for children's wear, footwear and clothing services were unchanged.

The transportation index advanced 1.1 per cent, to 142.6 from 141.1, as a result of a sharp increase in insurance rates in the automobile-operation component.

The health-and-personal-care index remained at 165.4, with both the health-care and personal-care components unchanged. Lower prices for some pharmaceuticals were not sufficient to move the health-care index and in personal care price changes were moderate and offsetting.

The recreation-and-reading index moved up 0.1 per cent, to 152.3 from 152.1, as both the recreation and reading components increased fractionally. In recreation, prices were higher for camera film and

bicycles, while price increases for newspapers in Saint John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, moved the reading index.

The tobacco-and-alcohol index advanced 0.8 per cent, to 119.4 from 118.5, as both the tobacco and the alcoholic-beverages components moved higher. Scattered increases in the price of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco occurred in several cities, and liquor prices increased in Ontario, Quebec and some Atlantic provinces.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The ministers and deputy ministers of labour of all ten Canadian provinces attended a conference in Ottawa on March 9 and 10. This conclave was the first of its kind since 1946. In that year, the federal and provincial ministers were concerned with legislation on industrial relations in the post-war period. The conference just finished discussed a broader list of subjects, reflecting the increased responsibilities of departments of labour today.

The conference agenda included apprenticeship and training in industry, labour standards, and the Manpower Consultative Service now being set up in the federal Labour Department to help management and labour find ways of maintaining employment security in the face of technological change.

During its second day, the conference discussed labour-management co-operation, the ratification of International Labour Organization conventions, and emergency manpower planning.

NEW HOME BUILDING

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in all areas of Canada (urban, rural non-farm, and farm) increased sharply (38.5 per cent) in the fourth quarter of 1963, to 46,904 units from 33,854 in the corresponding 1962 period, bringing the total for the year to 148,624 units, compared to 130,095 in the preceding year, an increase of 14.2 per cent. Completions in these areas were down 5.3 per cent in the quarter, to 37,606 units from 39,700 a year earlier, but up 1.2 per cent in the full year, to 128,191 units from 126,682. Units in various stages of construction at December 31, 1963, numbered 96,613, a substantial increase (26.9 per cent) over 1962's year-end total of 76,153 units.

Starts on new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over more than doubled in December 1963, rising to 15,878 units from 7,566 in December 1962. This brought the total in the year to 120,950 units compared to 104,279 the year before, an increase of 16.0 per cent. Completions in these centres rose 8.6 per cent in the month, to 8,925 units from 8,220 a year earlier, and 1.1 per cent in the year, to 101,528 units from 100,447 in 1962. The number of units under construction at December 31, 1963, in these centres increased 30.9 per cent, to 79,233 from 60,541 at the end of 1962.
