

Canada Weekly

Volume 2, No. 11

March 13, 1974

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Speech from the Throne, Second Session, Twenty-Ninth Parliament of Canada

Governor-General Jules Léger, reading the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Canada's twenty-ninth Parliament on February 27, outlined measures the Government would introduce to contain inflation; ensure that oil and energy costs do not cause disruptions in the economy; assist regional development; end discrimination in freight rates; develop a new ports policy; and increase Canada's food production. Two new councils – one for social sciences, one for natural sciences, to develop national science objectives – would be established, as would a national urban transportation organization to develop new technology for the improvement of public transportation.

Legislation on other matters to be brought before the Government was also contained in the Speech, excerpts from which follow:

* * * *

A principal responsibility of the Government and one of its main policy objectives is to maintain high levels of income, production and employment. This policy should in itself help to overcome some of the supply problems which are causing prices to rise. But in addition, and more immediately, the Government's policy in dealing with inflation will be to step in, as it has done in the past, and take specific measures to increase the supply of certain goods and services, to protect those who are not able to protect themselves against the effects of inflation, to cushion consumers against sudden and disruptive price increases of essential commodities, and to prevent any group or groups from taking undue advantage of the current situation at the expense of others.

Oil policy

In the case of oil, the Government has been concerned about the individual hardships caused by the rise in prices and about the over-all effect of the increase on the economy. Nonetheless, for Canada to become self-reliant and be protected against abrupt changes in supply, prices must be such as to encourage the exploration and development of non-conventional and frontier oil resources. The Government must ensure that a sufficient part of the funds generated by higher prices will

be used for such exploration and development. It will introduce legislation to create a national petroleum company which will assure greater Canadian presence and participation in these and other activities. It has announced the extension of the pipeline from the Western oil fields to Eastern Canada and the establishment of a single Canadian market which will guarantee an outlet for domestically-produced oil.

In furthering these longer-term objectives, the Government has a duty to manage the economy in the interests of all Canadians, and in particular to moderate the inflationary effects resulting from the oil crisis. It has sought, in co-operation with the provinces, to make sure that the difficult transition to higher oil and energy costs occurs in an orderly way so as to not cause unnecessary disruptions in economic activity, employment and prices. To this end, it must ensure that the price of domestically-produced oil does not increase at an unreasonable rate and that the price of oil be the same in all parts of Canada subject, of course, to transportation costs. Legislation will be introduced to ensure that the responsibilities of the Government in these respects can be effectively discharged.

Discussion with the provinces on the Government's objectives and on the best means of achieving them is con-

tinuing. The Government will make every effort to reach agreement on arrangements that will discharge its responsibilities in a way that is fair to the provinces where the main sources of the oil and gas are located as well as to consumers in the country as a whole.

Food policy

At the same time as there is increasing concern about shortages in the supply of energy, it is apparent there is an inadequate supply of food in many parts of the world. In some countries the situation has reached critical proportions. In Canada there have not been such serious shortages but international market pressures have forced our food prices upwards. It is clear that this country's production must be increased. The Government is developing a policy on food based on the following objectives:

- an adequate and dependable supply of quality food for a growing population in Canada enjoying a rising standard of living;
- reasonable food prices;
- for the consumer, in not requiring an undue proportion of income for Canadians to secure a sufficient and balanced diet;
- for the producer, in providing a return adequate to encourage production of items which can be economically and efficiently produced in Canada;
- a continuing supply and increasing production of those food products in which Canada has a competitive advantage for export to commercial markets and also for a contribution to international food-aid programs.

* * * *

Increased food production

As positive steps in the achievement of adequate supplies of food at a reasonable cost, measures directed in the main at increasing food production will be laid before you in the following areas:

- guaranteed loans and other forms of assistance to both farmers and fishermen to assist them in purchasing or modernizing their equipment;
- amendments to the Export and Import Permits Act to provide the Government with better means to stabilize the Canadian market;
- improving the availability of manpower for food production;

- assistance in the construction of new storage facilities;
- research to make it possible to increase production, improve quality, and lower costs;
- improvements in harbour facilities for fishing fleets;
- incentives to increase Canada's catch of unexploited stocks of fish;
- advance payments on crops to assure producers of timely cash receipts;
- an agricultural stabilization plan to encourage rational production decisions;
- assistance to young farmers to provide sufficient financial incentives for them to establish themselves in farming;
- better veterinary training facilities;
- a prairie grain market insurance plan;
- improvements in Canadian grain rail transportation capabilities;
- increased availability of reasonably priced feed grains;
- incentives to increase the production of livestock necessary to provide for Canadian and export markets.

As part of the Government's economic management, a major element in the policy to mitigate inflation is to increase production and supply: many measures have been indicated with respect to energy and food. Of course, Canadians must strengthen their economy in other ways to expand employment opportunities and achieve a greater degree of control over their economic affairs.

Business Development Bank

Measures will be proposed to aid small businesses, both financially and by providing better counselling services by the creation of a Federal Business Development Bank. Steps will be taken to ensure further processing of resources in Canada. The Government will encourage the development of the petrochemical industry based on the upgrading of Canadian resources and better access to world markets. Amendments will be proposed to the Bank Act in order to permit provinces to participate in the ownership of banks. An amendment to the Export Development Act will be introduced to encourage further expansion of Canada's foreign trade. Proposals will be made to ensure Canadian control of the computer communications field.

Amendments to the Combines Investigation Act, directed at encouraging competition, will be put before you.

Science and technology

The development and use of technology is also essential to the Government's approach to increasing national economic production. Steps will be taken to obtain greater returns from industrial research and development as well as technological innovation in Canada.

Scientific knowledge and its application is a keystone to meeting the challenges facing Canada, including those in the areas of food, energy or industrial development. The objective of the Government's science policy is the rational generation and acquisition of scientific knowledge and the planned use of science and technology in support of national goals. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology will be developing national science objectives as a basis for exercising enhanced advisory and co-ordinating authority within the Government. Two new granting councils will be formed, one for social sciences and humanities and the other for natural sciences.

Regional development

The Government attaches great importance to regional development. Many of the measures to be introduced during this Session were discussed at the Western Economic Opportunities Conference, and will be of benefit to all areas of Canada. Transportation in particular is a key factor in regional development. A number of measures will be taken in the larger context of ensuring that Canada's transportation capability supports the Government's national goals and is safe and efficient. Steps will be taken to end any discrimination in freight rates. A new ports policy will be developed to ensure an effective and comprehensive port structure in Canada in a framework where a high degree of local involvement in management and improvement of ports can be established.

Community employment policy

Other measures will be taken to increase production and employment through providing workers with improved access to available jobs, and employers with improved access to Canada's manpower. These steps will relate employment policy, immigration

New regulations should ensure jobs for immigrants

New immigration regulations linking the entry of unsponsored immigrants more closely to the needs of Canadian employers were announced recently by Robert Andras, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. He also announced measures to make it easier for families with adopted children and step- or half-brothers or -sisters to come to Canada together.

Sponsored immigrants (wives, husbands, children and some other very close relatives of permanent residents of Canada) are not affected.

To qualify as an immigrant, anyone intending to join the Canadian labour force must now have some evidence of meeting a Canadian need. This evidence can take any one of three forms: a firm job offer from a Canadian employer; an occupation in which there are known to be persistent vacancies in the area of Canada to which he or she intends to move; and at least one point of occupational demand in Canada for the occupation he or she intends to pursue.

The jobs offered must be steady and must meet locally prevailing conditions of work and wages. To qualify for admission, the applicant also must be able to meet any provincial or other licensing requirements for the job.

The result of the change in regulations, Mr. Andras said, would be to reduce the number of cases where people leave their homes to come to

Canada and be faced with no job, or a job not consistent with their education and training.

"In the case of nominated applicants," he said, "we have found that 53 per cent of them could have entered without even one point for occupational demand — and that the unemployment rate for nominated applicants has been much higher than the rate for all immigrants. It seemed only humane to ensure that some means existed to bring about a better match between the flow of immigration and the needs of the Canadian labour market."

"The system is not rigid," he added, "because we have introduced a new indication of need in Canada, which we are adding to the assured employment (job offer) system which has existed for many years. Where there is no definite offer, but nevertheless we know, after consultation with the provinces, that a persistent long-range shortage exists in a particular occupation in a particular part of Canada, I will designate that occupation as one for which a visa officer can award ten units of assessment. That means that even if there is no general demand for doctors, a doctor who wants to go to an area with a designated shortage can be admitted."

The new regulations also provide that sponsors and nominators must be at least 18 years of age.

Immigration increases

Immigration to Canada is increasing once again after declining to an average annual total of some 122,000 in 1972 and 1971 from 148,000 in 1970. The number of immigrants during the first nine months of 1973 totalled 119,890, an increase of 38.1 per cent from 86,787 during the same period of 1972. The leading country (last permanent address) was the United States at 15,598, down from 16,951 during the same period of 1972. Other leading countries during the first nine months of 1973 with comparable 1972 totals in brackets were: Britain 14,405 (8,889), Portugal 8,650 (6,658), Hong Kong 7,587 (4,783) and India 5,801 (3,687).

Colour TV sets popular

For the second successive year, ownership of colour television sets and FM radios by Canadian households increased more than any other household facility. From May 1972 to April 1973, households with colour TV sets increased from 24.2 per cent of the total to 33.2 per cent. Ownership of FM radios in the same period increased 4.8 per cent to reach a level of 67.2 per cent. These facts are revealed in the latest survey *Household Facilities and Equipment* conducted by Statistics Canada. The 1973 survey was conducted in conjunction with the April labour force survey. Some 30,000 households were included in the sample.

Toronto student invents aid for paralyzed children

A fourth-year student of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto, has invented and successfully tested a walking device for use by children suffering from the condition known as *Spina bifida*, a congenital malformation that, in serious cases, renders children paralyzed and desensitized below the waist.

Ronald Lepofsky, a student, working under the supervision of Dr. M.A. Townsend, associate professor in the Department, has designed an electrically-powered walking machine that allows a child to "walk" and turn independent of crutches or wheelchair, and has potential use in many areas of physiotherapy and rehabilitation.



Ronald Lepofsky demonstrates his "walking machine" for paralyzed children with the help of Stephen Townsend, 13-year-old son of Dr. M.A. Townsend of the Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Toronto, supervisor of the project. Stephen is not paralyzed.

Canadian Football League tries to block new organization

The Canadian Football League (CFL), faced with the challenge of a new professional league, is battling to protect its home ground. A new organization, known as the World Football League (WFL), has granted a franchise to a Toronto group and a number of others to groups in United States cities. The WFL plans to launch its first schedule in mid-summer.

The CFL, concerned with the threat of a franchise from a rival league in Toronto, has applied pressure to block it from functioning. This has taken the form of pressure on John Bassett, owner of the Toronto Argonauts in the CFL. The CFL at its annual meeting in Toronto in late February decided that Mr. Bassett was in effect, guilty of a conflict of interest because his son, John F. Bassett, was a principal figure in the organization and ownership of the proposed new Toronto entry in the WFL, the Toronto Northmen. The CFL noted that Mr. Bassett Sr. had the right to prevent the WFL entry from using the Canadian National Exhibition stadium for its home games but had *not* done so.

Under pressure from the CFL, Mr. Bassett Sr. has now offered to dispose of his Argo franchise for \$3.3 million

and the CFL has undertaken to attempt to find a buyer.

Meanwhile, National Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde, whose Department has federal responsibility for sport in Canada, said in a speech in Regina that the Federal Government would do everything in its power to bar the WFL entry from Toronto because the maintenance of the viability of the Canadian Football League was an important part of the Canadian identity. Mr. Lalonde urged the CFL to consider expansion in Canadian cities — in the Maritimes, in Quebec and Ontario.

The CFL has received a bid for a new Canadian franchise from a group in London, Ontario and is awaiting further information from the London organization before proceeding. The London group has said it would be ready to enter a team in the CFL for the 1975-76 season.

In some quarters, there is concern about admitting the London entry because it might dilute the quality of CFL football at a time when it faces competition from the rival WFL, but other pressures may dictate a favourable response to the London bid. (M.G.)

Hawaii telescope project: Canada to design observatory

Canada, France and Hawaii are joining their scientific and technical forces to build an observatory that will house the world's second largest telescope (*see Canada Weekly dated June 20, 1973.*) Active Canadian participation in the project was announced recently, when Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services, stated that a contract valued at \$800,000 had been awarded to Surveyer, Nenninger & Chênevert Inc. of Montreal, one of Canada's largest consulting engineering organizations.

The contract, placed on behalf of the National Research Council of Canada, calls for the design and construction-management of the buildings and dome for an astronomical observatory on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, which will be built at an elevation of 14,000 feet on land provided by the University of Hawaii.

The National Research Council and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) of France have entered into an agreement with the University of Hawaii to form a non-profit corporation to operate the observatory. Canada and France will share equally in the cost of the building, the telescope and other scientific installations. The University of Hawaii will provide site services, offices and dormitory facilities. The University of Hawaii will use 15 per cent of the observing time, with Canada and France sharing the balance.

The telescope enclosure will consist of a rotating hemispherical dome about 100 feet in diameter, weighing about 600 tons and a building containing the facilities required for the operation and maintenance of the telescope.

The project is expected to be finished by the end of 1977.

Foreign investment agreement with Trinidad and Tobago

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced recently the signature of an agreement on Foreign Investment Insurance between Canada and Trinidad and Tobago. The final text, in the form of an Exchange of Notes, was signed on February 8, 1974 in Port of Spain by the High Commissioner, Mr. David Reece, for the Government of Canada and by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Eric Williams, for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Vancouver airport expansion

A full scale modification and renovation program, costing \$24,714,000 for the passenger terminal at Vancouver International Airport has been announced by Transport Minister Jean Marchand.

The major facelift for the gateway terminal is directly related to the sharp increase in passenger traffic — 3,170,000 in 1972 and over 3,800,000 during 1973. Current estimates indicate passenger volume at close to six million by 1979 and 1980.

At least six new gate positions to serve the needs of the new, wide-bodied jet aircraft acquired by the major airlines, such as CP Air 747s, will be built. Customs and immigration services will be relocated, airline ticket counters will be enlarged, additional dining room facilities will be available and the passenger security area will be expanded at both ends of the terminal.

To minimize inconvenience to the public, the entire program will be phased over four to five years and a project team will be based on the airport to co-ordinate the work and the planning.

In addition to the internal modifications and renovations, provisions are made for outside apron construction. This will provide more space for the larger jets to manoeuvre into the new gate positions.

Because of the reshuffling of some services, more space will be made available to ground level for passengers and for six baggage carousels to serve arriving domestic flights.

New France silver exhibition

The close relation between silver made in France and that made in New France during 1650 and 1760 is an interesting feature of the exhibition *Silver in New France* on display at the National Gallery in Ottawa until March 17.

The Gallery's curator of early Canadian art, Jean Trudel, who prepared the exhibition, points out in the catalogue, for example, that when the church of St. Nicholas in Levis, Quebec, wanted a mate for its candlestick made in France about 1675, some 60 years later a Canadian silversmith, Paul Lambert, was asked to fashion it; the outside of a silver ciborium, made in France about 1675 by an anonymous Parisian silversmith was decorated by Paul Lambert in New France about 1735.



Wine cup bearing the arms of the Marquis of Montcalm, France, 1743-44.



Reliquary of Father Jean de Brébeuf. (Anonymous, Paris, 1664-1665).

Most of the pieces in the exhibition were used in the liturgy; many have been borrowed from religious institutions, where they are still used. The Monastery of the Augustines (Hôtel-Dieu), Quebec, has loaned the sanctuary lamp, attributed to Claude Ballin a French silversmith, which was given in about 1672 by the Governor General of New France, Daniel Rémy de Courcelle; and the Seminary of Quebec has loaned the chalice and paten, made in Paris about 1673 by Nicolas Dolin, believed to have belonged to Monsignor de Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec in 1674.



Flower vases (Paul Lambert dit Saint-Paul, Quebec, about 1735.)

In order to borrow the most important religious works, the period between Christmas and Easter was chosen for the exhibition. Among these works is the spectacular silver reliquary head of Father Jean de Brébeuf, made in Paris 1664-1665, and given by Brébeuf's family to the Jesuits in Quebec after his martyrdom.

Some of the best pieces in the exhibition (about 60 works) were made in France and used in New France during the 100 years covered by the exhibition; 100 pieces of silver on display were made and used in New France. These show the origins of the tradition of silversmithing in Can-



Monstrance (Claude Ballin, Paris, 1663-1664.) Was given to the Jesuits Fathers church, Trois Rivières, Quebec in 1664.

ada, from the beginning of the eighteenth century, and include works by Paul Lambert dit Saint-Paul, Roland Paradis (circa 1696-1754), Ignace-François Delezenne (circa 1717-1790), Jacques Pagé dit Quercy (1682-1742), Jean-Baptiste Deschevery dit Maisonbasse (circa 1695-1745), Jacques Gadois dit Mauger (circa 1686-1750) and others.

Silver in New France is the first exhibition of this type in Canada; the majority of works come from public and private collections in Quebec.

Saigon medical school assignment

Dr. Harry Brody of The University of Calgary faculty of medicine departed for Viet-Nam last month on a teaching assignment at the University of Saigon medical school for two months.

Head of the division of obstetrics and gynaecology at U of C, Dr. Brody is one of several North American physicians participating in an American Medical Association program to assist the short-staffed Vietnamese medical school.

He was selected by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

In Saigon, he is responsible mainly for training resident obstetricians and gynaecologists, and for some teaching and consultation.

The AMA program was initiated two years ago in response to shortages of trained teaching staff at the Saigon medical school.

Throne speech *(Continued from P. 2)*

policy and the activities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Government will be working together with the provinces in developing a community employment policy in a social security context for those Canadians who have particular and continuing difficulty in getting and keeping employment. Amendments will be introduced to the Unemployment Insurance Act as a part of a comprehensive review of the plan undertaken in the light of the experience of the last few years.

Quality of Life

In the domain of social policy the

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2. An index appears quarterly.

Material may be freely reprinted, for the use of which credit would be appreciated; photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

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

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

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

Government is playing a vital role to achieve a more balanced pattern of urban growth and to increase the quality of life in our cities in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities. Improved means of public transportation are indispensable to the achievement of these urban goals. Measures will be introduced to establish a National Urban Transportation Development Corporation to co-ordinate and market the development of required new technology in this field. You will be asked to consider measures to assist provinces and cities in the relocation of railway lines and terminals and in the redevelopment of these areas for purposes that will enhance the environment of many of our cities and towns.

Housing

Provision of adequate shelter at reasonable prices in a satisfactory neighbourhood environment has been a continuing concern of the Government, and levels of funding to meet this objective are being reviewed. Substantial assistance to rural and native housing programs will also be proposed. The sewage assistance program will be revised to make it more effective as a means to increase the supply of serviced land. The Government will introduce measures to increase the protection available to consumers in the housing market.

Status of women

The Government has taken many measures to improve the status of women in Canada since the Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Amendments to the statutes of Canada will be placed before you for the purpose of providing equal treatment for women. The legislation to be introduced creating a Federal Commission on Human Rights and Interests will include provisions to protect women from discriminatory practices. Regulations governing government employees will be amended to remove all possible inequities based on sex. Crown corporations will be asked to undertake positive action to encourage the assignment and advancement of more women into responsible positions within their administration. The Government's objective is to create a society free from discrimination.

The federal and provincial governments have agreed that the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans should be further amended to provide for increases, beyond 1975, in the levels of income upon which contributions may be made, and in the pensions which will be paid. Legislation will be introduced to remove the earnings test now required for people aged 65 to 69 from the Canada Pension Plan. Finally, federal and provincial ministers have agreed that the provisions which now accord differential treatment to men and women under the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans should be removed.

Hockey standings at March 4

National Hockey League

East Division

	W	L	T	F	A	P
Boston	42	11	8	278	169	92
Montreal	37	18	8	232	180	82
NY Rangers	34	16	12	238	184	80
Toronto	30	21	12	233	189	72
Buffalo	28	27	8	197	205	64
Detroit	22	31	10	212	262	54
NY Islanders	15	31	15	148	202	45
Vancouver	17	36	10	173	243	44

West Division

Philadelphia	37	14	10	210	128	84
Chicago	32	12	17	208	126	81
Atlanta	23	29	11	165	194	57
St. Louis	23	29	10	171	170	56
Los Angeles	23	30	10	174	199	56
Minnesota	18	29	15	185	217	51
Pittsburgh	20	35	6	177	221	46
California	12	43	8	162	276	32

World Hockey Association

East Division

	W	L	T	F	A	P
New England	36	26	3	240	213	75
Toronto	34	29	4	259	231	72
Quebec	33	29	3	254	231	69
Cleveland	28	28	7	205	213	63
Chicago	28	31	3	207	222	59
New Jersey	28	34	3	211	251	59

West Division

Houston	39	20	5	262	175	83
Minnesota	36	26	2	261	221	74
Winnipeg	30	31	5	214	241	65
Edmonton	31	30	1	215	221	63
Vancouver	23	30	0	236	276	46
Los Angeles	21	43	0	192	262	42