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Federal Government moves to halt the increasing cost of food

The Prime Minister announced on August 13 measures approved by Cabinet to contain recent increases in the price of food.

Effective immediately, the Government has imposed controls on the export of cattle and hogs; it is planning to hold a federal-provincial meeting in the autumn on the subject of food prices; and will strengthen the Food Prices Review Board to provide for investigation of price increases.

After an eight-hour Cabinet meeting, Mr. Trudeau read the following statement at a news conference in Ottawa:

The Government is deeply concerned about rising food prices and Cabinet at its meeting today has approved measures to deal with these price increases and to mitigate their effect on the family budget.

There is no shortage of food in Canada, nor will any be allowed to develop. There are, however, food shortages in world terms and, in certain sectors there appear to be temporary shortages in the United States. As a major trading nation and one of the

world's greatest exporters of food Canada cannot be isolated from all the effects of rising world food prices.

Action to be taken with regard to rising food prices will not be at the expense of any increase in unemployment. Inflation is a world-wide problem that Canada cannot solve alone. Price and income controls were reconsidered and rejected as inappropriate in present circumstances.

The Canadian economy is buoyant, expanding rapidly and a 7 percent increase in real gross national product is expected this year. Job creation continues at a rate in excess of that in any other industrialized nation.

A few days after Mr. Trudeau announced controls on the export of cattle and hogs, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Allistair Gillespie, stated that he thought there may be some relief from high meat prices in the next few weeks. Mr. Gillespie, who had met in Ottawa on August 16 with the Meat Packers Council and representatives of the feed supply industry, said that the price of steers was already going down but that "it would take a little time until the consumer feels the effects". "They pointed out," he said, that "trades in the last couple of days were lower than the recent 'peaks', but that it will take some days to work through the system onto the retail shelf." The Minister believed that the export controls were working, "both from the point of view of moderating what had become a very erratic situation as well as ensuring — and this was the real guts of the Government's control measures — of ensuring supply for Canadians".

Proposed measures

The action plan undertaken today by the Government is in three parts: measures to conserve and increase the supply of food while protecting farm incomes; measures to protect the consumer against those who may attempt to take advantage of the present situation by unwarranted price increases; measures to mitigate the effect of rising prices with emphasis on those in our society who are likely to suffer most, particularly those on fixed incomes.

To conserve and increase supply

In order to prevent a shortage caused by any unusual drain on Canadian supplies, the Government has today passed an Order-in-Council providing for export licensing for cattle, hogs and the products thereof. This licensing procedure will be temporary in nature to

meet unusual trading patterns resulting from unnatural marketing conditions.

An invitation to the provinces will be issued for a conference in September at the ministerial level to consider and agree on principles and policies designed to produce orderly increases in food supplies. This should be done in such a way as to enable farmers to plan increases in production with the assurance that when the goods come to market they will receive reasonable returns.

To protect the consumer

The terms of reference of the Food Prices Review Board will be extended to provide for investigation of price increases on individual food items.

The staff of the Food Prices Review Board will be strengthened by the assignment to it of experienced investigative officers, including officers from the misleading advertising branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

The Government will ask the Canadian Association of Consumers to mobilize its members to assist the Board in identifying cases of unwarranted price increases.

Where unwarranted price increases are identified the facts will be made public by the Board and given wide publicity, and the principals of enterprises involved may expect to be called before the Board.

In the event that the Board reports that significant instances of profiteering have occurred which the parties concerned are unwilling to correct voluntarily the Government will seek Parliamentary authority to undertake corrective action.

To mitigate effect of high costs

Measures already accepted by Parliament to increase the disposable income of Canadians include the major personal income and sales tax reductions made in the last budget, the indexing of the personal income tax system and substantial increases in the Old Age Security Pensions.

Parliament will be asked to approve several measures to help the Canadian consumer:

First, family allowances will be nearly tripled to an average of \$20 per child per month, effective January 1, 1974;

second, to make the benefits under the Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement Plans more responsive to price increases, pension payments will be escalated quarterly rather than annually, meaning a further increase in pensions effective October 1;

third, the Canada Pension Plan will be amended, with the concurrence of the provinces, to provide for the full escalation of these pensions, fully protecting their purchasing power.

To accompany full escalation of pensions under the Canada Pension Plan, the limitation of the 2 percent annual escalation in registered employees' pension plans will be removed to provide for registration of plans providing full escalation.

Under the Canada Assistance Plan the Federal Government shares 50 percent of the costs of social assistance paid by the provinces to persons in need. The Government will pay 50 percent of provincial increases in social assistance designed to meet increases in the cost of living.

This three-part plan is what is required today. I can assure you that if any further action is called for to protect the food supplies of Canadians or to protect Canadians against further erosion of their purchasing power it will be taken without delay.

Arctic oil and gas — federal rail-transportation study

A study has begun on the engineering feasibility and the cost of a railroad to move oil and natural gas southward from the Arctic over the permafrost region, Transport Minister Jean Marchand, Energy Minister Donald Macdonald, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien and Environment Minister Jack Davis announced recently.

The study, which will cost the Federal Government about \$1.5 million, will be carried out by a combined team of consultants of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways.

The consultants, whose target date for completion is December, will avail themselves of an earlier study entitled *Railway to the Arctic*, made during 1971-72 by the Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport.

Canada's gift to the Queen

The Prime Minister announced recently that, in honour of the Queen's visit to Canada from July 31 to August 4, the Federal Government would establish "Queen's Fellowships" for work by graduate students in the field of Canadian studies. The Queen expressed pleasure at the proposal.

The fellowships, which will be administered by the Canada Council, will be financed by income from a capital fund of \$250,000 to be set aside by the Government.

The number and amount of the awards will be determined by the Council in relation to the income from the fund and the nature of the individual projects.

The fellowships will be limited to Canadian citizens, and will be for work in Canadian studies to be pursued at any university in Canada or abroad, or without attachment to a university, provided the project is approved by the Canada Council.

Young Canadians play ping pong in Peking

Canada's junior table tennis team, which recently returned home, made its debut in China on July 28 before a crowd of over 18,000 cheering spectators in Peking's Capital Stadium, where it played against a squad of Chinese juniors.

The Canadians were in China for about a month to take part in training sessions with Chinese coaches. Table tennis is the national sport of China and under the expert guidance of the Chinese, who are renowned for their mastery of the game, the Canadians have reported considerable improvement in their playing.

A crew from the National Film Board, which accompanied the team, will produce a film about the tour.

Under the joint sponsorship of the Department of External Affairs and Sport Canada, the young players spent about a week each in Peking, Shenyang, Shanghai and Canton.

After a few days rest on return to Canada, the team is taking part in the Canadian junior championships that began today.

Visitors' opportunity to become legal landed immigrants

People who came to Canada as visitors or illegally on or before November 30, 1972, have until midnight October 15 to apply for landed immigrant status, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced recently. This opportunity is provided by legislation introduced by Mr. Andras in the House of Commons in June to amend the Immigration Appeal Board Act. The new law was proclaimed on August 15.

"The midnight October 15 deadline was chosen to ensure that persons who are not landed immigrants and who came to Canada on or before November 30, 1972, and have remained here since that time have every reasonable opportunity to qualify for landed status," said Mr. Andras.

Up to the end of July, 5,744 persons had pre-registered under this adjustment program. These people have 4,406 dependents, bringing the total number of persons involved at that date to 10,150.

"I am pleased with the number of people who have already indicated their desire to regularize their status in Canada," Mr. Andras said. "These people and those who register before the October 15 deadline will be dealt with very generously. No applicant will be penalized for having entered or for remaining in the country illegally."

The Minister said that any applicant who had any evidence showing he can become established in Canada was "very likely to succeed" in obtaining landed immigrant status. Such evidence could include a job or an offer of a continuing job, an effort at self-improvement, such as upgrading occupational qualifications or learning English or French; or owning a business that has or is likely to become successfully established.

"Should none of these apply," Mr. Andras said, "a number of other factors will be taken into account, such as family relationships with Canadian citizens or residents and their dependence on applicants or applicants' dependence on them."

Any person who does not register by the deadline will lose the right to qualify for landed immigrant status while in Canada, and most probably the right to appeal any future deporta-

tion order, the Minister said.

The very few applicants who might not qualify for landed status under the program will retain a right to appeal a deportation order to the independent Immigration Appeal Board.

"It should be made clear, on the other hand, that this is the last chance for persons living illegally in Canada or as visitors to regularize their status and gain permanent residence while here," said Mr. Andras. "Any person who is eligible to apply and who doesn't take advantage of this opportunity runs the risk of being detected and deported without appeal."



Colin Price — Photo Features

Mrs. Jean Edmonds (above), who was recently appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration) in the Department of Manpower and Immigration, says she is "appreciative" of the fact that people who came as tourists to Canada and stayed on illegally are now hesitant to declare themselves and benefit by new legislation in effect until October 15. But, she says, "This is their opportunity to have their status settled. The response is good but we hope everyone will make this important decision quickly before the period is over."

Computer privacy

Canada's Department of Communications and the Department of Justice have issued a 184-page report, *Privacy & Computers*. It is based on the work of a task force that interviewed experts, solicited briefs and sent questionnaires to 2,516 Canadian organizations — financial institutions, insurance companies, public utilities, merchants, credit card companies, charities, private investigators and government agencies involved in health, education, taxation, law enforcement and regulation. Half of them have replied.

The report notes that "information of all types has been used and is being used for planning, research and operations by government, business, universities and virtually all sectors of society".

It recognizes a basic dilemma: "There are great benefits to be derived...from computers (in) almost every activity from measuring the extent of pollution to administering a welfare program," but there is also realistic "concern about (their) potential use for invasions of personal privacy".

Questions asked

The task force posed several questions:

Under what conditions should an individual have access to files containing information about him?

What right should an individual have to delete, amend or add to such files?

To what extent should personal data be protected against intrusion or accidental disclosure?

What right should an individual have regarding dissemination of information that is in his files?

Should he be informed about such dissemination and advised of all its uses?

Should individuals be told about information stored in foreign data-banks?

The first two accept data banks as legitimate but deny their right to be inaccurate. The survey showed that "there are more inaccuracies...than is generally realized. Seventy-five per cent of the respondents reported discovering mistakes".

Three Canadian provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, give citizens the right to see information on themselves and to insist that their own

views on the data be included in the bank. But people do not know of the existence of some data banks which carry information about them; nor do they know when or how often the files on them are updated or changed.

The problem of inaccuracy adds to the problem of dissemination. A single inaccuracy can be multiplied a thousandfold and live at least as long as the person whom it misrepresents. As the report says: "The exchange of information between data banks, a growing practice, may result in a single item of inaccurate information causing harm to an individual on different occasions and in different context." A few data banks — Statistics Canada is one — are forbidden by law to distribute any information about identifiable individuals, but most presume a proprietary right to exchange or sell all the information they have gathered. A man's statistics, divulged to obtain a driver's licence, may be sold to commercial organizations who will use it to solicit his business, or his medical record may find its way from his doctor's office into a medical lecture room.

Conclusions

The task force concluded that invasions of privacy were not yet sufficiently widespread to be a "social crisis", but suggested the following measures for control:

"Privacy is...in part...a synonym for political grievances, (there is concern about) the use of information systems by institutions to enhance their power.

"The principal areas of specific concern...reside in the accuracy...of the data...the extent to which the individual concerned has been informed...and the uses to which it may be put.

"The role of computers is ambivalent... computers as a function of their efficiency can be programmed to provide increased protection for privacy.

"Canada faces particular problems. A great deal of personal information about Canadians, much of it highly sensitive, is stored beyond Canadian borders and therefore out of reach of Canadian law. This flow of information should be monitored and recorded and consideration given to encouraging the development of data banks in Canada.

"Government as the principal collector and instigator of the collection of personal information has a key role to play."

Scholars to visit Canada under cultural-exchange program

Fifteen universities have been awarded grants from the Canadian Government to invite 41 visiting scholars from Europe and Latin America during 1973-74. The countries participating this year are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Mexico.

The grants, worth \$100,000, were announced recently by the Canada Council, which administers this part of Canada's cultural exchanges for the Department of External Affairs.

Under the cultural-exchange agreements Canadian scholars are also invited to the countries participating in the program.

The visiting scholars give conferences and direct seminars for students, faculty and the public. Host universities are: Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Dalhousie, Ecole polytechnique (Montreal), Laurentian, Laval, McGill, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec (Trois-Rivières), Queen's, Sherbrooke and Toronto.

Stricter standards for automobile exhaust emissions

Proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations aimed at protecting public health by further reducing emissions from automobile exhausts, which are a major source of air pollution, were announced recently by Transport Minister Jean Marchand and Environment Minister Jack Davis.

The changes in Canadian Standards for 1975 will result in reductions in emissions of unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. The Ministers explained that the quality of life of the public was the main reason for the

over and above those related to the production changes which the North American automobile manufacturers make themselves, without any reduction in automobile performance or fuel economy, and without the need for catalytic converters.

Canadian automobile emission standards for 1975 will be more stringent than those currently in effect but less stringent than the U.S. National Standards for 1975. To meet the U.S. Standards it will be necessary for manufacturers to add catalytic converters to

Emission-control requirements for passenger cars			
Emissions grams/mile	1973 Canadian Standard	1975 Canadian Standard	1975 U.S. National Standard
Hydrocarbons	3.4	2.0	1.5
Carbon monoxide	39.0	25.0	15.0

decision and that the ambient levels of these noxious gases were of some concern in Canadian urban areas.

The 1973 Canadian Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards have resulted in a reduction in exhaust emissions for new motor vehicles of about 70 per cent, compared to the pre-1966 uncontrolled automobile engines.

Mr. Marchand and Mr. Davis stressed that the new standards, to become effective January 1, 1975, will result in an estimated further 5 percent reduction in exhaust emissions without incurring additional cost to purchasers

the exhaust systems of many of their models. These new automotive anti-pollution devices, which could cost in excess of \$50 each, will not be required to meet the Canadian Standards. Otherwise, Canadian automobiles will have similar engine equipment to those which will be marketed in the U.S.

The 1975 Canadian Automobile Exhaust Emission Standards can be accomplished by the use of such devices as early fuel evaporation, electronic ignitions and improved carburetors. All these modifications have proven performance records.

Somebody's kidding

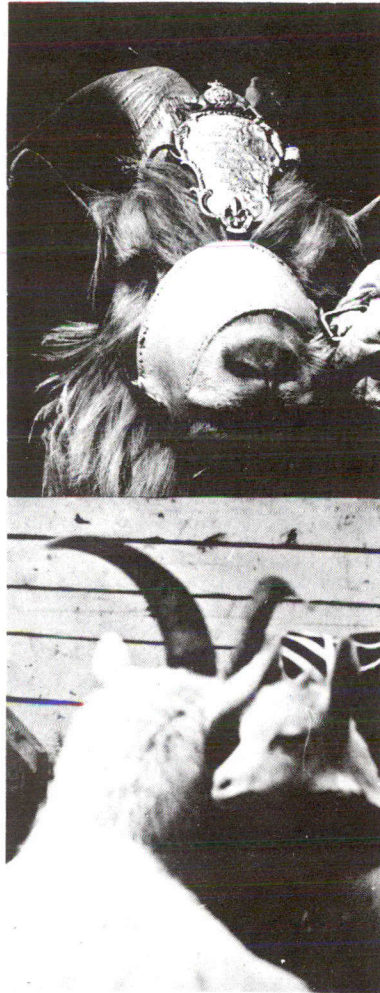
When it comes to recruiting regimental mascots, the "Van Doos" (the Royal 22nd Regiment) have a unique system. They breed their own.

But it wasn't always that way.

The Royal 22nd got their first white goat mascot in 1955 from then Governor-General Vincent Massey. *Batisse*, as the handsome buck was called, came from the royal herd at the London Zoo and was a descendant of a pair of goats presented to Queen Victoria by the Shah of Persia. *Batisse*, however, remained heirless and was replaced in 1964 by *Batisse II*, who was given to the regiment by Governor-General Georges Vanier. Although *Batisse II* fulfilled his public duties in the best of traditions, he too passed on without a successor.

So when the present Governor General, Roland Michener, presented *Batisse III* to the regiment early last year, *Catherine*, a suitable mate was also procured. The first contender for the future post of regimental mascot was born later in the year and, recently, *Catherine* followed up with a double delivery — a male and a female.

(Right) *Batisse III* looks down proudly at *Catherine* and one of the twins.



Uranium-enrichment facilities classed as secondary industry

As a result of several enquiries received concerning the Government's attitude towards construction of uranium-enrichment facilities in Canada by private industry, Energy, Mines and Resources, Minister Donald S. Macdonald recently issued the following statement on the Government's attitude towards the establishment of such facilities:

The Canadian nuclear power program uses natural uranium as its basic fuel and an industry manufacturing enriched uranium would rely primarily on export markets. An enrichment project could not be considered an essential national project in Canada requiring Government ownership or subsidization as it might in many other countries be dependent for a substantial fraction of their future energy needs on enriched uranium fuel. Its value would be measured by the extent of Canadian participation through the machinery and equipment industry, the involvement and development of engineering and technology, the employment of Canadians in both the con-

struction and operating process, the possible advantage to our uranium industry, the taxation revenues to the country and overall benefit.

It would be in essence a secondary industry in which a raw material of either domestic or foreign origin would be further processed, and its economic worth would depend on the fraction of the sales revenue which would accrue as income to Canadians.

Safety factors

Any Canadian uranium-enrichment project would be subject to control by the Federal Government through the

Atomic Energy Control Act to ensure that Canada's obligations regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy were fulfilled, and to ensure safety of workers and the public.

In view of the uncertainties and expense in developing independent enrichment technology, any company entering such a business would probably wish to use the technology which has already been developed in other countries. Such technology is highly classified and under close control of foreign governments.

As a result, a private company could not obtain access to foreign-enrichment technology without a government-to-government agreement ensuring the protection of the information. Government officials are investigating the form of intergovernmental agreements which might be necessary. If an enrichment-plant proposal is shown to be in the national interest and provided the terms are considered to be reasonable, the Federal Government is prepared to negotiate such agreements.

Criteria

Factors which the Government will consider when assessing a proposal include:

- (1) The optimum use of Canadian energy resources.
- (2) The extent to which Canadian uranium producers would have access to the enrichment plant both for processing services and for the supply of uranium feed material.
- (3) The extent to which Canadians would participate in the financing, engineering, construction, operation, supply of materials and equipment, ownership and management of the facility.
- (4) The timing of the project in relation to other major construction projects in Canada.
- (5) The details of financing (the Government would probably monitor the movement of funds in and out of Canada in respect of the project).
- (6) The contractual arrangements with any foreign participants and with the supplier of the enrichment technology.
- (7) Effects on the environment.
- (8) National and regional economic impact, both short and long-term.

Contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The Secretary of State for External Affairs recently announced that the major part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) had been handed over to the United Nations. Canada's total contribution this year will, subject to Parliamentary approval, amount to \$1,600,000, divided between cash (\$700,000) and flour (\$900,000). Since UNRWA began its relief, health and education programs in 1950, the Canadian Government has contributed over \$30 million, an amount which ranks Canada as the third largest contributor to the fund.

Canadian film agreement

An agreement has been reached between Canadian-owned distribution companies handling Canadian feature films and the two largest theatre chains in Canada, Famous Players Ltd., and Odeon Theatres (Canada) Ltd., concerning the showing of Canadian feature films produced or dubbed in English.

Under the terms of the agreement, the films will be guaranteed at least two weeks' theatre time in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Successful releases in these cities will assure further distribution in 18 to 20 other cities in Canada served by the two chains, and a good response in these cities would automatically lead to the film being screened as widely as possible across the country.

In principle, the responsibility for meeting this agreement has been split between Odeon and Famous Players in the proportions of one third and two-thirds respectively.

Canadian-owned distributors have agreed to provide special publicity in

support of these films to make sure they reach the audience for which they are intended. To assist the distributors the Canadian Film Development Corporation has agreed to increase its investments in the films in order to share with them and the producers the costs of initial promotion.

In making the announcement, Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner pointed out that the agreement had been reached under the auspices of the Film Advisory Committee, which is responsible to him for advice on film matters.

Mr. Faulkner has requested the Committee to keep watch on the development of this agreement, adding that although it represented an interesting step forward, there were many more problems in the area of distribution on which he was awaiting advice from the Committee. He stressed that, in his judgment, Canadian films were not yet receiving a fair and adequate exposure throughout the country.

Stamp honours suffragette

Postmaster General André Ouellet has announced the issue on August 29 of an 8-cent stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of



Nellie McClung, an advocate of social reform and women's suffrage in Canada.

"Nellie McClung can rightly be considered one of the pioneers of the feminist movement," said Mr. Ouellet. "Her successful leadership in the cause of political equality for women and her own, precedent-setting achievements in public life helped to open the way for Canadian women to participate

fully in the political affairs of their country."

The suffrage movement begun in the 1880s had made little progress in Canada by the turn of the century. Nellie McClung helped to change that by her vigorous campaign in Manitoba which led to that province becoming the first to grant political equality to its women in 1916. This provided the impetus for similar suffrage legislation passed by Saskatchewan and Alberta the same year, which was followed by British Columbia and Ontario in 1917, Nova Scotia in 1918, New Brunswick in 1919, Prince Edward Island in 1922 and Newfoundland in 1925.

In 1929 Mrs. McClung was one of five women, led by Judge Emily Murphy, who won the Privy Council decision which established that women could be appointed to the Senate, a privilege previously denied them despite their right to vote and hold public office.

As well as her achievements in the cause for women's suffrage, Mrs. McClung attained a position and honours in public life never previously matched by a Canadian woman. Her efforts during the First World War were rewarded by an appointment to the Canadian War Conference in 1918. In 1921 she was the first Canadian woman to attend as a delegate an international ecumenical conference of the Methodist Church. That same year she was elected to the Alberta Legislature, where she sat as a member until 1926. From 1936 to 1942 she served as the first woman member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's board of governors. She also served as a Canadian delegate to the League of Nations in 1938.

Nellie Letitia Mooney was born October 20, 1873 at Chatsworth, Ontario. When she was seven she moved with her family to Manitoba where, in 1896, she married Robert Wesley McClung. She died in Victoria, British Columbia on September 1, 1951.

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