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## Cabinet reshuffle result of Finance Minister's resignation

John Turner's decision to resign as the Minister of Finance has created the need for a reshuffle in the Cabinet, which will probably be announced shortly. Meanwhile, Public Works Minister Charles Drury is filling the vacancy temporarily.

Speculation as to who might be appointed to the finance portfolio includes the names of Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde, Treasury Board President Jean Chrétien, Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald and Justice Minister Otto Lang.

Mr. Turner has made no further announcement concerning his future plans. He served successfully as chairman of a special committee of the International Monetary Fund during the past year and there were suggestions that he might succeed Robert MacNamara as head of the World Bank in Washington. This possibility was discounted by officials of the Bank.

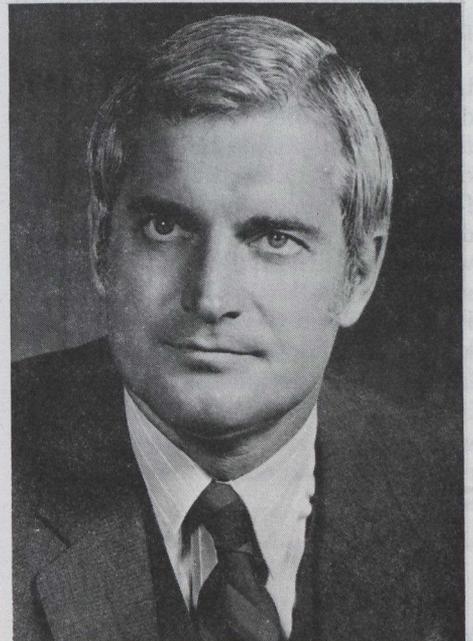
### Turner career

John N. Turner, Canada's Minister of Finance for over three-and-a-half years, was born in Richmond, Surrey, England in 1929. He went to school in Ottawa and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a bachelor of arts degree in political science in 1949. At Oxford University on a Rhodes Scholarship, he received degrees of bachelor of arts in jurisprudence (1951) bachelor of civil law (1952) and master of arts (1957).

The former Finance Minister was named a member of the English Bar, Gray's Inn, London, in 1953 and the following year he was called to the Bar of Quebec.

Mr. Turner was elected to the House of Commons in 1962 and, the following year, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources. In 1965 he was appointed Minister without Portfolio.

In April 1967, he became Registrar General and expanded his responsibilities to Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in December of that year.



Former Finance Minister John Turner, still a Member of Parliament, intends to return to private life.

He was given the additional portfolio of Solicitor General in 1968.

Mr. Turner, who was third in the nine-candidate leadership contest of the Liberal Party in April 1968, was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General in July of that year. He became Minister of Finance in January 1972.

### Resignation letter

The texts of Mr. Turner's letter of resignation, September 11, and the Prime Minister's reply follow:

"My Dear Prime Minister,

After the last election I made a commitment to you to see my budget which had been defeated, reintroduced, and passed in the House of Commons and to remain as Minister of Finance for one year. That commitment has now been fulfilled.

I have come to the conclusion that after almost four years in the finance portfolio and almost ten years in the Government of Canada I should return to private life.

This will serve to confirm my resignation from your Government imme-

## Tory minority elected in Ontario

The Conservative government in Ontario was reduced to its first minority in some 30 years in the province's general election on September 18 and the New Democratic Party became the official Opposition.

Out of an enlarged number of 125 seats, Premier William Davis's Progressive Conservatives took 51, Stephen Lewis's New Democrats, 38 and Robert Nixon's Liberals, 36. At dissolution on August 11 the Tories had 74, the Liberals 23 and the NDP, 20.

With the number of seats increased to 125 as a result of redistribution, a record number of 456 candidates contested the election.

diately so that you may name my successor well before the House of Commons reconvenes. As I indicated to you, I shall retain my seat in the House of Commons until there has been ample opportunity for an orderly transition and to ensure that the electors of my riding retain a voice in Parliament.

I should like to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to serve Canada in two of the principal ministries of government. I am equally indebted to the electors of Ottawa-Carleton and of the former historic riding of Montreal-St. Lawrence-St. George for the confidence they placed in me during six general elections. Only one who has enjoyed the privilege of representing his fellow citizens in the Parliament and Government of Canada knows what deep satisfaction that brings. I have relished every moment in the House of Commons and have welcomed the rich experience of doing my best for the country and my constituents.

Yours respectfully,  
John N. Turner"

Mr. Trudeau's reply:

"Dear John,

It is with deep regret that I accept your resignation from the Cabinet. While I understand your desire to return to private life after nearly 14 years of public life — ten in the Government — I must tell you that I will miss your firm hand and shrewd judgment in our private meetings and at the Cabinet table.

I remember well when I entered Parliament and you were already a three-year veteran of the House, how helpful you were to me as a new member. You have demonstrated this helpful and supportive attitude throughout the last ten years. After a spirited leadership race, you were amongst the first to close ranks and ensure that a united party would go on to form a strong and progressive government. In the new administration, we worked together closely on matters of justice, where you served in your first portfolio in my Government. As we went on to tackle the difficult issues of Canadian unity, you were a most valuable and loyal colleague. Indeed, in every way, you have accepted the most difficult tasks, often at great personal sacrifice to you and to Geills (Mrs. Turner).

You accepted the finance portfolio at a difficult time in the world's economy and have given most valuable leadership nationally and internationally. The economy is still the problem that looms largest in my mind and the Government must continue its efforts to fight inflation and unemployment. Since you did not base your resignation on any policy disagreement, I will not hesitate in the months ahead to seek your good counsel as a private member of the House and as a most knowledgeable Canadian.

With all good wishes to you and your family in all future endeavours, I remain,

Yours sincerely,  
Pierre E. Trudeau"

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#### Canada/Britain films agreement

An agreement on film co-production, which is expected to encourage the production of more feature films by Canadians both in Canada and in Britain, was signed by Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner and Britain's Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, in London on September 12.

"This agreement will permit both Canadian and British artists to benefit from each other's experience and expertise without having to leave the mainstream of their respective country's film industries," said Mr. Faulkner. "I am optimistic that we are creating an enlarged scope for development of Canadian talent within our own industry."

#### Provisions in new pact

Persons involved in the production of a film under the new agreement, unless approved as an exception, must be nationals or residents of either country.

Co-production films must be made, processed and dubbed in Canada or Britain. The competent authorities have the power to approve location filming and dubbing in a third country when necessary to meet the requirements of the film, but nationality requirements of all participants remain unchanged under these circumstances. Under the agreement, all participants in the production of a film must be accorded the same working conditions

they would receive in Canada or the United Kingdom.

The total production cost of a co-production film cannot be less than \$350,000 or £150,000, whichever is the greater at the prevailing rate of exchange, and the share of costs borne by the co-producer from one country cannot be less than 30 per cent. Receipts from exhibition of the film in Canada will go to the Canadian co-producer and receipts from exhibition in the United Kingdom to the British co-producer. Receipts from exhibition in other countries will accrue to the two producers in proportion to their respective contributions.

Over the three-year period of this agreement balance is to be achieved with respect to the contribution of each country to production costs of all films and to the use of studio laboratories and the employment of all creative, craft and technical personnel.

Films made under the agreement will qualify in Britain as British films and in Canada as Canadian films, and will thus be eligible to apply for funding by the appropriate government agencies in their respective countries (the Canadian Film Development Corporation for example). These films will also qualify as Canadian content for television purposes, and as Canadian quota films for exhibition by theatre chains in Canada.

A Mixed Commission composed of government and film industry representatives from Canada and Britain will supervise and review the working of the agreement and, where necessary, make proposals for modification. The agreement remains in force for three years and is automatically renewed for successive periods of three years unless it is terminated by either country.

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#### Mr. Schlesinger in Ottawa

James Schlesinger, the United States Secretary of Defence, visited Ottawa earlier this month to discuss the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and defence matters with Canadian officials.

He discussed matters of mutual interest with Defence Minister James Richardson, the Chief of the Defence staff, General J.A. Dextraze, other defence department officials and representatives of the Department of External Affairs.

### Hope for reversal of economic decline

The long-awaited turnaround in the Canadian economy may finally be in the offing, according to the September edition of the Bank of Montreal *Business Review*.

But, it cautions, some moderation in wage and cost increases must be attained if the recovery is to be sustained and long-range growth achieved.

The *Review* notes that preliminary data indicate that the lengthy decline in economic activity is easing. The index of industrial production rose in June after a long series of declines, while strength in other areas of the economy produced a fractional gain in real domestic product in the second quarter.

### Housing starts increase

Housing starts also showed renewed strength, with an encouraging 10.5 per cent gain in July. "For the first seven months of the year," the *Review* says, "starts have averaged an annual rate of about 190,000 units, raising some hope that if the July rate can be maintained through the balance of the year, starts for 1975 would total in the area of 205,000 units, well down from recent years, but above many previous expectations."

The "very robust" performance of new expenditure in non-residential construction could well be maintained throughout 1975, the *Review* comments. The mid-year survey of capital-spending intentions points to a real gain in construction, after price increases, of more than 13 per cent.

### Caution high labour costs

Despite this and other good economic news, however, unemployment remains relatively high, and the *Review* expresses concern about poor export prospects and the high level of wage increases.

It says that Canadian unit labour costs advanced significantly more than they did in the United States last year, and indeed have done so for the past several years.

"Looking at the recent severe deterioration in Canada's merchandise trade balance in fully-processed goods, one suspects that our poor cost performance has been a factor," the *Review* comments.

With the U.S. recovery likely to bring about significant gains in productivity, and the rate of wage increases there apparently lower than in Canada, our relative unit cost performance could worsen further in 1975 and 1976, even taking into consideration the recent weakening in the Canadian dollar," it says.

"This tends to suggest a continued large current-account deficit, implying, in turn, relatively high interest rates to attract inflows of funds to balance the nation's books. Clearly, if the recovery in economic activity and renewed round of long-range growth is to be achieved, some moderation in rising wages and costs, must be attained as soon as possible."

### Current-account deficit reduced

Canada's current-account deficit, seasonally adjusted, was reduced by almost half a billion dollars to \$1,061 million in the second quarter of 1975. This was a major contributor to the general performance of the economy which, as measured by the change in the gross national product, grew in volume by 0.3 per cent, the first perceptible growth to occur in over a year.

The principal factor in this change was a sharp fall in the merchandise-trade deficit which was augmented by a decline in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions. Merchandise exports recovered somewhat from the strike-affected level of the first quarter, while merchandise imports fell after reaching a record quarterly level in the previous quarter. The main change in the non-merchandise balance was a smaller deficit on travel account as Canadian expenditures abroad dropped sharply following an unusually high first quarter.

### New fisheries chart

Canadian fishermen may soon be using new fisheries charts that are probably the most advanced of their kind in the world.

As a result of an extensive survey, the Canadian Hydrographic Service has produced two prototype charts covering the Browns Bank area off southwest Nova Scotia. The new charts are being circulated among fishermen in the

Maritimes for their comments.

Basic changes in the prototypes (identified as charts 15124-F and 15134-F) involve the use of metric contour lines and colour shading to portray deep and shallow features of the sea floor, a coded-number method of indicating bottom roughness and composition, and the combined use of both Loran-A and Loran-C lattices as an aid to electronic positioning.

Being able to quickly pinpoint shallow or deep waters and knowledge of the composition and topographic character of the sea bed are matters of vital concern to fishermen in setting their nets.

Questionnaires, together with free copies of the prototype and existing fisheries charts, are being distributed to chart users from the Fisheries and Marine Service regional headquarters at Halifax, N.S. Future production and possibly modifications to the prototype charts will depend largely on the results of the survey.

### Conservatives re-elected in Newfoundland

Voters in Newfoundland returned to office the Progressive Conservative Government of Premier Frank Moores in the province's general election on September 16.

At dissolution, with two vacancies, the Conservatives had held 32 seats in the 42-seat Legislature, the Liberals eight. Changes in the electoral map created 51 seats for this election, of which the Conservatives won 30, the Liberals 16, Liberal Reform 4, and 1 Independent. Recounts are expected in several ridings.

Mr. Moores was re-elected in his riding of Humber West. The leader of the Liberals, Edward Roberts, kept his seat in the new riding of Strait of Belle Isle, and Joseph Smallwood, leading the Liberal Reform Party, was elected in Twillingate.

Mr. Smallwood — Joey —, who had been the Liberal premier in Newfoundland for 23 years, before the Conservatives won in 1971, retired from politics but decided to form the new Liberal Reform Party and run again. The night before the election he told a crowd of supporters: "No man should retire until he is buried. And when they bury me they'd better put a few tons of rock on top or I'll be back."

### Manitoba Hydro, U.S. company plan power line

Manitoba Hydro and Northern States Power Company of Minneapolis have signed a letter of intent which could lead to a major electrical interconnection between the two utilities.

The new letter of intent supersedes the agreement announced in May 1974, which envisaged the construction of two 500,000-volt transmission lines between Winnipeg and the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. A formal agreement is expected to be signed later this year, involving a single line.

The agreement, subject to the necessary government approvals, provides for the construction of about 500 miles of 500,000-volt transmission line between Winnipeg and a point near the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The new facility, including terminal stations, scheduled for completion by 1980, has an estimated cost of \$200 million, which will be shared.

Manitoba Hydro will make application to the National Energy Board for approval to proceed with the project.

Under the new agreement, Northern States Power Company would be able to purchase 200,000 kilowatts (200 megawatts) of generating capacity for 13 years beginning in 1980. The two utilities would also make available to each other an additional 300 megawatts on a seasonal basis. The line will also enable Northern States Power Company and Minnesota Power and Light Company of Duluth, U.S., to interchange additional power.

The new interconnection will enable both utilities to take maximum advantage of the seasonal diversity that exists between the two systems. While Manitoba Hydro needs maximum power during the winter months, Northern States Power experiences its greatest electrical demand during the summer.

The exchange of power on a seasonal basis will permit both utilities to alter and defer the construction schedules for additional generating facilities. The interconnection will also allow Manitoba Hydro to purchase power from the United States utilities in the event of prolonged low flows on its rivers. Manitoba Hydro is almost completely dependent on water power while the Northern States Power system uses

mostly thermal or nuclear power.

Manitoba Hydro has been connected to the United States grid since 1970; to date, revenue from the sale of surplus electricity over this interconnection has exceeded \$34 million.

In 1974, agreement was reached with Minnesota Power and Light Company of Duluth, for a 230,000-volt transmission line between Winnipeg and the Mesabi iron range area of north-eastern Minnesota. An application has been submitted to the National Energy Board for approval to proceed with this interconnection and construction is expected to commence this winter.

Manitoba Hydro also has under way a joint study with the Nebraska Public Power District to determine the feasibility of a Manitoba-Nebraska power line.

### European flavour in Ontario

Ontario's Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest is, perhaps, the closest thing on the North American continent to the one held in Munich, Germany.

And while Dijon, centre of the French vineyard district of Burgundy, stages perhaps the most celebrated wine festival in the world, Ontario also holds one each year in St. Catharines in the heart of the Niagara Peninsula's lush grape-growing country.

Niagara's 23,000 acres of vineyards, which produce 90 per cent of Canada's grape yield, will be at the peak of harvest throughout the festival.



Oktoberfest, Kitchener, Ontario.

### Fisheries experts from China

The Minister of State for Fisheries, Roméo LeBlanc, announced the arrival in Canada on September 5 of a delegation of fisheries experts from the People's Republic of China as part of an exchange program between the two countries. The group of eight visited Ottawa and other regions of Canada during the following 18 days. A Canadian Government fisheries and marine delegation visited China in November-December last year.

The delegation was headed by Hsiao Feng, Director, Aquatic Products Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, one of the highest ranking Chinese officials to come to Canada under the series of exchanges initiated during the Prime Minister's visit to China in 1973.

The Canadian itinerary included Halifax, Ottawa, Burlington (Ontario), Winnipeg and Vancouver, with various stops along the way to visit federal fisheries and marine service institutions and other Canadian facilities.

### Mackenzie Highway stalled

Construction on the Mackenzie Highway will proceed only to Mile 440 at Wrigley, Northwest Territories, under present economic conditions, but freed funds will be reallocated to other northern roads, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Judd Buchanan announced recently.

"We have not lost confidence in the road as a tool for northern development and as a means of improving the quality of life of the Mackenzie Valley inhabitants," Mr. Buchanan said. "We must, however, face economic realities. This slow-down in construction is due to escalating construction costs."

When the continuation of the highway north of Fort Simpson to Inuvik was announced in 1972, its cost was \$70 to \$100 million. It is now estimated at nearly \$300 million.

Some of the remaining funds designated for Mackenzie Highway construction will be reallocated to meet schedules on other road projects — completion of the Dempster Highway between Dawson and Inuvik and the Carcross-Skagway Road.

(Continued on P. 6)

## Ungava mystery

The following article by Ralph C. Deans is reprinted from a recent issue of *North*, a publication of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs:

Near the headwaters of the Povungnituk River in northern Quebec, a small lake appears to have been inscribed in the ragged landscape as if by a compass.

Lac Cratère is almost perfectly circular, in marked contrast to the irregularity of other lakes which cover the northeastern corner of the Ungava Peninsula. The symmetry is startling. It seems to suggest the baleful eye of whatever brooding spirit has laid claim to this wild place, implacably staring up at the air traveller.

The lake nearly fills a depression about two miles in diameter and 1,300 feet deep. The barrens slope away from the crater for miles in all directions, a moonscape of broken, jumbled boulders.

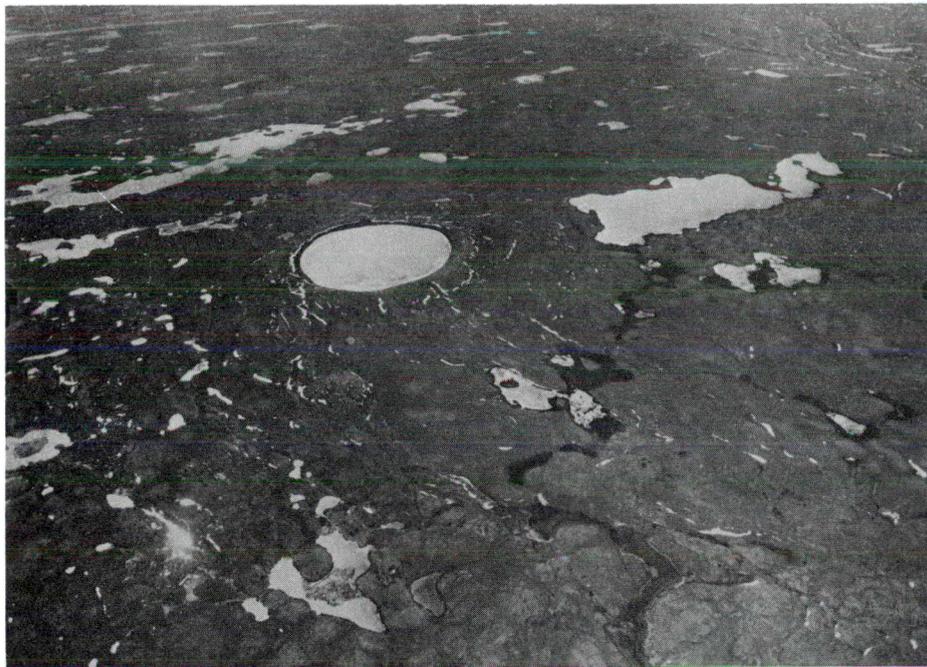
Naturally, there's a story about this place; a story involving wartime pilots, a Whitby, Ontario, prospector by the name of Fred Chubb, a syndicate of Toronto businessmen diamond-hunters and a gentlemanly but persistent scientific controversy. After more than 30 years of study, the New Quebec Crater — as it has been officially named — remains a geological enigma: did a huge meteor fall here eons ago or is there another, less catastrophic, explanation for this most striking topographical feature of the North?

### First sighting

The crater was first noticed by U.S. Army Air Force pilots during the summer of 1943 while they were photographing the area in a trimetrogen survey. It was first plotted on an aeronautical chart in February 1945, and marked simply "Crater". Since then, it has appeared on all large-scale maps of this area published in both Canada and the United States.

The Geodetic Survey of Canada sent several parties into the Ungava during the summer of 1946 to establish astronomical control points. Royal Canadian Air Force pilots, who flew these parties in, used the crater frequently as a navigational landmark.

Flight Lieutenant Jake F. Drake mentions sighting the crater on July 20, 1946, and taking pictures of it.



*Lac Cratère, almost perfectly circular in shape, is unmistakable from the air.*

Eight days later, Flight Lieutenant William K. Carr ran into a line squall and took refuge by landing in the crater. The first white visitors tied up to the northeast shore, had a meal and left — incidentally leaving some tin cans on the beach.

Two years later, the crater was again photographed when the RCAF ran another trimetrogen survey of Ungava. These photographs so bemused an official of Legal Surveys, C.B. Bassett, that he wrote the Geological Survey of Canada on June 2, 1949, asking for an interpretation.

Dr. Y.O. Fortier of the Bureau of Geology and Topography, suggested the crater was probably created by a meteor. In a memo in the files of the Geological Survey, Fortier argued that "...Such a crater to be of volcanic origin would have to be of recent formation, which is not likely in the Canadian Shield."

In 1949, Professor G.V. Douglas and Mary C.V. Douglas prepared a comprehensive report on Ungava for the Arctic Institute of North America. Again, they agreed that the crater was probably meteoritic in origin, although they noted that "this crater has never been examined on the ground and the theory is based on a study of aerial photographs".

### Possibility of diamonds?

Despite the weight of scientific opinion, prospector F.W. Chubb hoped

the crater was volcanic. If so, it might contain diamonds, as do some extinct volcanoes in South Africa.

Chubb approached Dr. V.B. Meen, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Geology and Mineralogy, with this idea and formed the Chubb Crater Exploration Syndicate on July 13, 1950.

Later that month, Chubb and Meen travelled to the crater financed by the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and a number of interested businessmen. They found no diamonds but a six-day exploration of the site supported the meteoritic theory.

Meen returned to the crater in the summer of 1951, this time under the auspices of the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Geographic Society of Washington. He made detailed studies from July 25 to August 21 that year, including the first measurement of the depth of the lake. He also discovered one of the food tins left behind by Carr and his party five years earlier.

By this time, Meen was firmly convinced that the crater was caused by a meteor which impacted almost vertically. He also suggested that this tremendous event occurred some time after the ice retreated in the last Ice Age.

The meteoritic theory was supported by Dr. J.M. Harrison of the Geological Survey of Canada, who spent some time in the crater in July and August 1953. However, Harrison disagreed

with Meen over the age of the crater, holding it was pre-glacial. His photography of the area is now considered to be proof of glaciation on the crater's rim.

#### Dr. Currie's findings

In 1962, Dr. K.L. Currie of the Geological Survey undertook the most exhaustive single study ever made of the crater. Currie worked not only through the 45-day ice-free period that year but camped on the ice to complete his studies after freeze-up.

Currie issued the first serious challenge to the meteoritic theory, suggesting that the crater could have been caused by the "collapse of a fluid-supported dome". In other words, he argued that molten rock may have pushed up a high "bubble" at some early age in the earth's evolution. The crater may have been formed when this bubble burst and collapsed in upon itself.

In the Geological Survey of Canada bulletin *Geology of the New Quebec Crater* (1966), Currie wrote that his theory "explains all the geological evidence and is at least as plausible as the impact theory".

Geologists agree that a final resolution of this debate will await an examination of the rocks at the bottom of Lac Cratère.

For the present, the secret of the new Quebec crater is safe under a quarter-mile of crystal clear water.

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#### Consumer price movements

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) (1971=100) for Canada advanced 1.0 per cent to 141.2 in August from 139.8 in July. Food prices, which also moved up 1.0 per cent, accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the increase. Higher prices for shelter and transport-

ation each contributed an additional quarter. The index for all items excluding food rose 0.9 per cent. From August 1974 to August 1975, the total CPI registered an advance of 11.1 per cent.

Over half of the 1 percent rise in the food index was due to higher pork quotations which, on average at the beginning of August, were 6.9 percent over those of July and 41 percent over those of August last year. Higher egg prices and increased charges for restaurant food also contributed significantly to this advance. After declining in the preceding eight months, sugar prices moved up 19.6 per cent. Seasonally lower quotations for fresh vegetables, down 12.0 per cent, and the continued downward movement of prices for margarine and other fats and oils partly offset these increases.

The rise of 0.9 per cent in the index for all items excluding food was due in great part to higher shelter costs for both owned and rented accommodation and generally increased premiums for automobile and household insurance. Higher gasoline prices in certain provinces also contributed to this increase, as did increased charges for haircuts. Clothing prices, as has been the case since earlier this year, showed little movement.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level of goods increased 0.7 per cent while those for services rose 1.7 per cent from July to August.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items index advanced 0.9 per cent in August, including a 0.7 percent increase in the food index and a 0.9 percent rise in the index for all items excluding food.

In August, the current annual rate of change in the CPI based on the seasonally-adjusted movement since three months earlier, was 13.9 per cent, a rate similar to that experienced in the latter part of 1974.

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#### Labour force in August

Employment decreased and unemployment increased in August, giving a seasonally-adjusted employment rate of 7.3 per cent, up from 7.2 per cent in July. The adjusted rate in August 1974 was 5.3 per cent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted,

was estimated at 9,298,000, down 18,000 from the July figure. It decreased 22,000 for persons aged 14 to 24, increased for women 25 and over and remained about the same for men 25 and over.

The adjusted unemployment level increased 12,000 to 736,000 in August. The increase was 10,000 for persons 14 to 24 and 4,000 each for men 25 and over and women 25 and over.

Without seasonal adjustment, the labour force was estimated at 10,402,000 in August with 9,779,000 employed and 623,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent. In July, the work force was 10,479,000 with 9,826,000 employed and 653,000 unemployed for a rate of 6.2 per cent. In August 1974, the labour force was 10,152,000 with 9,705,000 employed and 447,000 unemployed for a rate of 4.4 per cent.

Adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces, with July figures in brackets: Newfoundland 21.0 per cent (18.9 per cent); Nova Scotia 7.9 per cent (7.0 per cent); New Brunswick 11.9 per cent (10.7 per cent); Quebec 8.9 per cent (8.8 per cent); Ontario 6.2 per cent (6.3 per cent); Manitoba 3.5 per cent (2.6 per cent); Saskatchewan 2.7 per cent (2.9 per cent); Alberta 4.1 per cent (4.4 per cent); British Columbia 9.2 per cent (7.9 per cent). Because of small sample size in Prince Edward Island estimates of unemployment are subject to wide error and are not published.

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#### European flavour in Ontario

(Continued from P. 4)

This year's program, from September 19 to 28, offers more than 100 events, from open air wine gardens and wine-tastings to street parades and festive dances. For the first time, tours will enable visitors to see all steps involved in commercial winemaking.

"Oompah" bands, plump sausages, succulent cabbage rolls, smiling frauleins, frothy steins and decorative, beer halls combine to lure the thousands of annual visitors to the K-W Oktoberfest. This event, in its seventh year, takes place from October 10 to 18.

The nine-day program includes a range of activities from parades and ballet to baton-twirling contests, trap shoots, and visits to Kitchener's Farmers Market.

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