

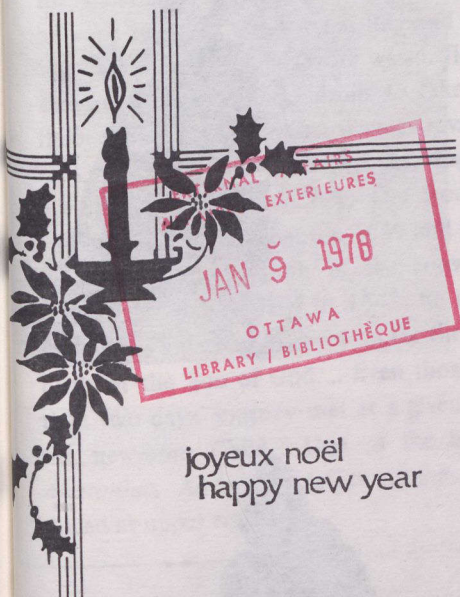
Canada Weekly

RE



Ottawa, Canada

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Snowed under — but merry nonetheless

Despite the fun poked at Canada's winter weather in the following article by colleague Tom Donoghue of the Visits Section, Canadians wouldn't be without their snow — especially at Christmas.

Christmas in Canada means snow, ice, skiing, hockey, curling, turkey dinner, family gatherings and sleigh rides across unbroken snow, right?

Well...almost.

To many Canadians, the joys of Christmas mean freezing rain, stranded automobiles, dead batteries, whirring tires, "clowns" without snow tires, splashed pedestrians and the ever-popular pastime, driveway shovelling.

Indeed, Christmas is more than a religious feast and holiday season. It marks the last hurrah before Canadians brace themselves for yet another winter. In Vancouver, British Columbia, Christmas means a little more rain, a spot of sleet and a dash of snow. It's a shade colder than it is the rest of the year, but when the television news shows Montrealers "digging out" after a 25-centimetre snowfall, things don't seem so bad. After all, there's always skiing on B.C.'s Whistler Mountain to keep one busy and maybe the last round of golf before "old man winter" gets serious.

While the Vancouverite is out golfing, the rest of the country is treated to the standard front-page photographs of that same Vancouverite teeing off. A delightful image, particularly enjoyable after one has shovelled 25 centimetres of snow from the driveway.

Albertans, specially those around Calgary, enjoy the Chinooks, those warm winds from British Columbia. Edmonton is too far north to catch them, but there, residents are warmed by the growing revenues from the province's oil.

Inhabitants of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the objects of continuing admiration of the rest of Canada. Only a rare breed of Canadian would willingly, if not joyfully, endure 40 to 80 below zero temperatures with such enthusiasm. Curling brooms appear everywhere on the streets at all hours of the day. To the uneducated, one might think these prairie folk had a fetish about tidiness — the truth is, for some strange reason, they're fanatical about sweeping ice.

Ontario enjoys the gentle and colour-



Michel, Sacha, Justin
at Pierre E. Trudeau

The Prime Minister's Christmas card shows him with his children, Sacha, Justin and Michel. The photo was taken recently by Mrs. Trudeau.

Ancient European Christmas ceremony still practised in Quebec

The centuries-old custom of blessing and distributing little bread rolls, called *les petits pains de Ste-Geneviève*, will take place again during Midnight Mass in the Mohawks' Catholic church in Caughnawaga, near Montreal, on Christmas Eve.

The blessing and distribution has taken place annually since 1669, shortly after the early Jesuit missionaries founded the first Christian mission in what is now called Laprairie.

According to tradition, Ste-Geneviève, who died in 512, played an important role in saving the inhabitants of Paris, France, undergoing a pagan siege, from starvation.

It is said that she escaped from the city and returned with 14 boats laden with wheat, which was then baked into little bread loaves and it was from this incident that the devotion of *les petits pains* derives.

The only other places where similar *petits pains* ceremonies are held are at Notre-Dame-des-Victoires Church in Quebec City, and in Paris, where Ste-Geneviève is the patron saint of the French capital.

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ful autumn, famous throughout the world. The arrival of Christmas and winter means lots of snow in the north and an abundance of freezing rain in the south. While Niagara Falls shudders at the thought of five centimetres of snow and Toronto grumbles at the freezing rain, Ottawa shares the delightful mixture of both. However, the five centimetres are, more often than not, the same 25 centimetres of snow the Vancouverites see Montrealers shovelling just before their golf game.

Quebec's Christmases are highlighted by family gatherings, the strong attraction to home and the renewal of friendships. But, once again, like the rest of Canada, the joys of halted traffic, snow-plows loading up the entrance of a newly-cleared driveway and snowmobile rescues, make winter in Quebec a daily adventure.

The Atlantic provinces in winter offer

families the chance to get to know one another. Blizzards from the ocean provide continuous family entertainment and enforced togetherness. The addition of foreign fleets sheltering in maritime ports gives the region a distinctly cosmopolitan flavour, particularly during Christmas as customs from round the world are brought to the harbours by seamen away from home.

The rigours and joys of Christmas and winter are exemplified in northern Canada, where the sun barely breaks the horizon. Despite the harsh conditions, the warmth of the people grows as the thermometer drops.

The sharing of Christmas and the difficulties of winter are common denominators for Canadians, even if everyone wants to live in B.C. in January and golf while the rest of the nation "digs out".



NFB

The silence of the ski slopes (left) contrasts with the giggles of tobogganing children (above) and the roar of snowmobiles (upper right) during the Christmas season.

NFB



Canadian Government Photo Centre



Doug Frame

With visions of balmy Vancouver and a game of golf, Tom Donoghue battles an Ottawa snowfall just before Christmas.

Canada's first Christmas carol



Father Jean de Brébeuf, S.J., a missionary, composed what is believed to be Canada's first Christmas carol about 1641.

Brébeuf arrived in New France in 1625, hoping to bring salvation to the Indians. After roving with the Montagnais for five wintery months, he departed for the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe region, home of the Huron Confederacy. His work was difficult. Only complex political negotiations convinced the Hurons to take him on the gruelling voyage to their country. Later, when plagues ravaged the natives, some threatened to kill Brébeuf and his colleagues, suspecting that they had created the diseases through witchcraft. The Iroquois, hereditary enemies of the Hurons, captured Brébeuf in 1649 and put him to death.

The new-found faith of the converts no doubt consoled Brébeuf throughout these trials. In 1642, he noted with pleasure that "The Indians have a particular devotion for the night that was enlightened by the birth of the Son of God.... Even those who were at a distance of more than two days' journey met at a given place to sing hymns in honour of the new-born Child." One of the hymns was Brébeuf's own *Jesous Ahatonhia*. An interpretation of the carol by J.E. Middleton is reproduced at upper right.

'Twas in the moon of winter time when all the birds had fled,
That Mighty Gitchi Manitou sent angel choirs instead.
Before their light the stars grew dim,
And wand'ring hunters heard the hymn:
"Jesus, your King, is born;
Jesus is born;
In Excelsis Gloria!"

Within a lodge of broken bark the tender Babe was found.
A ragged robe of rabbit skin enwrapped His beauty 'round
And as the hunter braves drew high,
The angel song rang loud and high:
"Jesus, your King, is born;
Jesus is born;
In Excelsis Gloria!"

The earliest moon of winter time is not so round and fair
As was the ring of glory on the helpless Infant there.
While Chiefs from far before Him knelt,
With gifts of fox and beaver pelt.
"Jesus, your King, is born;
Jesus is born;
In Excelsis Gloria!"

O children of the forest free, O sons of Manitou,
The Holy Child of earth and heav'n is born today for you.
Come, kneel before the radiant Boy
Who brings you beauty, peace and joy.
"Jesus, your King, is born;
Jesus is born;
In Excelsis Gloria!"

Wartime project now vital transportation link

The Federal Government recently dedicated a national historic monument and plaque at Contact Creek, British Columbia to commemorate the completion of the 1,523-mile Alaska Highway 35 years ago.

Canada/U.S. project

The highway, built by the United States, under agreement with Canada, as a joint defence project after the outbreak of war in the Pacific, stretches from Dawson Creek, British Columbia through the Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska. In 1946, Canada assumed exclusive control of the Canadian section, paying the U.S. Government \$108 million for airfields, flight strips, telephone systems and buildings along the route.

According to Ernie Robin, superintendent of the National Historic Parks and Sites, northern British Columbia area, "There are longer highways in Canada and ones that were built through more difficult terrain, but the amazing aspect of the Alaska Highway is that it was built in such an unbelievably short time [the roadway was cleared in only six months].

"It is important not only as a wartime defence measure but because of the impact the highway has had on the development and economy of the North.

"The major population centres of the

Yukon grew up along the highway. The road is a vital transportation link today and much development in the North would have been impossible without the route."



(Above) Chairman Dr. Margaret E. Prang (Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada) addresses some 70 guests before the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the completion of the Alaska Highway, 35 years ago.

Danish Prime Minister visits

Prime Minister Anker H. Jørgensen of Denmark visited Canada from November 29 to December 2 at the invitation of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who had made a visit to Denmark in 1975. Accompanied by his wife and a party of officials from his office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jørgensen divided his time mainly between Ottawa and Toronto, with a brief excursion to Niagara-on-the-Lake and Niagara Falls for sightseeing.

In Ottawa Mr. Jørgensen was guest of honour at a lunch given by Governor-General Jules Léger and at a dinner by the Prime Minister. Mr. Jørgensen's discussions with Mr. Trudeau were concen-

trated on world economic problems. He also had an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern informally at Government House with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the President of the Treasury Board.

In Toronto, Mr. Jørgensen called on the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and was offered a dinner at Ontario Place by the premier of Ontario. He himself was host at a luncheon for representatives of the local Danish-Canadian community (at 20,000 the second largest in Canada after Vancouver) at the Copenhagen Room Restaurant.

Mr. Jørgensen's visit, the first to be made to Canada officially by a Danish prime minister, strengthened the close relations already existing between the two countries by providing a momentum for increased co-operation in the future, particularly in the Greenland/Ellesmere region of the Arctic.

Metal waste clean-up

In an effort to prevent pollution of Canada's fishing waters, Environment Minister Len Marchand recently announced guidelines for control of effluents from metal-finishing plants.

More than 7,000 plants are engaged in metal finishing mainly as an ancillary activity. The guidelines, however, are addressed to some 450 plants, most of which are electroplaters, whose volume of waste from cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, nickel, zinc and copper is very large.

Individual agreements with companies

Schedules of compliance will be negotiated with companies on a plant-by-plant basis. The new controls will apply uniformly across the country.

Where a plant is located in an environmentally-sensitive area, a set of controls more stringent than those set out in the guidelines may be required.

Canada/Denmark extradition treaty

Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Ambassador Hans R. Tabor of Denmark, signed an extradition treaty between Canada and Denmark on November 30, witnessed by Prime Minister Jørgensen and Prime Minister Trudeau.

The accord, which will enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, will replace the present extradition arrangements between Canada and Denmark, namely the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Denmark for the Mutual Surrender of Offenders signed at Copenhagen on March 31, 1873.

The terms of the treaty are similar to those which Canada has recently entered into with other countries. Among the salient provisions are: (a) offences relating to the unlawful seizure of aircraft and drug offences are extraditable; (b) conspiracy to commit, or being a party to, any of the offences listed in the schedule of the Treaty is extraditable.

The stipulation is included that extradition may be refused if it is considered that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person because of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

The treaty establishes the determination of Canada and Denmark to co-operate in the field of crime prevention.



Ambassador Hans R. Tabor of Denmark (left) and Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson sign the Canada/Denmark Extradition Treaty in Ottawa on November 30, while Prime Minister Anker H. Jørgensen of Denmark (extreme left) talks to Danish Counsellor Kresten Due.

Toys tell of Christmas past — antique collection recalls simple pleasures



Peasant clothing reflecting a Normandy or Brittany ancestry drapes the straw-stuffed body of this Grandpère doll. Quebec, circa 1880.

An exhibition of antique toys, which opened at the Royal Ontario Museum on December 5, reflects the simpler pleasures of Christmas past in Canada. It includes home-made sleighs and rocking chairs from Quebec; a wicker doll carriage; a hand-carved Noah's Ark filled with crudely-shaped wooden animals — a very popular item before the turn of the century; magic lanterns with paraffin lamps and glass slides of fairy tales; a home-made doll's house; miniature furniture for some little girl's nursery — table, bed, chest of drawers, a toy cradle; and, to encourage thrift in the young, a cast-iron bank for pennies.

One hundred years ago in Ontario,



By pressing the right foot of this cast-iron soldier, the thrifty child of the late nineteenth century could fire his money into the tree for safe-keeping.

gifts for children were almost always made by hand, by the settlers who carved, whittled and painted in their own workshops. They were resourceful and economical, using everyday objects, but the product always had charm.

Toys were carefully made to suit each sex. Little girls were given toys that emphasized the domestic skills such as rolling pins, tea-sets, miniature cooking pots, baby-doll bedding and cradles, layettes, doll carriages and, of course, dolls. Little boys were given useful toys that taught them farm work, repairing, constructing and gardening. Boys also received "serious" toys like wheelbarrows, puzzle blocks, plus miniature tools, sleighs, toy



A walking doll with a china head guards a porcelain tea-set placed on a Canadian oak drop-leaf table. The doll's walking mechanism is hidden by the underskirt.

tug boats, wooden animals.

As life in Canada became less rigorous, toys reflected the changing society. Dolls with wax, china or bisque heads began to be imported from Europe. Mechanical and cast-iron factory-made toys came from the United States. Toy-making, as an industry, got under way in Canada about the time of the First World War.

The antique toy collection of the ROM's Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Galleries creates a nostalgia for an earlier and gentler time and reminds us of our history. The toys from Quebec have a particular and special style exemplified by a ventriloquist doll of hand-carved and painted pine.

ROM photos

U.S. Vice President to visit

The Prime Minister's office has announced the visit of Vice-President Walter F. Mondale of the United States on January 18 and 19. Mr. Trudeau, who invited Mr. Mondale to Canada, welcomes this opportunity to continue the high level consultation with the United States' administration which began with his visit to Washington last February.

Mr. Mondale will also meet with other federal ministers and will travel to Edmonton as the guest of the government of Alberta.

Aid for French developing countries

Canada will contribute up to \$2 million towards a "special development program" to assist some developing *francophone* countries.

The grants from the Canadian International Development Agency will be turned over to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACTC).

The ACTC was founded in 1970 to establish multilateral co-operation among its 24 members in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

The program, initiated by Canada at

ACTC's general conference in Mauritius in 1975, was devised by experts from 18 member countries at a meeting in Lomé, Togo last May.

So far 12 countries, including some of the world's poorest, have participated in the financing of the program, which is concerned with priority requirements of the member states and with complementing their respective national development programs.

Preference is given to projects that make maximum use of local resources and which are able to attract resources from multilateral or bilateral institutions.

Energy problem solved?

Inventor Sidney T. Fisher of Montreal wants to run electric currents into the ground to tap the energy of Western Canada's huge deposits of coal and oil sands by remote control. The unique energy-recovery process makes use of known methods of underground drilling, electronics, petrochemical production, refining and electric power generation.

One of the interesting things about Mr. Fisher's idea is that it makes use of principles of electricity and magnetism that date back to 1831. Yet Mr. Fisher has obtained several U.S. and Canadian patents on his modern proposal for subterranean use of electrical currents — "induction heating of fossil fuels".

Method

The plan calls for use of an underground network of huge electric wires (conductors) to set up an electro-magnetic reaction that would heat up 50-foot seams of western coal and vaporize the ground water, valuable gases and oils, which would be piped to the surface and sold.

The coal would then be ignited to produce more hot gases to spin turbines that would run electric generators. The electricity would be transmitted across the prairies to a tar-sands site where a similar underground electric technique would harvest tar-sands energy.

Mr. Fisher, an electrical engineer, businessman and innovator, sees his process as a kind of non-nuclear chain reaction of below-the-earth processes that would glean energy from fossil fuel beds by the "most efficient methods ever devised".

In his view, Western Canada would only be the beginning.

U.S. oil shales, says Mr. Fisher, contain more than three times the energy reserves of Canada's oil sands. And the world coal fields that he has his eye on contain four times as much energy as the U.S. oil shales. Using his process, Canadian coal fields would still last 200 years, he adds.

Mr. Fisher, his two brothers, two consultants each from the University of Toronto, McGill University and the Calgary oil industry, recently completed a three-year study on the Fisher process, and they are now working on some refinements.

The estimated cost of producing crude oil from the U.S. and Canadian coal-oil sands development linkup is about \$3 a

barrel, Mr. Fisher notes. The current price is about \$12 a barrel on the world market.

Mr. Fisher points out that the next stage in his program would be a \$1-million laboratory project.

A commercial 125,000 barrel-a-day operation would cost about \$2 million — \$1 billion for the coal site and \$1 billion for the oil site, Mr. Fisher notes. Such a full-scale recovery operation could be operating as early as 1985, and by the year 2000 such processes "could replace nuclear plants".

If the induction-heating method is adopted "we would be heading into an era of energy abundance", he observes. Current projects such as the Syncrude oil sands effort would be only a drop in the bucket compared to the output possible for his system.

World's largest ski marathon

The annual Canadian Ski Marathon, believed to be the world's longest cross-country ski tour, will take place from Lachute to Cantley, both in Quebec, on February 18-19.

The marathon trail is 160 km (100 miles) long, divided into 16-km (ten-mile) sections.

In addition to entries from every Canadian province and both territories, entries are expected from the United States and Europe.

As in previous years, there will be Coureur de Bois awards; a bronze medal for skiing 160 km; a silver medal for skiing 160 km with a 5.4 kg (12-pound) rucksack; and a gold medal for skiing 160 km with a 5.4 kg rucksack and for camping out overnight.

Accident compensation for former prison inmates

Inmates of federal penitentiaries will soon receive compensation for continuing physical disabilities if injured while working or training while in prison. Payment of compensation benefits will begin after the inmate is released.

The purpose of the program is to help former inmates support themselves and their dependents after release when their earning power may be reduced by the effects of injury.

Inmates will not be entitled to claim

compensation for disabilities arising from self-inflicted injuries or injuries received while participating in riots, disorders or attempted escapes. Nor will injuries resulting from sports or other recreational activities, or which do not cause a continuing disability after discharge, be allowable.

The amount of compensation will be based on the federal minimum wage for adults and payments will vary according to the degree of disability. For accidental death, the program provides an amount for funeral expenses, a lump-sum payment to the widow or widower or common-law spouse, and monthly pensions to dependents.

Previously, inmates of federal penitentiaries had no established means of seeking compensation for disabling injuries suffered by accident while in prison. Their only recourse was to seek a judgment in court for damages or compensation on compassionate grounds from the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Heintzman grands temporarily silent

Heintzman and Co. of Toronto has reluctantly decided to halt production, for the time being, of its renowned grand piano. The family-owned company, which has been in business for 127 years, will concentrate on meeting the demand for its upright model, whose retail price of from \$2,400 to \$2,900 is considerably cheaper than the grand model's \$9,500.

The high cost of labour and materials, as well as growing competition from Japanese and Korean imports, contributed to the demise of the Heintzman instrument. The hand-crafted piece, with 10,000 moving parts and a top made from 13 layers of hardwood, required about 220 man-hours for completion.

The Heintzman family's attention to detail has won international appreciation — an enchanted Queen Victoria, who first heard the piano at London's Royal Albert Hall in 1866, marvelled that "such beautiful musical instruments could be made in the colonies".

Until Heintzman and Co. re-enter the market for grand pianos, three other Canadian-owned piano manufacturers — Sherwood Manning in Clinton, Ontario, Willis Pianos Ltd. and Lesage Pianos Ltd., both of St. Therese, Quebec — hope to fill the requests in Canada for about 2,000 grands a year.

News of the arts

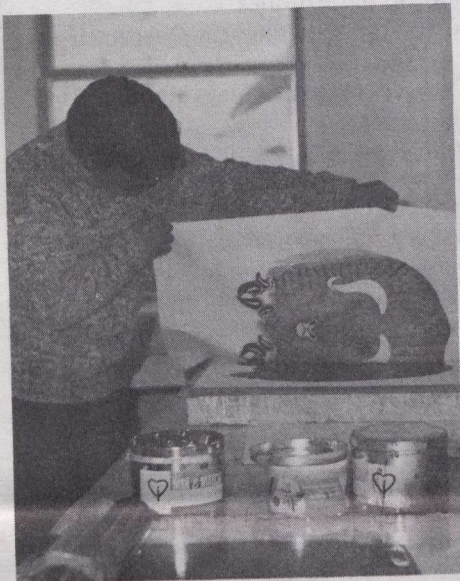
Inuit art supports world wildlife

"Wild animals are an integral part of life to an Eskimo, who remembers that man is still a part of nature. The Arctic does not forgive those who forget the truth."
(Sir Peter Scott, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund.)

A special limited edition of stone-cut prints by Cape Dorset print-makers to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund has been created by three of Canada's most accomplished Inuit artists — Kenojuak, Peter Pitseolak and Kananginak.

Only 200 copies of the print sets have been produced and they are presented in a luxurious leather portfolio. To preserve the integrity of the sets all stone-cuts have been destroyed.

The project was organized for the Fund in co-operation with author and filmmaker James Houston, who has also written an article on Eskimo art for inclusion

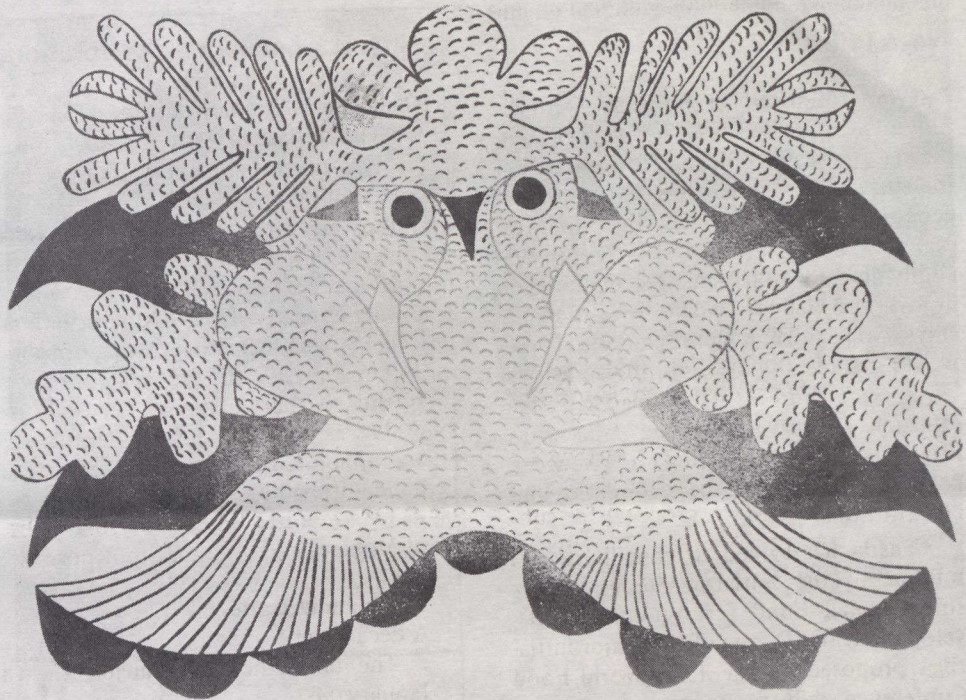


Kananginak works on his Musk Ox.

in the portfolio. Mr. Houston, past chairman of the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council, first introduced print-making to the Inuit artists in 1957. He also helped the local craftsmen form co-operatives to distribute their work, which has since become immensely popular throughout the world. Kenojuak's *The Enchanted Owl*, for example, which once sold for \$75, today brings prices in the tens of thousands of dollars.

The Inuit and their art

The 500 residents of Cape Dorset, West Baffin Island, who call themselves King-



Kenojuak's Enchanted Owl once cost \$75, and is now worth thousands.

Minuit, are descendants of nomadic Asiatic tribes. They are sea hunters, carvers, singers and dancers. "They are among the last of the hunting societies which have preserved a keen, insightful sense of observation," says Mr. Houston. Three techniques are used in Inuit art — the stone-cut, the stencil and the engraving. To make a stone-cut, a large stone is flattened and polished on which is carved in low relief the forms to be printed. The block is

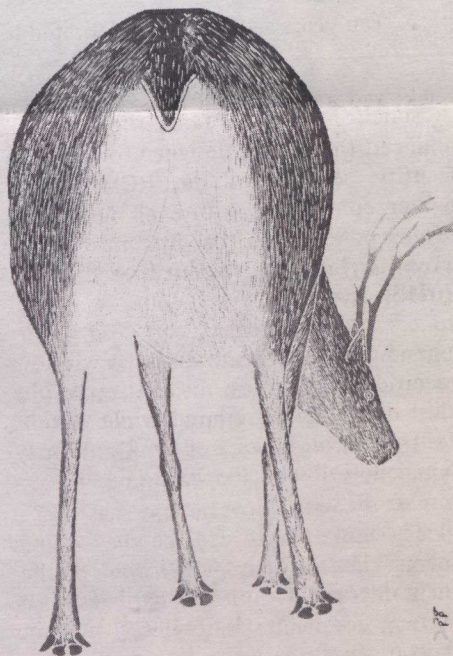
then inked and a sheet of fine paper placed on it, which is gently rubbed with the fingers or a small sealskin tampon to transfer the inked impression onto the paper.

"For the Inuit," states Mr. Houston, "print-making boldly expresses the importance of traditional Eskimo life even as it becomes entwined with a new and swiftly changing world." And, "In these evocative prints, Eskimo artists transcend the barriers of language, time and space... we come to realize that the prints embody much of what all men share, however disparate their cultures and experience."

Canada and the Fund

The World Wildlife Fund, an international non-government agency established in 1961, is dedicated to diminish and reverse destruction of the environment by financing and supporting conservation programs. In Canada, a major concern has been the preservation of Arctic animal life in the face of the rapid progress occurring as mineral resources are explored in the North. The portfolio has been produced to raise funds for this continuing effort.

The Canadian embassy in Washington has already provided facilities for display of the prints in October of this year. The embassy in Paris held a similar exhibition in late November, and other displays are planned for embassies in the Hague and London in December.



Kananginak's Caribou

News briefs

Prime Minister Trudeau says an employment program will be worked out during a series of federal-provincial meetings that will culminate in a first ministers' economic conference in February or March. He says the program will be accompanied by other changes in the economy designed to make sure Canada stays competitive in world markets. These would include alterations in the country's wage, price and cost structure. The Prime Minister recently concluded talks with provincial leaders during a five-week cross-country quest for economic and constitutional reform.

Canada has agreed to contribute \$33 million to the initial resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD, one of the major initiatives proposed by the 1974 World Food Conference, will use its resources to promote agricultural development in developing member states of the United Nations.

A \$500,000 Canadian-owned racehorse, kidnapped from Clairborne Farm, near Paris, Kentucky on June 25, was recovered by the FBI on December 9. Acting on a tip from someone seeking a \$25,000 reward, the investigators discovered Fanfreluche, a mare pregnant by Triple Crown winner Secretariat. Owned by Montrealer Jean-Louis Levesque, Fanfreluche placed second in both the Canadian Oaks and the Queen's Plate in 1970 and was *The Daily Racing Form's* 1970 Canadian Horse of the Year. She should deliver her foal in February.

In order to halt a growing tourism deficit, the Federal Government will establish a tourist advisory board with representatives from the tourist industry's regional offices.

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

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

A year of memories, celebrations

The year 1977 marked several Canadian anniversaries. Among them:

- The *Halifax Gazette*, Canada's oldest newspaper, was 225 years old on March 25.
- Laval University celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth year on December 8.
- Seventy-five years ago, during December, the first radio message from Britain to Canada was transmitted, *via* Cape Breton.
- Canadian Press marked its sixtieth year on August 31.
- Air Canada celebrated its fortieth anniversary.
- The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation made its first telecast 25 years ago.
- On May 17, the city of Montreal observed its three hundred and thirty-fifth birthday.
- It was 25 years ago, on February 28, that the first Canadian (Vincent Massey) was appointed Governor General of Canada.
- Manitoba began exporting wheat to Britain 100 years ago.
- One hundred and twenty-five years ago, on July 8, a great fire destroyed much of Montreal.

Tenth anniversaries

A decade ago:

- The tallest hotel in Canada, the Château Champlain (38 floors), opened on January 11.
- Yellowknife became the capital of the Northwest Territories.
- The Canada Winter Games were staged for the first time (in Quebec, from February 11 to 18).
- On April 1, bush pilot Robert Gauchie was discovered, 58 days after his plane had crashed 60 miles inside the Arctic Circle.
- Prime Minister Pearson announced the creation of the Order of Canada on April 17.
- *O Canada* became the national anthem on April 12.
- April 27 was the official beginning of Expo 67. There were 1,472,000 visitors in the first three days.
- On May 29, it was announced that army, navy and air force uniforms would all be green.
- The building occupied by the National Library and the Public Archives opened on June 20.
- Ten years ago, Canada celebrated its centennial.

Solicitor-General Francis Fox has announced three steps designed to bring the security services of the RCMP under tighter control. In future all new operational policy of the services must be approved by a committee composed of the RCMP commissioner, deputy commissioners and the security service director-general. The existing security service operational priorities review committee will be strengthened and an operational audit unit will be created with authority to examine all service operations.

The Federal Government has introduced legislation to replace the Atomic Energy Control Board with a more public-oriented Nuclear Control Board responsible only for health, safety, security and environmental matters relating to nuclear development.

Preliminary estimates by Statistics Canada indicate that the average income of Canadian families reached \$19,110 in 1976, an increase of 15 per cent from \$16,613 in 1975. In terms of real purchasing power the increase was 7 per cent. These figures do not represent average income by all Canadians since a significant proportion are not members of families but are classed as "unattached individuals". The average income of this group in 1976 was \$7,521, up 14 per cent from \$6,595 in 1975. The average household income (of families and unattached individuals) is estimated at \$15,816 in 1976, up 15 per cent from \$13,805 in 1975.

The Canadian national sky diving team won two of three gold medals at the world sky diving championship which ended on December 1 in Australia.

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