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# Canada Today

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Volume 1 No. 6  
March/April 1974



JUN - 3 1974

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Cover picture shows Indian Wigwam in lower Canada by Cornelius Krieghoff. See article on pages 8, 9.

## Canada Today



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'Canada Today'  
Published by:  
The Counsellor (Press),  
Canadian High Commission,  
Canada House,  
Trafalgar Square,  
London SW1Y 5BJ

Design: Dennis Fairey, F.R.S.A. N.D.D.  
Production: Osborne BC Public Relations  
Printed in England by:  
C. Nicholls & Company Ltd

## Politics

# Parliament passes new election expenses rule

Canada's current Parliament of minorities has produced, after a gestation period of nearly ten years, the country's first comprehensive legislation to regulate and attempt to equalize spending by opposing candidates in national election campaigns.

The House Leader of the minority Liberal Government, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, said the legislation gives Canada "one of the most democratic and open electoral systems in the world." If no one among ranks of the three opposition parties - Progressive Conservatives, New Democrats and Social Credit - disputed his claim, it was perhaps because members of every party in the House of Commons finally had a finger in the outcome.

The legislation was introduced in June 1973. It soon found its way to the Commons Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. Ideas for electoral reform had been under fairly regular study in Canada for nearly a decade, first by a royal commission, then by three parliamentary committees. There had also been examinations of the issues by academics and other interests. But the working politicians representing the four main Canadian political parties still found plenty of issues to settle in their committee deliberations.

The committee met more than 50 times and considered nearly 150 amendments to the original bill. Altogether, more than 50 changes were incorporated. Letting democracy be the determining factor on every issue, the Government made no attempt to revise changes in its original legislation made by the committee on a majority vote. When the bill finally came back to the Commons in January for approval, Mr. MacEachen indicated that the Government was content to accept the results of the committee's critical analysis.

Because it involved interests so near and dear to all members, Mr. MacEachen said he had expected the committee would give the legislation very careful scrutiny. He had not been disappointed. "Probably no other bill has received greater scrutiny in any committee than this bill," he said. He had not approved several amendments, but his efforts to persuade the committee of his point of view had failed. "However, I am quite content to accept the over-all judgement of the committee."

The chief spokesman for the official Opposition, the Progressive Conservatives, was Mr. Terry O'Connor, member for the Ontario riding of Halton. He pointed out one important change the committee had made in the legislation. This was a provision

that the disclosure of names and amounts of all donors to political parties and candidates must include governments. Governments, through their publications, their facilities such as aircraft, automobiles, advertising and public service personnel could give useful help to election candidates.

"As we are all well aware," he said, "the use, usually surreptitiously and indirectly, by the party in power of such readily available weaponry can provide a significant and unfair advantage during an election campaign."

In summing up his party's position, Mr. O'Connor saw the legislation as a chance to improve the public image of the politician and political parties in Canada. "The bill takes large strides toward alleviating the long and deeply-held public suspicion - in some cases it is an actuality - that politicians are crooked, that the system operates on the basis of patronage, of favours, of jobs and other amenities offered and granted in return for candidate and party funding."

## Opens the books

The bill would open up books and records of parties and individuals through tough auditing requirements and the requirement that sources of all donations over \$100 must be disclosed. "It will allow every Canadian the opportunity to look over the shoulders of the backroom boys as they go about their often misunderstood task of raising the money necessary to convey the message of a party and its candidates . . . Long-held suspicions will then either be confirmed or put to rest."

He noted that the legislation also takes steps to reduce the escalating cost of elections by limiting the amounts candidates and parties may spend on a campaign. A candidate is limited to \$1 for each of the first 15,000 eligible voters in his riding, 50 cents for each of the next 10,000 and 25 cents for each voter over 25,000.

On the basis of 1972 voters' list, this means that in the constituency with the largest number of eligible voters - York-Scarborough, a Toronto-area seat with 113,642 eligible voters - a candidate would be limited to a maximum expenditure of \$42,160.50 on his campaign. In Yukon, the far northern riding with the fewest voters of any of the 264 federal constituencies, a candidate could spend no more than

\$10,587. Allowance is made, however, to cover the expense of travelling over this far-flung riding — an expanse that would be far greater than travelling in York-Scarborough, where all those voters are located in a fraction of the area of the Yukon.

The spending by political parties is limited to 30 cents for each eligible voter in the country. Penalties for over-spending go as high as \$25,000.

The legislation also makes it a criminal offence to contribute to a party or a candidate except directly and requires that all campaign contributions exceeding \$100 must be disclosed whether from individuals, corporations, unions, other organizations, associations or governments.

"Above all," said Mr. O'Connor, "these limitations will reduce the discriminatory effect of wealth on the system. The wealthy man or woman will not be permitted to spend his or her way into office, nor will he or she enjoy the substantial advantage that money formerly held over the less well-to-do candidate." He noted that this end is further advanced by partial reimbursement to parties and candidates from the public treasury of the costs of a campaign. This applies to successful candidates and those receiving 20 per cent of the votes cast. The rate is 16 cents for each of the first 25,000 voters, and 14 cents for each of the additional voters, plus \$250. Candidates receiving less than 20 per cent of the total vote get \$250.

Perhaps one of the more significant aspects of the legislation is the provision that allows political campaign contributions of up to \$500 to be credited against taxable income. Mr. O'Connor saw this as encouraging a broader base of financial support for the party system.

"We believe that, in principle, the best way to finance the system is by means of a freely given private donation. That is, it is preferable to fund candidates for public office voluntarily, rather than to require all of us to support all candidates through our tax dollars. We do, however, recognize the necessity to give everyone, regardless of wealth and financial ability, an opportunity to convey his or her message to the people of Canada. Thus we have the combination of incentives to give voluntarily, combined with some degree of public reimbursement of expenses of candidates and parties."

The legislation is recognized as still short of perfection and not by any means the last word on legislating more equitability into the election campaign. There is a provision in the legislation to refer certain sections back to a parliamentary committee for review after the first election held following implementation of the bill.

## That's in July

The new election expenses act likely will come into effect July 15, says Chief Electoral Officer Jean-Marc Hamel. The process of setting up the electoral machinery needed to administer the new act was going well, but there was little chance it would be ready before mid-July. Under terms of the legislation, proclamation can come no later than July 15.

In an interview Mr. Hamel said much of the necessary work on the Canada Election Act, about 400 pages, is complete but final publication of the new version probably would not be before the end of March. Mr. Hamel said he and his staff have been receiving "beautiful co-operation" from the

political parties in trying to prepare for implementation of the act. "We've already discussed some of the things we must do before the act comes into effect and we intend to have a few more meetings to discuss such things as the reports they'll have to make to us."

In years with no election, registered political parties will have to show their financial records to Mr. Hamel and his staff within six months of the end of each fiscal year. Following elections, parties and their candidates will have to submit audited reports.

Mr. Hamel said that because these reports will be audited, they will not place a heavy burden on his staff. Between four and six permanent staff members would be needed to administer the day-to-day aspects of the act.

This figure likely will be expanded during elections, but much of the work stemming from violations, real or alleged, will fall under the jurisdiction of a Commissioner appointed under the act.

Mr. Hamel said he expects to name the Commissioner on July 15 at the same time the act is proclaimed. The Commissioner will decide whether complaints related to election expenses are justified and will be responsible for initiating any court action.

"We want to keep the administration separate from the enforcement side," Mr. Hamel said. He now had a director of election expenses, legal advisers and secretaries working on implementation of the bill. A chartered accountant soon would be added.

Because of the delay required before proclamation, any election or bye-election called before that date will not be governed by the act. ♦

# Constituency offices for Canadian MPs

Money to maintain and staff offices in their ridings is now being provided from the public treasury for Canadian members of Parliament. Members are allowed \$500 (about £200) a month for staff and another \$200 monthly for office rental.

The idea is to make members of Parliament more easily accessible to their constituents. People with problems will be able to go to the constituency office and explain their difficulties directly to their member of Parliament or to his secretary. In the past, they would have had to write a letter, telephone the M.P.'s wife, or take a chance at finding the M.P. at home during a weekend.

If all 264 members of the Canadian House of Commons take advantage of the constituency office system, the bill to the tax-payers will be about \$2.2 million (about £1 million) a year. Many members argue this is a small price for what they consider is bringing government closer to the people.

Regulations governing the expenditures were drafted by representatives of all political parties in the Commons.

A member either can have the \$2,400-a-year office allowance or take free space in a federal building. Those taking quarters outside federal buildings must furnish, equip and maintain an office with the \$2,400.

None of the money is touched by the members. Statements for rentals, purchases and salaries all are paid by the House of Commons. Those who overspend the office allowance must make up the difference from their own pockets. The same applies to salaries.

The regulations are reasonably flexible because of the huge differences in constituencies. Members are allowed to open more than one office or hire more than one office worker, but the Government will pay only \$8,400 a year total for office and staff. If a member wants to hire five workers at \$1,200 a year, that's up to him. ♦

## Canadian Armed Forces Report

# Armed forces pursue peaceful purposes

For a country at peace, Canada has a busy armed forces. Their expertise in peace-keeping and truce observing was summoned once again by the world community in 1973, Canadian servicemen being dispatched on two new missions, half a world apart.

The year saw Canadian Armed Forces personnel on duty in Vietnam, Laos, the Middle East, Europe and other parts of the world, as well as responding to sporadic national and international crises.

They flew millions of pounds of grain to parts of famine-stricken Africa, essential food and other supplies to Newfoundland and Labrador, and evacuated people and livestock from the menacing flood waters of New Brunswick's Saint John River.

### The Middle East

The Arab-Israeli clashes that brought Canadian troops to the Middle East in 1956 again erupted, prompting their return to the Sinai Desert late in the fall as part of a new United Nations Emergency Force. Roles of the more than 1,000-man Canadian contingent in the new force involve logistics and communication support for the international force, expected to reach approximately 7,000 in number. The force's objective is to keep feuding elements apart while leaders attempt to work out a solution for lasting peace.

As Canadians went about their jobs in the Middle East, their compatriots on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, about 225 miles away, carried out a similar role, one in which they have been involved with other UN peacemakers since 1964.

In the first 30 days of the year, Canadians were in the vanguard of another tenuous peace operation, supervising the uneasy truce between warring parties in South Vietnam. The task of the Canadians, basically, was truce observing – along with contingents from Hungary, Indonesia and Poland – but not under the auspices of the United Nations.

The operation was an arduous and frustrating one, and Canada soon decided that conditions were such that it could make no further contribution. The 290 military and foreign affairs experts were withdrawn July 31.

### At Home

While meeting commitments abroad, the forces also continued to support Canadian authorities from coast to coast, as well as hone their skills as military professionals.

Men and equipment made sojourns into the Arctic the jungles of Jamaica and in, under and over the world's oceans. They took part in North Atlantic Treaty Organization and North American Air Defence training operations, to assess capabilities of maintaining Canada's sovereignty and independence and their contributions to collective security.

They flew patrols to identify and control intrusion into Canada's 12-mile coastal limit by foreign vessels, and recorded and helped clean up oil spills threatening environmental damage to coastlines.

They also mounted sea, land and air search-and-rescue and mercy missions, built airstrips in the Arctic, roads on British Columbian Indian reserves and coordinated government projects to provide summer employment for students.

Search, rescue and mercy missions for the first nine months of 1973 added up to 3,387 incidents, an average of more than 12 a day.

### Thaw on defence spending

A thaw in the budget was announced Oct. 10 by the Canadian defence minister, Mr. James Richardson, ending a three-year freeze on defence spending. The minister explained that the budget will be increased by seven per cent a year over the next five years. At the end of that time, the total defence budget will be more than \$3 billion, to meet a modernization and renewal programme, with the emphasis on new equipment.

During the budget freeze, the forces were required to maintain operational efficiency by cutting back on non-operational maintenance and allowing back-up stocks of spare parts and ammunition to dwindle to minimum levels.

The major equipment acquisition during the year was the last of four DDH-280 helicopter destroyers for Maritime Command, said to be the most modern of their kind in the world.



Ferret Scout Car in Cyprus

### New emphasis on reserves

A major shift of emphasis to the reserves evolved during the year, to reinforce the need for professional back-up support for the regular force.

The reserves will be brought up to standards for integration with the regular force in time of need. They will get more pay and equipment, and more extensive training with regular force elements in Canada and overseas. Also, they have been issued with the Canadian Forces new green uniform. Additionally, those whose military qualifications are current may be eligible for tours of duty with Canadian peace-keeping elements.

During 1973 the reserves were involved in many operations and training exercises with their regular force counterparts. They provided the back-up to operate the student summer employment programme, and undertook a variety of other projects independently. In addition, more than 300 from the land component (militia) served with the Canadian Forces in Europe during NATO training exercises.

Naval reservists, in addition to meeting their normal training schedule, also mounted extensive programmes in observance of their 50th anniversary.

One project involved a 20-day, 1,200-mile trip in July and August from Yellowknife to Tuktoyatuk in the Northwest Territories. Twelve reserve sailors, from seven naval divisions across the country, made the survival training venture in two 27-foot, sail-equipped whalers. They com-

pleted the journey five days ahead of schedule.

While naval reservists trained ashore and at sea, the militia was engaged in a variety of land-based operations. Meanwhile, search and rescue and other operational training occupied the air reserve

### Summer employment

Since the inception of federal government programmes to provide summer employment for students, the defence department has been in the vanguard of organizing and operating a variety of projects.

Also in 1973, under the supervision of the Canadian Forces, student reservists mounted the guard on Ottawa's Parliament Hill; performed a tattoo on St. John's Signal Hill (in Newfoundland); cleaned up waterfront properties, brushland, and took part in pollution control and other environmental protection projects across the country.

Other parts of the programme included specially designed training to give students basic military training in caring for themselves and others.

Apart from normal summer cadet camps across the country, the year also saw the first camp for young Canadians from the Arctic. Called "North of 60," it was held at Whitehorse, with cadets from 11 Arctic units attending, under the auspices of Canadian Forces Northern Region. They learned to live and operate on water, in bush, barrenlands, and mountain terrain.

### New word on aircraft

As a result of a new policy in 1973, the word "Canada" all of a sudden became a familiar sight at military and civilian airports at home and abroad. It now appears on all armed forces aircraft, replacing the former "Canadian Armed Forces", and "Forces Armees Canadiennes." The words "Armed Forces" and "Forces Armees" now appear in two lines to the left and right of roundels on the fuselage of aircraft.

When it came to lifting, the forces did more than lift their feet during the year. One task involved the recovery of a Sea King helicopter from a depth of 525 ft. in the Atlantic, about 30 miles south of Halifax. Using a floating crane, a 50-man work party and the new mini-submersible, the SDL1, the helicopter was recovered in four days.

Meanwhile, at Shilo base in western Manitoba, trials were conducted on something called SIMRAD, a new distance-measuring device employing laser beams.

And on the other side of the world in 1973, two Canadian servicemen replanted their roots in China after an absence of several years.

They were Col. D. G. Struthers, first Canadian Forces attaché to the People's Republic of China, and Warrant Officer V. L. Lee, his assistant. Both lived in China as youths with their parents. ♦

# History made visible

Canada's museums may not reach so far back into the past as some in Europe, but they preserve what is available with an enthusiastic feeling for history made visible — perhaps because, unlike Europeans, Canadians do not regularly encounter their past in the streets and buildings where they live.

In Canada, government money and private money is being poured into the construction of museums preserving their agricultural history. People are also eagerly giving their time to the task. Museum construction is a favourite activity among those drumming up projects for employment under the Local Initiatives Programme (by which the government sponsors the unemployed to do work that is of value to the community).

The result of all this enthusiasm is a rash of agricultural museums springing up through the country which tell the story of

Canada's development as a farming country from the earliest days, and tell it very graphically.

What began as a museum in Austin, Manitoba, has evolved into a reconstruction of an old prairie village. Acres and acres of equipment have been brought in and donated. A saw mill has been reconditioned, and the museum's manager has set up a programme of selective tree-cutting on the premises. He puts felled trees through the saw mill so that visitors can see how things used to be done.

Saskatoon's agricultural museum began in an old airplane hangar, but has recently moved to new quarters costing more than \$1m. Inside the front door, they have recreated the main street of an old prairie town at the turn of the century. There is a print shop and a blacksmith's shop and the dirt floor represents the road through the town.

Sickles and steam engines, sod buildings, horse-drawn wagons, cutters and ploughs are carefully preserved and displayed in these museums. Besides early farm implements, they also display kitchen utensils and furniture used by the pioneers and anything else belonging to the pioneer rural era, including firearms.

The Federal Department of Agriculture gives financial assistance to one agricultural museum in each province; it is up to the provincial departments to designate which of its museums shall receive that assistance. To date there are four: in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

To qualify for a federal grant, a museum must be provincial in nature and operated on a continual basis. The government will pay half the cost of a building and half the museum's annual upkeep, up to a maximum of \$6,000. ♦

## Peacekeeping

# Some rules for peacekeeping

A world in which the threat of war means an ever-present danger of total destruction owes a great deal to the patient forces that keep the peace in areas of conflict. So much depends on these forces doing their job well. Canada's considerable experience of peacekeeping makes her something of an authority on this relatively new and difficult subject.

When at the end of last year Canada sent peacekeeping forces for a second time to the Sinai Desert, it was said with a sad touch of irony that they were "specialists" at keeping the peace in that area. They were not only specialists in the terrain: they also had behind them the unhappy memory of being withdrawn in 1967 after 11 years of peacekeeping which brought actual peace no nearer. As soon as they withdrew, a new Arab-Israeli war raged over the ground they had held.

They do not want the scene to repeat itself. So this time Canada has tried to take a tougher line on conditions to be firmly established *before* they would agree to send in a peacekeeping force.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, talked in Parliament of the conditions they were seeking before the first contingent of Canadians went off to the Middle East at the end of last year.

First, he said, "there is no point in participating in a peacekeeping operation unless our participation is acceptable to all, and especially to the sovereign state upon whose soil the force is to be deployed."

He went on, "I can assure the House that we did not accept this task until the Secretary General (of the United Nations) had given us formal assurance that the presence of a Canadian contingent would be acceptable to all parties, and especially to Egypt, since UNEF will be deployed in Egyptian territory. In addition, I confirmed the Egyptian agreement personally with the Foreign Minister of Egypt when I met him . . . in Washington."

The original peacekeeping force that went to the Middle East in 1956 did not come under the authority of the Security Council but of the General Assembly, nor did it have the unqualified backing of the great powers. It was, says Mr. Sharp, "a brilliant improvisation that brought the international community back from the edge of disaster but could not ensure peace."

He feels that the outlook is better now because "This time the super-powers jointly proposed a peacekeeping force, and all



members of the Security Council, except China, approved."

Last October the Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council, set out as essential conditions that the peacekeeping force in the Middle East must have at all times the full confidence and backing of the Security Council and that it must operate with the full co-operation of the parties concerned.

It was this report and its subsequent acceptance by the Security Council that finally reassured the Canadian Government and persuaded them to accede to a request for Canadian forces to help keep the peace. They are sharing the task with a force from Poland, also sent at the request of the Security Council.

Another lesson of the 1956-67 vigil was that a peacekeeping force must be clearly recognized by all parties as a *temporary* necessity, to help avoid a renewal of fighting while the adversaries get on with the task of sorting out the problem which caused the fighting in the first place. "It is precisely because the parties involved made no progress toward a peaceful settlement in the 10 years following 1956 that ultimately UNEF had to depart without any other prospect than renewed warfare," Mr. Sharp said.

"With this in mind, I stressed on October 28 that, while we warmly welcomed the call for a cease-fire, it was vitally important, in our view, that the cease-fire should lead quickly to negotiations on the basic problems of the Middle East."

In the same speech to Parliament, Mr. Sharp drew up a more general list of criteria for peacekeeping, arising out of Canada's whole experience in this role. He

said the Government had no illusions that, in this imperfect world, the criteria for ideal peacekeeping would ever be met in full.

"These criteria must, however, be constantly reiterated and promoted if peacekeeping is to be made a more effective instrument rather than a source of disillusionment to a world community hungry for peace."

The criteria, said Mr. Sharp, "include certain points of a political nature as well as others of a more technical kind."

A fundamental point was that there must be a threat to international peace and security (undoubtedly true of the Middle East situation).

Peacekeeping should be directly linked to agreement on a political settlement among the parties to the conflict; at least there should be reasonable expectations that the parties will negotiate a settlement.

The peacekeeping force must be responsible to a political authority, preferably the United Nations: the sponsoring authority should receive reports and have adequate power to supervise the mandate of the force.

The parties of the conflict must accept the peacekeeping force.

The peacekeeping force must have a clear mandate, including such things as freedom of movement

There must be an agreed and equitable method of financing the operations.

It looks a simple and fairly obvious set of rules. But a lot of tough experience has gone into the framing of them. ♦

# Resocialising reduces prison returns

## Prisoners

Fewer ex-prisoners are reported to be returning to crime and to prison as a result of "resocializing" measures in the federal prison at Drumheller, Alberta. The Canadian national average for prisoners returning behind bars after being released from prison is between 40 and 50 per cent: at Drumheller, the figure has gone down to between 10 and 12 per cent.

Drumheller prisoners are encouraged to take employment outside the prison walls by day, returning to the prison or to community correctional centres in Edmonton or Calgary at night. They can also apply for temporary leave from prison, where it is reported that abuse of this privilege is "rare".

The man behind this "resocializing" programme is Pierre Jutras, the prison warden, now at the age of 60 retiring from office. When his reforms were first instituted in 1967, other prison officials described them as "radical". But since that time many of them have followed the example of Drumheller.

Mr. Jutras, commenting on his reforms, said recently, "It's about time society learned you can't just lock a person up for punishment and keep him in a dark hole away from society and expect to make a useful citizen of him."

Pierre Jutras is also known in Canada as a writer of popular songs: his compositions have been placed second and third in the annual song competition organized by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He is by no means a theoretical idealist where the prison service is concerned. He has worked in the Canadian penitentiary service since the 1930s, when the prison guards put in 12 hours a day on duty and prisoners were locked up for 18 hours out of 24. Approaching reform from this angle, he is more an evolutionary than a revolutionary. His reforms follow on a lifetime's experience in every facet of prison administration, for with the exception of three years army service he has worked in the prison service for the past 37 years.

Today, prisoners entering Drumheller may take a job outside the prison or they may undertake a course of study. They are given a choice of programmes to follow. They can even choose whether to sleep late or get up for breakfast.

The prison is equipped with recreational facilities, including a cinder track for athletics and a pitch and putt golf course,

built by the prisoners. Members of the public frequently criticize these "frills" but Mr. Jutras shrugs off these criticisms quite cheerfully, saying that they do not concern him because he believes citizens to be poorly informed about the question of correction. He feels strongly that prisoners have a duty to train their inmates to go out and meet society's increasing demands on release.

He has handed over the office of warden to Ernest Noel, the 46-year-old former warden of Collins Bay Penitentiary in Kingston, Ontario. The Canadian Penitentiary Service has asked him to stand by for special assignments in areas where they feel he may be helpful.

## Reforms

The more general pattern of prison organization throughout Canada is moving in directions similar to Drumheller, although progress is inevitably slower - partly due to a dramatically sudden increase in the prison population in 1972, the year after implementation of a new policy under the solicitor-general of the day, Jean-Pierre Goyer.

The new policy aims at switching from great piles of bricks for incarcerations to a more progressive system, in which prisoners will be housed in smaller "living units". It would all have got under way much quicker but for the overcrowding of the prisons that took everybody by surprise in 1972.

At first no one could explain it. Then investigation showed that there were a number of reasons for it, the main one being a considerable reduction in paroles and an increase in parole revocations. The rate of population growth in the prisons had risen to 14.73 per cent in September 1972, compared with the prevailing rate of four per cent which had been fairly constant for a number of years. It has now gone down again to roughly nine per cent - still considerably higher than it was before 1972, but not so high as to jam the progress of prison reform.

In charge of the federal plan is Commissioner Paul Faguy, who was brought into the penitentiary service from the postal service in 1971, shortly before the change was inaugurated. One of his first steps was to halt a building programme for the old, high-walled type of concrete buildings.

However, overcrowding has forced the federal authorities to resume building in order to house the overflow of prisoners.

Mr. Faguy's hope is that in due course the building of institutions can stop altogether and that more concentration can be given to community corrective institutions. He feels, along with many others involved in "correction" of prisoners, that too many people are behind bars who should be receiving treatment in the community.

But at the moment he is forced to build if the problem is to be contained. He is therefore working on a new building programme which will pave the way in bricks and mortar for a more enlightened way of dealing with prisoners.

Details of the new programme had not been announced at this writing, but it is expected to call for the replacement of some of the maximum security prisons and addition of others. There will also be more medium security facilities and community correctional institutions (the so-called "half-way houses"). Even in maximum security prisons, the new programme is expected to dispense with high walls: escapes will be prevented by wire fences, guards and electronic devices.

Whether the new institutions are maximum or medium security, they will be built in a pattern to facilitate the new "living unit concept" that is starting to spread through the service. Under this concept, prisoners and correction officers work together in the same unit day after day in an intimate association that was impossible in the old penitentiaries. A prison in the new style invariably consists of a series of buildings, each containing about 36 convicts, rather than one mammoth structure.

## Jobs

A hopeful mellowing of attitudes *outside* prison seems to be indicated by a recent report by the Chairman of the National Parole Board of Canada, Mr. T. George Street.

Commenting on an increase in employment for parolees and offenders released from prison on mandatory supervision, he said "This . . . supports our belief that there is a definite tendency towards a fairly stable employment of ex-offenders. As a result, there is an increasing likelihood of rehabilitation and a decreasing chance of a return to crime."

He said that figures taken in June of last year showed that 81 per cent of inmates on parole that month were employed - an increase of four per cent on the previous June. And more than 61 per cent of offenders on mandatory supervision were employed, which was "a very significant rise of 11 per cent from the previous year".

Parolees earnings had also increased by 11 per cent over the figures of the previous year.

The Arts:

# Images that will not fade away

By Jenny Pearson

Cornelius Krieghoff, a painter of the Flemish school who settled in Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century, holds a unique place in the history of the country. He was an old master in a new scene, an original who imported the techniques of the old world and brought them to bear on the people and scenery of the new.

If he had remained in Europe he would probably not have made too much impact, being just another excellent painter in the style of Breughel the elder, Jan Steen and Terriers, whom he admired and imitated. But in Canada, using and adapting his considerable talents to record a life-style and a scenery that no one else was painting (excepting perhaps Paul Kane), his work has a special place in the history of art as well as in the social history of the country of his adoption.

The current exhibition of his work at Canada House, in Trafalgar Square, recognizes this dual interest: relics of his time, including clothing and hunting instruments and the familiar "raquettes" on which the artist shows Indian hunters and travellers crossing the snow, have been brought over from Canada so that visitors to the exhibition can experience a part of the world he painted. At the same time Books Canada, a few paces up Cockspur Street from Canada House, has a small accompanying exhibition which includes Hughes de Jovancourt's definitive and lavishly illustrated book, *Cornelius Krieghoff*.<sup>\*</sup> The exhibitions close on April 30.

The appearance of Krieghoff in London at this moment is particularly interesting because it polarizes many of the diverging attitudes of the British as well as of Canadians at home and abroad. For he was a romantic who had the good fortune to live in Canada's romantic age, setting down on canvas the very images that many Britons still prefer to believe in — unaware that the life he portrayed has largely disappeared under the impact of urbanization and mechanization.

Kriehhoff painted sleighs riding over wide open spaces, Indians hunting in the forest and portaging canoes besides wild mountain streams, endless beautiful snow scenes with just a few figures in the landscape and farms and log cabins and country inns — representing an escapist world in terms of the lives most Canadians now live. It is one to which many British nevertheless cling in imagination, either

<sup>\*</sup>Published by Musson Book Company, Toronto, 1971.



ignorant or simply preferring not to absorb the facts of Canadian life today. Even homesick Canadians, according to the poet Earle Birney, tend to dwell on such images when they travel abroad and so help to perpetuate the myth.

But if Krieghoff encourages our escapist tendencies, he also dwells on an aspect of Canadian life that some would rather forget — the traditional life of the French Canadian *Habitants*. It was a world he knew well, having married the daughter of a French Canadian farmer, Emilie Caiuthier and spent the early years of their marriage living among the *Habitants* in the village of Longueuil, across the St. Lawrence river from Montreal.

The traditional image of the *habitant* has something in common with the popular English characterization of the Irishman: he is pictured as rather simple, jovial fellow, a hard-working, ruddy-faced peasant who labours on his own small farm and whose life-style is dictated by a paternalistic Roman Catholic Church. Traditionally he has numerous children, living in an extended family unit where everyone is expected to lend a hand with the day's work. Krieghoff painted them thus: his pictures show

*Habitants* at work making sugar, cutting ice, in their farmyards, piling on to their sleighs, drinking and playing cards in their houses and berrated by the priest for breaking Lent (something which happened to Krieghoff himself, though a Protestant). Even his pictures of the English upper classes in their elegant sleighs and fashionable clothes contain figures recognizable as *Habitants* — literally the hewers of wood and carriers of water to that society.

While some French Canadians may look upon Krieghoff's work with dismay, for the Indians of Canada it abounds in nostalgia. Krieghoff himself was a romantic figure, an incurable wanderer who loved the open air and the forest. The Indians of his day were still a free people who lived partly by trading with the white man, whose interest was in furs, and partly by hunting for the food they ate. Krieghoff admired them, made friends with them, and spent a lot of time hunting and painting among them.

He in turn became skilled in hunting and forest life and it is told how they enjoyed his company on hunting expeditions. After he moved from Longueuil to Quebec City, he made friends with a Huron Indian named Teriolen who lived nearby and who

let him in to the secret of vegetable colouring that did not fade with time. The result is that the vermillions and blues of his canvases are as bright now as when he painted them.

He made pictures of Indian hunters tracking and resting, smoking around camp fires, surrounded by the vastness of the forest wilderness. His Indians are a dignified people doing, as the hippies would say, "their own thing". Yet the artist, whether he knew it or not, portrayed the

of society people gliding through life on their sleighs and even some portraits, including one of his English patron, Lord Elgin. But always his own bent took him back to the Indian and the *Habitant* and to the forest landscapes he loved.

Though his earlier paintings showed Indian figures in a setting of conventional, brownish dress with very little detail, transported to Canada from the dull side of conventional European painting, he gradually learnt to look at the Canadian land-

Several times he painted drinking parties breaking up and society amused itself by spotting well-known figures pictured leaving an inn at daybreak. But although he enjoyed high living, he never forsook the society of *Habitants* and Indians and retained his love of wild places. He was a tireless walker and trekked for days on expeditions, painting and collecting botanical specimens.

After 1862, his health gave way to all this strenuous activity and he developed a weak

## KRIEGHOFF EXHIBITION

Canada House Gallery

Trafalgar Square

until April 30

Mon - Fri

9.30 - 5.30

Admission Free

**Left**  
*The Ice Cone, at the falls of Montmorency, near Quebec lower Canada, in 1853*

**Right**  
*Indians and Squaws of lower Canada*

beginning of the Indian's downfall. The very tobacco his hunters smoked was the start of a dependence on the white man which has helped to destroy the Indians' traditional way of life.

He liked to paint them in twos or threes, as he must often have met them, walking with a sledge over snow-covered country. Their faces have the inscrutable reserve of their race, but already their appearance is changing: the clothes and blankets they wear and the guns they hunt with are further evidence of dependence on the white man through the rise of new expectations which only whites could meet. It was the start of a trail which led to a situation, when the Indian was no longer free to fend for himself according to his custom but was faced with a choice of living in a reserve or conforming as best he could to the ways of the white man in order to survive.

We can see all this coming in Krieghoff's paintings thanks to his authentic and detailed record of life as he saw it. His preoccupation with people who lived a tough life, near to the earth and fighting for survival, led him away from subjects that could have made him a lot more money in fashionable society. He did paint some elegant pictures

scape and vegetation with seeing eyes. The change coincided more or less with his move to Quebec in 1846. By the time he made his trip to Europe in 1854, taking a collection of his canvases with him, European dealers were incredulous at their brightness. Could maples be as red as that? People in Britain reacted similarly when sent his pictures by friends in Quebec. Thus Krieghoff anticipated the famous Group of Seven, Canadian landscape painters of the early years of this century who took a concerted stand against artistic convention and shocked the art critics by portraying the Canadian landscape boldly as it was and not toned down to look like Europe.

Born in Holland of German parents, Krieghoff was a student in Dusseldorf and began earning his living as a musician. He taught both music and painting to support himself and his family whenever he was short of funds. During his most productive period 1853-62, after a long struggle in relative obscurity, he became accepted in the English upper class society of Quebec and they bought some of his best work, including his pictures of *Habitants* and Indians.

He was a reckless spender and reveller and loved to drink into the small hours.

When he could no longer travel so much in search of new themes, he fell hungrily upon his memories and sketches. He often repeated favourite themes. "Bilking the toll", based on a real incident with some *Habitant* drinking companions in a sleigh when he galloped past the toll keeper instead of paying him, was repeated again and again.

Throughout his career Krieghoff repeated themes, even in his best works. In this final period he took to painting quick "commercial" pictures, often *Habitants'* heads, for a living, while taking his time and pouring all his skill and love of painting into a few major pieces. The snowy "New Years' Day parade" and "J. B. Jolifou, Aubergiste" (yet another scene of revellers departing) are two of his finest paintings, dated 1871 - a year before his death.

Krieghoff's marriage broke up after he went to live in Quebec. By the time he fell ill the woman he lived with after his marriage and called "Frau" had also left him. He went to live with his daughter in Chicago but was homesick for Quebec and had not the heart to paint there. He died in Chicago in 1872 at the age of 57.



## Metrication

# Canada goes metric, too

by Jenny Pearson

The metric race is on. Will Canada beat the United States into the world market with products marked in metric units?

Such is one line taken by the resourceful Metric Commission in its publicity to urge, frighten and generally pummel the Canadian public to "Go metric!" For once, the North American continent has fallen behind the rest of the civilized world in this aspect of progress. Both the United States and Canada are busy doing the thing in their own way, so it seems natural enough to make a race of it.

"Canada is ahead of the United States in scheduling for conversion to the metric system for length, capacity and weight measurements, and plans to stay that way!" Stevenson Gossage, chairman of Canada's Metric Commission, announced a little while back. He told Canadians there would be "a distinct advantage in international trade" if they could complete their programme of conversion ahead of the United States. Going first into the market with goods marked in metric units, they would have an advantage of trade with the European Economic Community as well as with Japan, China and Russia.

Conversion is expected to be completed within five or six years: the schedule is being pretty elastic because in Canada, as in Britain, the process is being kept "voluntary". The various sectors of Canadian industry and commerce, indeed every branch of activity affected by the change, are being allowed to proceed with it in their own way and at their own pace.

Even so, the leaders of the movement towards metrication are leaving the country in little doubt as to the direction in which they are all moving - and the implication is quite clear that you will find yourself in a pretty uncomfortable position if you don't hurry up and move, too. Peering across the Atlantic to study the British example, with M-day under two years away for us, there is a feeling that Britain's way of going about it has been just a bit too *laissez-faire*.

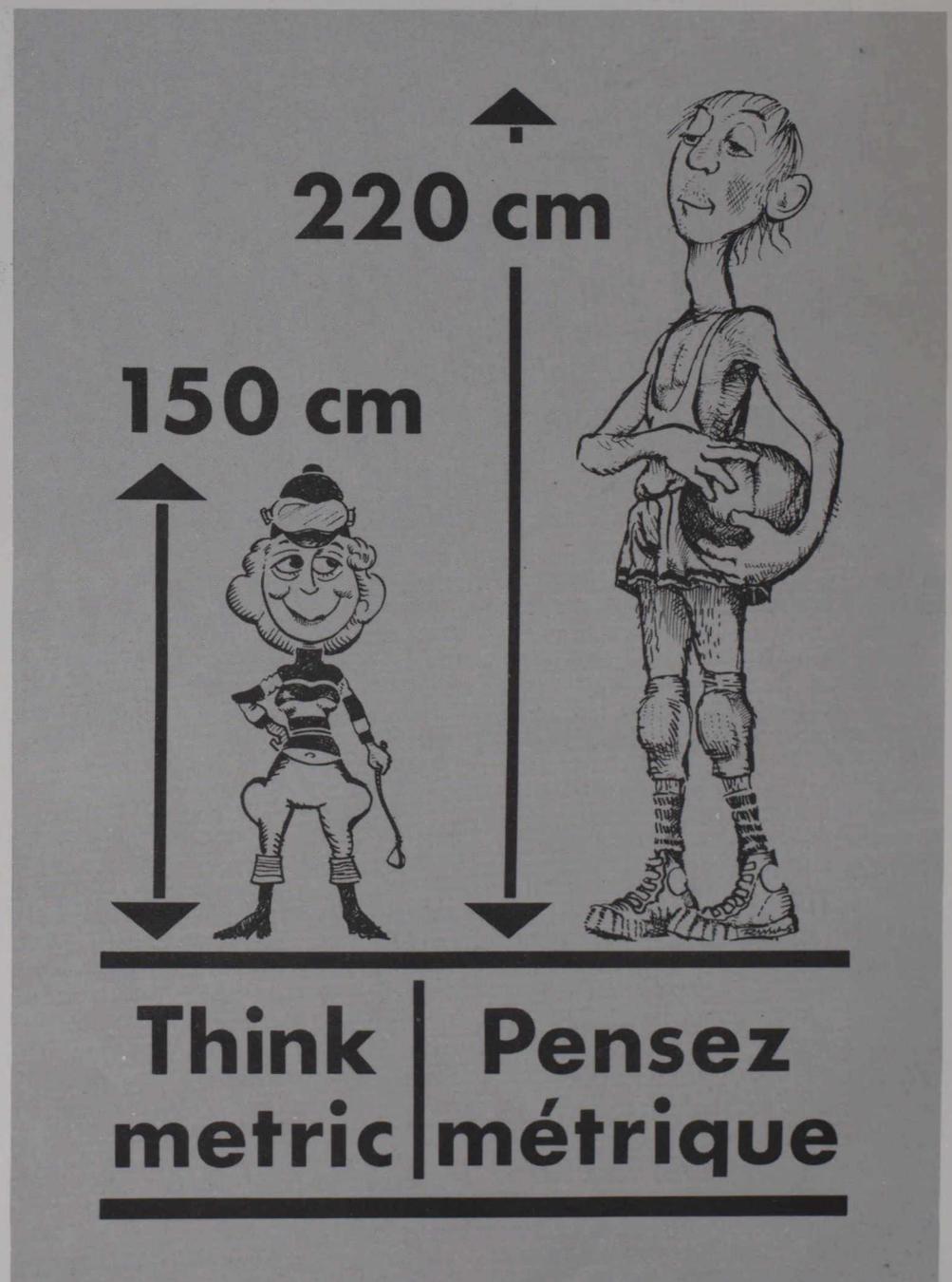
Albert J. Mettler, secretary of the Canadian Metric Association and a self-appointed spur (or thorn) in the side of the Metric Commission, has pronounced that, "The permissive attitude of the British Government (shall we ever escape that adjective?) with their repeated assurance that no compulsion was envisaged, is perhaps their most serious mistake." He has also complained about Canada dragging its metric feet in comparison with the United States, where "even baseball scores

have begun to be given in metric equivalents."

Whatever the state of the race, the Canadian public on their side are fair bombarded with pamphlets and leaflets and booklets from Government sources to bring the idea home to them. The publicity takes many forms, ranging from learned disquisitions on the history of measure-

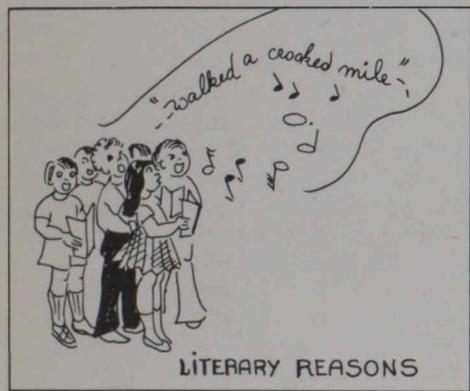
ment. (Once we measured with parts of our body: now we are more accurate and scientific: the ultimate in this development is the international system of units, the basis of metrication) to the more jazzy visual appeal of a poster pin-up with vital statistics marked on in centimetres.

One way to get people to adopt a new style is to run down the existing one and



Metric Commission Poster

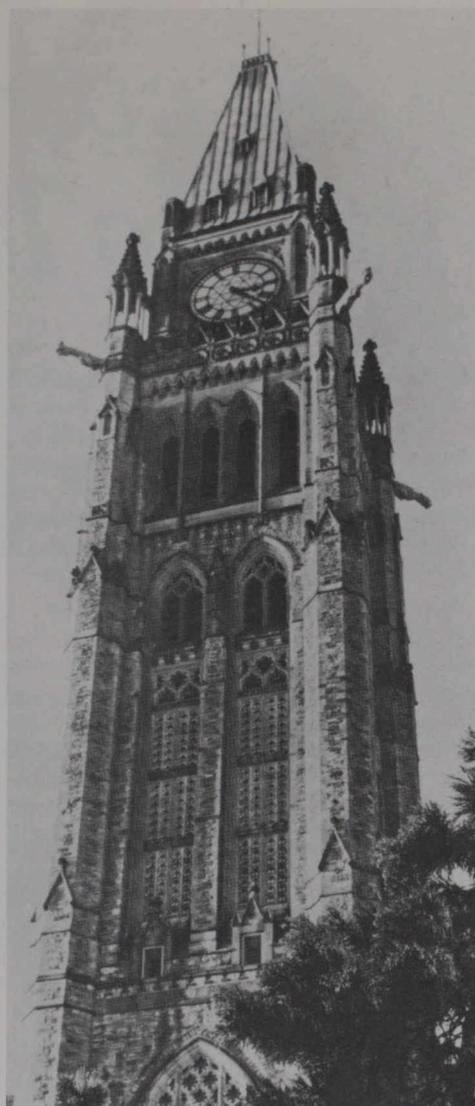
make it look old-fashioned. It is a practice familiar enough among fashion columnists and advertising copy-writers. In the same way, the Government publications pour mild ridicule on the antiquated ways they are trying to push out. A Consumers' Guide to metrication remarks that "The present system for sizing footwear was, believe it or not, originally based on the length of the foot in barleycorns." Other pamphlets begin with historical reminiscence harking back to the beginning of measurement, like "In England the Saxon yard is traditionally reported to have been based on the distance from the tip of King Edgar's nose to the end of his fingers with arm outstretched. A nose such as Pinocchio's would obviously result in serious short measure!" Clearly the reaction expected of the reader is, "How quaint, how droll, how old fashioned and UNRELIABLE! What a good thing we are getting nice, simple, modern metrication instead!"



To bring it about, the Government have set up an extremely large and complex hierarchy leading from the Metric Commission in Ottawa right down into the roots of the life of the nation - to study every aspect of the change and report back, then to help and advise as it is made. More than 200 national associations - industrial, professional and educational - are working with the Commission to establish a geometric timetable for all sectors of the economy.

In some areas the big step has already been taken. Toronto primary schools are ahead of the rest of the country in teaching metric, and other areas are being urged to follow their example. Pupils in the lower grades in Toronto are being taught metric exclusively - which, as English schools have already discovered, is much easier than learning to convert from the old system. A Toronto headmaster, Mr. Ron Wright, said recently, "Our kids don't run the 100-yard dash any more - it's 100 metres."

The principle of "Think metric!" is rife throughout the public education campaign. Prof. Fred Rimrott of Toronto University's engineering faculty has proclaimed that the easiest way to forget the old system is to plunge into metrics all at once. Learn what a kilo of sugar looks like and you will be able to decide how many kilos you want without having to think that a kilo weighs about 2.205 pounds.



**Left**  
The Peace Tower in Ottawa is 89m high

**Far left**  
Literary reasons

road signs to metric between 1975 and 1979. General Motors of Canada have announced that they will start producing cars with metric specifications by 1977.

Industry is the real heavyweight in the field. Here it is not merely a question of changing attitudes and signs, but of major alterations in plant and equipment which cannot be lightly undertaken. Computers, for instance, must undergo radical and expensive alterations. So the most careful study and preparation is urged in order that the changeover may be phased to keep down costs and at the same time bring the maximum benefits through use of the new, simplified units.

Conversion, as the Canadian Standards Council explains, can take several forms. The most elementary involves a change of measurement language, but no change in value. The most complex, and the best, is accompanied by a rationalizing process to simplify production and inventory problems - and to eliminate unnecessary sizes.

It is all very go-ahead and rational. But even a Government commission can allow itself moments of nostalgia for the bad old ways. "Old habits die hard," as Stevenson Gossage remarks in one of the pamphlets. "Our old measures will stay around in corners for a long time. Today we order a pint of beer, although it isn't actually a pint; tomorrow, when it is measured in millilitres we are still likely to speak of a pint. Our phrases of measurement are deeply entrenched in our language; however successful and complete our conversion to the metric system, a miss will still be as good as a mile, if you give some people an inch they will take an ell; and we still won't be able to put a quart in a pint bottle."

He adds that, while there may be some residual use of the old units after the changeover, "it is not anticipated that there will be a necessity to teach the present Canadian units other than for historical or literary reasons." A cartoon illustration shows a group of schoolchildren singing the old nursery rhyme about a crooked man who walked a crooked mile - "literary reasons!"

A touch of humour leavens the diet of metric explanation and even when it is a bit malicious at Britain's expense it can help the eye along the page. Take the little pamphlet that goes under the exciting title "METRICATION a guide for producers of packaged goods." It ends with a warning against "pseudo-metrication".

"A few years ago British florists reduced the number of daffodils in a bunch from 12 to 10 and claimed that this was metrication. It was significant that the price of a bunch remained the same. Another (unsubstantiated) example of British pseudo-metrication was the furniture manufacturer who announced that his new (metric) range of chairs would have five legs."

It is rather like urging people to dive off the deep end when they aren't sure if they can swim. So the publicity people, at their end, are out to convince people that they can swim. It's easy. The pamphlets abound with illustrations of familiar objects accompanied by metric statistics. The Peace Tower at Ottawa is 89 m. high. A newborn baby weighs about 3 kg. A personal size tube of toothpaste holds 25 ml. Casanova's Dancer, a statue in the National Gallery of Canada, measures 89-61-91.

The tentative "first phase" of conversion is already apparent in the supermarkets, where the weights of some products are printed in ounces alongside their metric equivalents: an eight-ounce package, for example, is marked 8 oz. (226.8 g). However, critics have been quick to point out that decimal fractions of a metric measure do not help people to "Think metric" - indeed, they argue, the metric figures will probably have little impact on the average shopper until the actual measure is altered and given in rounded figures on the package. At that point the old measurement will become an unappealing fraction.

Some industries are already reported to have gone over to metric measurement. So have hospitals. Metric weather reports are to be introduced by the federal Government next year, with rain and snowfall accumulations given in millimetres and wind speeds and visibility in kilometres. Provincial highways departments plan to change all

## Urban Profile: Toronto

# 'ugly duckling' comes to life in modern Toronto

by Alan Harvey

They used to call it Hogtown. They said it was dead dull, a civic mausoleum, a graveyard with lights. The only thing you could do, they joked, was catch a train for Montreal.

That was Toronto the Good, that was. How times have changed! In a startling transformation, probably more striking than any other city in Canada has experienced, the urban ugly duckling of times past has blossomed into a chic and sophisticated metropolis, a place of quiet affluence and wholly new lifestyle.

Visitors are impressed. It has become, without much fanfare, the swiftest-growing civic conglomeration on the continent, hailed by United States author Vance Packard as North America's most civilized city. I can't cavil. Having been born and brought up in the old Toronto, and having spent much of my adult life in Britain and France, I have watched with wonderment as my native city evolved out of yesterday's murky image into today's envied reality. In a recent visit, I heard on every hand that Toronto has become one of North America's most pleasant communities. It is now a city of world class. In amenities and infrastructure, though not of course in history, tradition and hallowed landmarks, it begins to bear comparison with London and Paris.

Much credit must go to New Canadians. In a wave of postwar immigration, thousands of citizens from a score of ethnic communities in Europe and elsewhere have made Toronto their home. Italy, Germany, Poland, the Ukraine, Portugal, France, Greece, even Korea and Albania, have brought bright new colour and cultural enrichment into what used to be a monochromatic, fundamentally Anglo-Saxon city.

## Straitlace untied

Once, citizens seeking relief from the staid provincial atmosphere of straitlaced old Toronto found diversion across the American border in Buffalo or New York. Now they stay put and Americans travel to Toronto, as tourists or immigrants. What used to be a Brain Drain from Canada to the U.S. is reversing itself as American draft dodgers and radical protest groups trek to Canada. They are surprised to find clean streets, attractive high-rise apartments, an enviable relief from petty crime and a fast, cheap 21-mile subway which takes you anywhere in the city, for 25 cents. Everything is as up to date as Kansas City.

The way some transplanted Americans feel was expressed in a newspaper interview by George Cohon, former Chicago lawyer whose favourite city was San Francisco. "Toronto is cleaner than either," he told the Toronto Star, "the schools are better and it's farther from many of the problems America faces, though these may come."

He said it is one of his delights to drive visiting Americans from Malton airport outside Toronto to the city centre. The big buildings never fail to impress. "By the time they get to the centre," said Cohon, "I have to pick their tongues up off the floor."

A Parisian visitor said Toronto is "booming like mad." And British travellers expressed surprise at the high standards of service and accommodation, especially in the cluster of new hotels girdling the airport. Visiting English engineers confessed that the luxury they encountered was a bit disconcerting. It made them question their standards at home in Britain. "To some extent, it shakes your faith in your own country," one of them told me.

Founded as a French fort in the 17th century, purchased by the British Crown from the Mississauga Indians in 1787 for a few thousand dollars, 149 barrels of flour, some axes and assorted knick-knacks, Toronto is now Canada's largest English-speaking city, with a population of 2½ million spread over 250 miles. The metropolis on the shores of Lake Ontario is overtaking bilingual Montreal as the nation's biggest city. Already it handles one-third more air traffic than Montreal.

## City of wealth

Toronto is wealthy. It is the rich capital of a rich province, Ontario, which itself accounts for more than one-third of Canada's 22 million population and about 40 per cent of national purchasing power. It is the hub of a throbbing industrial complex benefiting by proximity to flourishing markets in the American Midwest and the Atlantic seaboard. Incomes in Toronto are nearly a quarter above the nation's average. The Toronto Stock Exchange, founded in 1852, has long been the largest in the country, handling some 70 per cent of all trading equities. It is second only to New York in value of shares traded and is rated the world's most important exchange for mining shares.

It is the insurance capital of Canada. Real estate, too, is strongly Toronto-based. In 1972, the city issued building permits

valued at more than \$1,200 million, the highest figure in Canada and perhaps in the world. German sources have invested more than \$1,000 million in real estate over the past decade, mostly through Toronto.

Prosperity is apparent in night lights twinkling along the waterfront, in posh residential areas such as Rosedale, Forest Hill and Bayview, in towering apartment buildings and office blocks. Toronto's skyline is dominated by the imposing Toronto-Dominion Centre, the nation's tallest building with a tower soaring 740 feet above the waterfront.

Typical of the new Toronto is its ultra-modern City Hall, designed by Finnish architect Viljo Revell whose concept was chosen after an international competition. Though nicknamed The Pregnant Oyster because of its unusual cylindrical shape, it is a city showplace.

## Changing character

In the transformation of Toronto, whole districts have changed character. Sky-scrapers sprout amid old Victorian blocks. Colourful shops and boutiques abound; a city that once scarcely counted a single outstanding restaurant can point proudly now to a profusion of eating places worthy of mention in gastronomic guides. A single block may offer half a dozen national cuisines. One of the city's best-known restaurateurs, the highly extrovert Honest Ed Mirvish, also is credited with saving from demolition the Royal Alexander Theatre, which along with the O'Keefe Centre, built by Toronto tycoon E. P. Taylor, the Crest and Poor Alex Theatres, have helped to enrich Toronto's cultural and entertainment fare.

Along with a pride in their city's growing attractions, Torontonians appear determined to avoid the Big City Blues that have overtaken other large urban communities. There is considerable interest in community projects and a new emphasis on the Politics of Participation. Fittingly, Toronto has one of Canada's youngest mayors, 36-year-old David Crombie. An air of optimism and forward-lookingness characterizes a city once a little ashamed of its drabness. One of the most ambitious new undertakings in the making is the Metro Centre, a \$1,000 million joint enterprise of Canada's two major railway companies, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific. This will include an integrated transport complex, communications and broadcasting centre, commercial offices and resi-

dential area, constituting virtually a city within a city.

Toronto has acres of attractive parkland. Wooded ravines criss-cross the city and trees line many streets. One ravine houses the Ontario Science Centre, built to commemorate Canada's centenary in 1967. This includes a collection of educational devices including computers and simulated space modules which visitors are encouraged to operate.

Across the lake from Toronto is a chain of pleasant islands, with bridges linking its lagoons. Toronto is one of the busiest of Canada's ports; half of the 4,000 ships that tie up every year come from trans-oceanic routes.

One of the city's landmarks is Casa Loma, a baroque residence of 100-odd rooms atop a hill in west-central Toronto. Built just before the 1914-18 war by an Englishman, Sir Henry Pellatt, it cost more than one million dollars, is sometimes called Pellatt's Folly and it includes examples of Norman, Gothic, Scottish baronial, Tudor and Edwardian architecture. Sir Henry went bankrupt in 1923; the house now serves as a tourist attraction.

Toronto's answer to New York's Greenwich Village and to London's Soho or Chelsea is Yorkville, a district based on the avenue of that name north of Bloor Street and east of Avenue Road. It is the hippy headquarters of Canada. Apart from discotheques, coffee houses and antique shops, it contains notable restaurants. Reconverted houses of Victorian vintage add a special cachet.

Not far away is the University of Toronto, whose rollcall of more than 30,000 students make it the largest in the Commonwealth. A special pride is the medical training and research facilities it has sponsored. Two members of its medical faculty, Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Best, are honoured for their co-discovery of insulin.

## Once an Indian camp

The story of Toronto starts before the first Europeans set foot in North America. For the site on which the modern city stands was originally an Indian camp, marking the spot where portage trails for canoes flowed through dense forest into Lake Ontario. This was the "place of meeting" of river and lake reflected in the Indian name, Toronto.

The campsite later became a French settlement and fur trading post named Fort Rouillé, also known as Fort Royal de Toronto. The founding of the city itself is usually dated from 1793, when it was temporarily christened York in honour of a military victory in Holland by the English Duke of that name.

Two years earlier a constitutional act had divided Canada's newly settled areas into Lower Canada, the French part covering the St. Lawrence valley area, and the fur trade territory further west, called Upper Canada and known to the French as the *pays d'en haut*. The Lieutenant-Governor of Upper

Canada, appointed from England, picked the site of what is now Toronto as his capital, though it had only a handful of inhabitants, few buildings and little cleared land. It was thus as a history of the city recalls, "a town dropped by the hand of government into the midst of a virgin forest." It was renamed Toronto in 1834.

## French influence fades

The early French influence faded after the English victory over the French at the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the French garrison having burnt down its post in Toronto to prevent it falling under British rule. In 1787 the British Crown negotiated the "Toronto Purchase", acquiring a rectangular tract of land of more than 250,000 acres along the northern shore of Lake Ontario.

The new capital grew slowly. In 1795 there were only a dozen houses. In 1813, American forces attacked and occupied the settlement briefly, but later withdrew. Gradually English influence increased; King George IV founded King's College, later to become the University of Toronto. When author Charles Dickens visited Toronto in the 1840s, he wrote that the



The elegant modern Town Hall in Toronto streets were well paved and lighted with gas, while the houses were "large and good" and the shops well stocked.

Some of the people who helped build the new community had come from England emigrating in face of the financial difficulties that followed England's warring against Napoleon. Thousands of new citizens arrived in Quebec and Montreal with barely sixpence. In the 1840s, potato famines in Ireland caused the British

government to step up emigration to Canada. Many of the settlers came from the Protestant population of Northern Ireland, often locating in Toronto and giving the city a temporary reputation for puritanism. The strong Irish influence, seen in the annual July 12 Orange parades, has become less noticeable in the wake of the wider postwar immigration that has turned Toronto into one of Canada's most cosmopolitan cities. ♦

# Ici on parle Français.. un peu

The French language is making headway in Toronto, once a heartland of English-speaking Canada. One indication of the trend is a French-language elementary school in Don Mills, a Toronto suburb.

Francois Aubin, a French-speaking reporter from the Montreal weekly paper, *La Patrie*, stationed briefly in Toronto under a newspaper fellowship, was delighted to find that his six-year-old son was able to start his studies in French at a Don Mills school, L'École Ste. Madeleine.

Even more surprising was to find that the Toronto studies are closely aligned with courses taken in French-speaking Quebec province. This means his son will be able to return to Montreal at the same educational level as the children in that city.

M. Aubin and his wife were pleased to discover a number of former Quebec residents and French-speaking Ontarians living in the Ontario capital. They also found flourishing French cultural activities in the field of theatre, painting exhibits and social reunions.

Education, textbook and school supplies are free at L'École Ste. Madeleine, where teachers are mostly French-speaking Quebecers or Ontarians.

Toronto also has a private school where the studies are in French. The course costs \$1000 (£450) a year. Teachers here are mostly French-speaking Europeans who speak what is often called "Parisian French."

There are some differences in expression and accent between the French spoken on the European continent and that commonly heard in Quebec, partly due to the influence exerted on Quebec over the years by a predominantly anglophone North American continent.

Efforts to achieve bilingualism in Canada so far have had their greatest thrust in Ottawa, the federal capital, though recent years have seen an increasing diversification in Toronto with the influx of immigrants from different parts of Europe. ♦

# Small Co-operatives wage war on prices

Small food co-operatives, formed by groups of people bent on getting food at low prices and cutting out the profits of the middlemen, are multiplying through Canada.

Unlike the large, conventional co-operatives, these new organizations usually have only a few hundred members who pay small membership fees for the privilege of buying their goods. The object is strictly to save members' money on grocery bills — not to earn a profit and then share it out in dividends as in larger co-operative organizations. Often they operate from warehouses and employ volunteer labour to keep costs down.

The thinking behind these small co-operatives is ideological as well as practical. It is frequently expressed in the kind of language one might expect from the drop-out generation, now grown old enough to have all the worries of any old householder with hungry mouths to feed. As John Whidden, of the Karma Co-op in Toronto, puts it, "There are two basic reasons for forming a Co-op. One is trying to save money. The other is the idea of the individual doing his bit. Co-operation as opposed to Corporation. People versus companies."

Ann Hillyer, an organizer of the Fed-up Co-operative Warehouse in Vancouver, which supplies 50 small co-ops throughout the provinces, agrees that enthusiasts for this kind of shopping see their way as an alternative to "the system". She says, "It's just one more step to get back to the source. The more you can eliminate the middlemen, the more reasonable you can make your prices."

A national survey of the movement recently conducted by The Canadian Press has found that these projects are located mostly in urban areas and most of them have a core of middle class members.

A few work like the Street Agency Co-operative Kitchens in downtown Edmonton, a project which began under the Local Initiatives Programme (a government-

sponsored scheme to create winter employment) for the purpose of feeding transient youth. It turned into a co-op and now fills orders for about 60 customers a week, most of them pensioners, students and people on fixed incomes.

But more common is the system of the Direct Charge Consumers' Co-op in Charlottetown, where members build up a \$100 equity by making a down payment of \$10 and paying \$5 every three months after that. In addition there is a weekly service fee of \$2.55. Tony Enserink, the manager at Charlottetown, reckons that there would be little saving on a \$15 weekly order, since the membership fee would cancel out the lower prices, but on a \$30 order the saving would be about \$2 a week.

Just how much do people save by this form of shopping?

A family in St. John's, Newfoundland, with three adults and two children spends between \$40 and \$45 a week at their Co-op; by experiment, they found that the same order costs between \$52 and \$65 at a supermarket. Another family in St. John's which spends \$45 a week on food reckons to save between 12 and 15 per cent on food costs.

The savings are made in three main ways: operating in warehouse style, low-cost space, buying in bulk, and employing voluntary labour.

Labour can be a problem. Mr Whidden in Toronto considered making members donate time as well as money. Ann Hillyer in Vancouver says that getting people to give their time and finding capable organizers was their biggest problem when they started.

Buying in bulk is difficult or easy according to the type of produce. Ben Haacke of United Co-ops of Ontario says the small co-ops can save 40 to 50 per cent on produce, but only about 14 to 15 per cent on groceries. Most Co-operative organizers acknowledge that they cannot beat chain store prices on canned goods or toothpaste.

Some admit to having had problems with suppliers unwilling to sell to them because of objections from their other customers — normal retailers whose business they are taking away.

To set beside the price advantages are certain disadvantages which not everyone would put up with, though they are not the sort to worry the kind of basic anti-system people at the heart of the movement. First, you need to know your way around a bit and know what you want for warehouse shopping. Also, you have to be prepared to compromise quite a bit in the matter of brand names: indeed, the sparse and sometimes erratic stocking in many of the stores is considered a major drawback by some customers. Most small co-ops stock a few standard items for members' convenience, on a minimal basis.

Tony Enserink in Charlottetown sums up their philosophy: "After all, what's the use of having six or seven different brands of ketchup?"

# Economic Digest

## Benefits

Two economics professors at Simon Fraser University, near Vancouver, British Columbia, have been investigating the impact on workers' attitudes of higher unemployment insurance and other social welfare benefits in Canada. The conclusion of professors Herbert Grubel and N. Maki is that the higher benefits have made workers more choosy about their job conditions.

Reporting some of their findings in *The Financial Post* recently, Prof. Grubel noted that in 1971 the Canadian unemployment insurance scheme was revised, with benefits raised from a maximum of \$50 weekly to \$100 weekly. As a result it was "much cheaper" for Canadians to be out of work than in the past. Between 1957 and 1970 for instance, unemployment insurance benefits amounted to about 29 per cent of average weekly earnings; in 1971, they amounted to 41 per cent, a dramatic jump.

The effect of workers' attitudes seemed to have been:

— To quit jobs more readily when work, hours, pay or personal job relationships were unsatisfactory.

— To become more selective in the choice of a new job — type and hours of work, pay, type of boss, commuting distance from home, etc.

— To search for a job at greater leisure.

— To resist restraining expenses and efforts to qualify for new types of jobs.

At present the most widely accepted economic definition of full employment in Canada is a minimum rate of 4½ per cent of the labor force employed. The two professors believe that, given the reduced impact on workers' incomes of being unemployed, a more realistic level today would be 6 per cent. Anything much lower than that and inflationary pressures begin to become a problem. If Canadians forced the issue, wrote Prof. Grubel, "I would not be surprised if inflation came under control and 6 per cent unemployment would be considered normal and socially acceptable."

## Economy

The Canadian economy finished 1973 with its largest expansion in 17 years — an increase in real national output of 7.1 per cent. It was the greatest expansion in Canada's gross national product since 1956.

The expansion helped to create 43,000 new jobs in 1973, a record 5.2 per cent increase over the level in 1972. This was nearly 25 per cent more than the previous record rate of employment growth in 1956.

The average rate of unemployment during 1973 declined to 5.6 per cent of the labor force from the 1972 average of 6.2 per cent. The 1973 level was the lowest since 1969. It would have been lower still, but the number of Canadians entering the labor market was also at a record level of 4.4 per cent. This was well above the previous record growth for the Canadian labor force of 3.9 per cent in 1957 and again in 1966.

Total exports of the goods and services increased at a postwar record rate of 22.3 per cent. Business capital investment, excluding housing, increased in 1973 by more than 18 per cent in value and 11.7 per cent in real terms – more than 4 times the rate in 1972. Consumer spending increased by 8.6 per cent in real terms.

Real personal disposable income of Canadians per capita – that is the income available after payment of direct taxes and discounting the impact of inflation – increased by 6.8 per cent. This compared with increases of 5.9 per cent in 1971 and 6.7 per cent in 1972. Since 1970 the average disposable income of Canadians has risen by 21 per cent, nearly twice the increase in the U.S.

## Cost of living

Grocery prices led a one per cent rise in Canadian living costs in February, escalating the inflation rate faster than last year's 22-year record. Statistics Canada reported at mid-March that groceries climbed 2.6 per cent in February and included sharply higher prices for beef, potatoes and sugar products. All other major price categories – housing, clothing, transportation, health/personal care and recreation/reading averaged five-tenths of one per cent higher.

The latest increase pushed living costs 9.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Living costs rose 9.1 per cent in 1973.

The February increases brought the consumer price index up to 159.2 from 157.6 for January. The index is based on 1961 prices equalling 100.

## Trade

A Statistics Canada report on Canadian trade during 1973 shows that a healthy jump in sales to countries other than the United States helped cut the trade and payments deficit to almost half the 1972 level.

A preliminary report of foreign trade and balance of payments showed a deficit of \$331 million for 1973 compared with \$623 million for 1972. Canada had sizeable trade surpluses for both years, but these were more than offset by deficits in the non-trade area, which includes such items as interest and dividend payments, tourist spending and freight costs.

A major portion of the jump in offshore sales – Japan and several European countries rank after the United States in foreign trading – came during the fourth quarter.

“There are indications that the largest relative increases in merchandise exports

occurred in the trade with Japan and with the United Kingdom, with moderate growth rates of exports to the United States and the European Economic Community – excluding the United Kingdom,” the Statistics Canada report said.

The gain in offshore sales left the combined total of trade and payments almost in balance for the fourth quarter as the quarterly deficit was a modest \$15 million, not adjusted for seasonal variations. Foreign sales for 1973 were listed at a total of \$25.373 billion, of which \$17.202 billion were to the U.S. Imports were valued at \$23.258 billion and \$16.403 billion of the total came from the U.S.

The trade surplus was \$2.115 billion, up from a surplus of \$1.608 billion during 1972. The surplus in trade with the U.S. dropped to \$799 billion from \$1.235 billion while the surplus in trade with other countries went to \$1.316 billion from \$373 billion.

The balance of payments deficit during 1973 was \$2.446 billion compared with a \$2.231 billion deficit during 1972. The 1973 deficit resulted from a cash outflow of \$8.361 billion and an inflow of \$5.915 billion.

## Housing

The final count of 268,529 housing starts in Canada in 1973 represented a gain of 81,615 over the previous record of 249,914 set in 1972 and established the third successive record of annual starts.

Housing completions also climbed to an unprecedented 246,581 in 1973 and, for the first time, dwellings under construction at the end of a year exceeded 200,000.

The 7.4 per cent increase in the volume of starts from 1972 reflected higher levels of activity in all provinces except Alberta and Manitoba, which experienced decreases of 6.8 and 4.5 per cent respectively.

Starts on single-detached houses last year climbed to 131,552, an increase of 14 per cent from the 1972 figure of 115,570 while starts on multiple units showed a gain of 2 per cent to 136,977 from 134,344.

## Guaranteed income

The Canadian and Manitoba Governments in February launched a jointly-backed guaranteed income pilot project, described as the largest social experiment ever undertaken in Canada.

The Canadian Health Minister, Mr. Marc Lalonde, and his provincial counterpart, Mr. Saul Miller, told a news conference in Winnipeg that the \$17 million program is expected to have a major impact on future income-maintenance programs.

Up to 2,500 families are to be enrolled in the three-year program some time this summer. The federal Government will provide 75 per cent of the funds and Manitoba the remaining 25 per cent.

The experiment is aimed primarily at

determining the impact of income guarantees on the willingness of participants to work. The program provides for minimum-income guarantees from the Government but allows people to raise their total income level by working.

Three levels of guaranteed income and three “negative income tax” rates will be used in the project and the results measured against a control group of between 1,000 and 1,300 families.

The experiment is the first of its kind to be conducted in Canada.

There are three basic elements in the pilot project – a basic level of support guaranteed by Government, the negative income tax that has the effect of reducing other earned income, and a break-even point where Government support is withdrawn.

For instance, for a family of four there are guarantee levels available of \$3,800, \$4,600 and \$5,500 along with “reduction” rates of 35, 50 or 75 per cent.

A family with a guaranteed income of \$3,800 and a negative income tax rate of 50 per cent, if it earns no outside income, receives its basic Government guarantee of \$3,800.

If the family earns \$2,000 it retains these earnings but its support payments from Government are reduced by 50 per cent, or \$1,000.

The result is that the family retains \$2,000, receives Government support of \$2,800 and winds up with a total family income over the year of \$4,800.

Families involved in the experiment will not be subject to income tax, and any other Government support payments, such as family allowance payments, will be deducted from their minimum income guarantee.

Officials working with the program say these provisions are necessary in order to allow the government to assess the precise impact of the program free from external influences.

## Employment

Employment rose in Canada again in February. Statistics Canada reported that employment grew by 25,000 to a total of 8,671,000 for the fifth consecutive monthly gain, and the total of unemployed edged down 2,000 to 635,000. The figures represented a gain of 388,000 jobs and a decline of 20,000 jobless workers over the last year.

Although Statistics Canada figured a 10,000 increase in the unemployment total on a seasonally adjusted basis because it usually drops more in February, it wasn't enough to change the adjusted jobless rate of 5.5 per cent of the labor force. This compared with 5.9 per cent a year earlier.

The Government had previously said that last year's gain in total employment was the largest on record. The reason it hasn't made a greater dent in the unemployment total is that the labor force has increased almost as much as the number of new jobs over the year. ♦

# Canadian STOL Aircraft Experiment begins

by Jill Pound-Corner\*

Anyone who has travelled by air, for speed, between two cities, and then been frustrated by the journey time on the ground from airport to city centre will appreciate the Canadian STOL experimental programme which starts in March, between Ottawa and Montreal.

STOL – Short Take Off and Landing – is Canada's answer to a world problem of cutting down travelling time. Trains take you to city centres, but they take longer. Cars can do, too, if they don't get caught in traffic jams, and they take a good long time, and driving is tiring if you have work to do at both ends. The answer is to fly, not to an airport in the back of beyond, but in the sort of plane which can land on a short runway on the downtown parking lot, right where you want to be. And that is where the Canadian STOL comes in.

The world's first true STOL airline will operate six specially designed Twin-Otter, 11 passenger airplanes designed and built in Canada by de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

Airtransit, Canada's Twin-Otter service between Montreal and Ottawa, will cut the trip time between urban centres by forty-five minutes on the current fastest door-to-door timing. At the moment, from the Place Ville Marie office complex in downtown Montreal to the Chateau Laurier Hotel in downtown Ottawa takes 2 hours 35 minutes by bus; 2 hours 24 minutes by train; 2 hours 20 minutes by automobile; 2 hours by conventional aircraft; 1 hour 15 minutes by STOL.

Initially there will be 26 flights in each direction daily, Monday to Friday. Flight departures will be every hour on the hour from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. plus additional departures on the half-hour during the peak travel period. Service on Saturdays and Sundays will start an hour later.

A large percentage of traffic is expected to consist of "briefcase" travellers on one-day trips, and due to the limited capacity of the aircraft, overall baggage weight restrictions per passenger will be imposed both for free allowance and chargeable excess weight. Underseat stowage will accommodate carry-on bags, and there will be provision for stowage of coats and garment bags at the rear of the aircraft.

As the journey will be so short, and the aircraft is so compact, there will be no in-flight food service.

Everything is designed for bus-service simplicity. Check-in will be no later than 10 minutes before departure. Ground trans-

portation will be minibus or limousine service, but rented cars and private vehicles will be provided with public parking space. Driving time to the urban centres is 10-15 minutes. Consideration is also being given to bus services, either a minibus to the urban centres or the routing of municipal transportation to serve the STOL ports.

The actual sites for the STOL ports were chosen after a careful study of all possible locations. The Victoria parking lot – a car-park built for the 1967 World Fair – is located just minutes from downtown Montreal. It is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River with no residential buildings nearby.

The Ottawa location will use the existing runway at Rockcliffe Airport, about ten minutes by car from the city's centre. The site was judged most suitable after a study of several alternatives.

The reactions from the public to this two-year programme with the Twin-Otter are going to prove vital to the possible expansion of the STOL programme. Other countries will be watching before they take the plunge and give firm orders. If this service proves successful, then larger 48-seater DC-7 aircraft, a special adaptation, being built by De Havilland, Canada, in a joint project with Boeing Aircraft Co. of the United States, will come into production. Two of these re-production DC-7s are being built. The Canadian government has already poured millions into STOL development and pledged another \$88 million for these. However, for the DC-7 to go into full production a further \$280 million investment will be needed. A government study on this is due soon.

In a recent interview, Mr. R. A. (Sandy) Morrison, president of the Air Transport Association of Canada, said, "I would hope that the Government would follow through with their programme to test the validity of the concept and its acceptability to the travelling public before building a whole host of airstrips which are single-purpose air facilities."

There is concern in some circles that STOL strips alone would be built which could not handle other small aircraft.

However, STOL supporters feel it should be used as a system to link downtown airstrips with major international airports like Mirabel, located far from Montreal at Ste. Scholastique, Quebec. Other possible routes suggested as useful include across the border short hops between Toronto-Buffalo, N.Y., or Toronto-Rochester, N.Y.

Government sources say that the aircraft manufacturing industry would regard an order for 35 planes enough to justify production. So far Norway's Wideroe Flyveselskap A-S, an airline which operates a network of STOL runs in Norway, have placed a firm order for some DC-7s and American and French airlines have been suggesting they might be interested in another 15 to 20 aircraft.

There are clearly a lot of problems to be ironed out before Canada's STOL project really takes off, but it is felt that they can be overcome. One of the most important is the siting of the STOL ports, which by their very nature bring them closer into cities, bringing with them the environmental worries of residents of houses nearby, particularly in regard to noise levels.

While the Montreal site presents no residential problems, Rockcliffe in Ottawa is near the homes of diplomats, top government officials and the business elite of Ottawa. To test just how offended they would be, Ministry of Transport officials staged fourteen landings and take-offs in two days, after telling residents to expect the noise from the 11-passenger Twin-Otter plane.

Don Button, STOL project manager, said his office received only one adverse comment about "unbearable noise". And this judgement did not square with a noise meter check outside the person's home.

Rockcliffe Reeve Alan Gibbons, who watched the plane come and go on both days, agreed the Otter did not make much noise.

"I don't think one or two flights every hour are going to affect us adversely," he said.

If STOL pays off on the investment, if it can move many passengers quickly, quietly and puts them close to the centre of cities, Canada may see as much as \$500 million worth of aircraft exports – which means a hefty boost in the number of production jobs in further research and development projects. It is a project in which the commuter and Canada's economy appear to have an important stake.

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