

Canada Weekly

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Throne Speech emphasizes restrained spending and higher production

The Government has promised to exercise restraint in its own spending but not deliberately slow down the economy in its fight against inflation.

"Higher production, not lower, is essential to slowing down price increases," said Chief Justice Bora Laskin, reading the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Canada's thirtieth Parliament on September 30. Mr. Justice Laskin was replacing Governor-General Jules Léger, who is recovering from a stroke.

Legislation will be passed to boost food production, curb profiteering, assist small businesses and encourage the exploration of oil and gas.

Grants will be made to people buying houses for the first time and for a new-house warranty system, as well as for a Registered Home Owners' Savings Plan.

Transportation will be improved; veterans and pensioners will be helped by revised exemptions; changes will be made in the Criminal Code; broader foreign investment regulations will be implemented; and confirmation of O Canada! as the national anthem were some of the highlights contained in the Speech, passages from which follow:

...Canada has thus far suffered less from inflation than most other countries, but the problem is serious and urgent. For its part, the Government will exercise restraint in its own expenditures with particular emphasis on improving effectiveness and efficiency in its existing operations while controlling expansion of new activities which, although desirable, would contribute to inflationary pressures. The Federal Government will urge that provincial and municipal governments take similar steps.

* * * *

The Government does not intend deliberately to generate slack in the economy in order to combat inflation. Higher production, not lower, is essential to slowing down price advances. The Government does intend to ask all Canadians to join with it in co-operative effort to achieve by non-inflationary means an equitable sharing among all groups in the community of the fruits of our productive efforts.

Supply of goods and services

In order to increase the supply of goods and services, which is the first objective of the Government in dealing with inflation, a number of measures will be proposed:

- To increase food production – incentives to farmers and fishermen

including the stabilization of incomes and markets,

- continued international action to ensure that Canada has the right to manage its coastal resources and environment, including the conservation of fish stocks;
- To increase construction of homes –
- financial assistance in order to reduce the cost of serviced land and to encourage land assembly;
- To increase economic productivity –
- greater financial and other support for small business,
- continued reorientation of manpower activities so that Canadians are trained and available in the right locations to fill the increased number of job opportunities,
- amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act,
- extension of the Regional Development Incentives Act;
- To increase the supply of energy –
- the establishment of Petro-Canada, the national petroleum corporation,
- guarantees for domestic control of uranium and for adequate future supplies related to Canadian needs,
- steps to ensure that the price of Canadian oil and gas is regulated in a manner which will encourage necessary exploration and development in Canada;
- To ensure continued export of Canadian grain –

- . legislation to ensure the resumed movement of Western grain, if the current dispute has not already been resolved,
- . steps to facilitate grain handling this winter.

Food and housing

In order to help protect those particularly hard hit by inflation...the following measures will be taken or proposed:

To monitor food prices —

- . renew the mandate of the Food Prices Review Board until the end of 1975 so that it may continue to report regularly on trends in food prices and analyze the reasons for price changes in specific areas;

To help home buyers —

- . additional assistance to buyers of moderately priced housing who have not owned a home before,
- . ask financial institutions to continue to direct all low down payment high ratio mortgages exclusively to moderately priced housing,
- . a Registered Home Owners Savings Plan,
- . a system of warranties which will protect new buyers of National Housing Act financed homes,
- . better disclosure provisions for the true interest rates of mortgages.

* * * *

Help for the elderly

To help older citizens, the needy and war veterans —

- . provide for regular increases in the year's maximum pensionable earnings in 1976 and subsequent years,
- . revise the year's basic exemption,
- . and eliminate the earnings test on retirement pensions for people aged 65 to 70,
- . provide for the payment of allowances to the spouses aged 60 to 65 of Old Age Security recipients effective October 1975 and eliminate certain hardships involving Canadians absent from Canada for limited periods of time,
- . achieve equity as between provinces in the application of the Canada Assistance Plan in respect of the treatment of youthful offenders in other than welfare institutions, and in respect of the care given needy persons in nursing-homes in provinces that have introduced univer-

- sal nursing-home care programs, and
- . further increases in war veterans allowances.

* * * *

The Government will introduce legislation to deal with unjustified price increases where such increases are identified. This legislation will be designed to ensure that unacceptable profit levels are not being realized.

You will be asked to approve the imposition of an export charge on crude oil and certain other petroleum products to provide compensation for Canadians who consume imported oil and to regulate the price of Canadian hydrocarbons in interprovincial trade, so that all Canadians pay the same basic price, plus appropriate transportation charges, no matter where they may live.

* * * *

Transportation

There are a number of new initiatives that the Government is prepared to undertake immediately designed to improve transportation services in Canada which will not in any way prejudice the review of basic policy to come:

- . a program in co-operation with the railways which will lead to the eventual creation of new Government machinery to ensure the effective management of all ground transport;
- . immediate implementation of experimental programs designed to upgrade progressively a number of intercity passenger train services;
- . ensuring an adequate supply of rail cars for the future and to resolve rail access problems to all major ports and distribution centres;
- . improved transportation to and from remote areas, including further assistance to airports in small municipalities, and a new program to fund airports located in developing areas of the country;
- . legislation to provide for the most efficient port system for Canada compatible with local, regional and national interests;
- . steps leading to the creation of Canadian-owned icebreaking cargo vessels for use in the North;
- . establishment of an Independent Accident Investigation Board;
- . new laws concerning shipping and the

- coasting trade in Canada;
- . ensuring rail costing data will be made available to provincial governments pending consideration of a more comprehensive transportation information act;
- . additional steps to strengthen the effectiveness of urban transportation systems and improvement of commuter services compatible with regional and provincial plans for urban development.

Canada's identity

The Government believes further steps must be taken to enhance Canada's independence and sense of identity. To this end measures will be proposed to:

- . revise the law governing corporations including the introduction of a provision whereby a majority of directors of federally incorporated companies must be Canadian;
- . provide for Government intervention in cases where a Canadian company may be prevented from fulfilling export orders by its foreign ownership;
- . enhance Canadian processing of the country's natural resources which are exported, involving consultations with the provinces and negotiations with other countries;
- . ensure Canadian technological innovation is encouraged and available for the benefit of Canadian industry;
- . ensure ownership of fishing vessel licenses is retained by Canadians;
- . produce a new Citizenship Act;
- . confirm *O Canada!* as our national anthem;

* * * *

- . preserve the national heritage by providing incentives for the purchase by Canadian institutions of works of art which might otherwise be exported; and
- . bring assistance to Canadian cultural enterprises by extending the provisions of the Foreign Investment Review Act; by promoting the sale of Canadian books and magazines; and by opening discussions with provincial governments about ways to increase the exposure of Canadian films in commercial theatres in Canada.

The health of Canadians will be a priority for the Government, with emphasis being placed on the prevention of illness, which includes raising the

RCMP pioneer ship restored as national historic site

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Arctic patrol vessel *St. Roch*, restored by Parks Canada, will be opened as a new national historic site on October 16, in Vancouver, British Columbia.

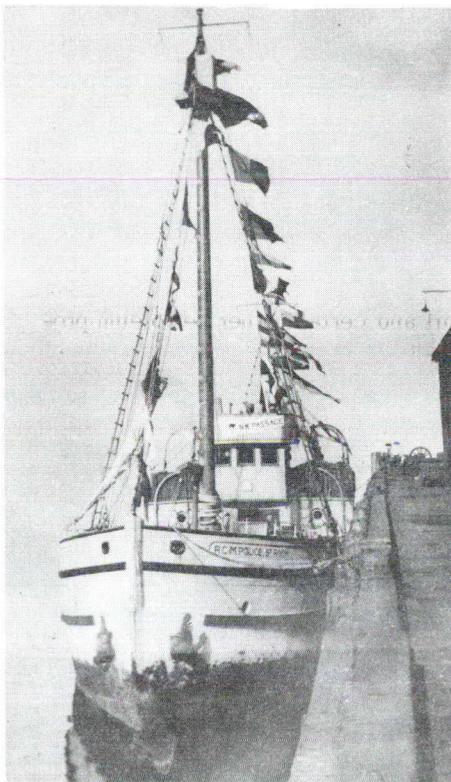
The vessel has been restored by Parks Canada to the year 1944, when she sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver through the Northwest Passage. The restoration team was aided greatly with information from the five surviving crew members from that voyage – Pat Hunt of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Stan McKenzie of Yarmouth, N.S.; Lloyd Russill of Encinitas, California, U.S.; Bill Cashin of Carmacks, Yukon Territory; and Jim Diplock of St. Catharines, Ontario.

The *St. Roch*, built in 1928, scored a number of firsts during 26 years' service: it was the first ship to travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Northwest Passage (1940-42), the first to complete the passage in a single season, first to travel through the northern deep-water route and first to sail it in both directions (1944) and the first ship to circumnavigate the North American continent (1948).

When the vessel was retired in 1954, it was purchased by the City of Van-



Former crewmen of the *St. Roch*, (left to right) Stan McKenzie and Pat Hunt tour the ship while restoration is in progress in February 1973, offering valuable assistance, information and advice.



The *St. Roch* at berth in Vancouver after the journey through the Northwest Passage in 1944.

cover and displayed at the Vancouver Maritime Museum. The *St. Roch* was declared a national historic site in 1962; restoration has been under way for the past four years.

(Photos courtesy of Parks Canada).

Canadian aid to Guinea-Bissau

The Canadian International Development Agency has made a \$100,000-contribution to the Canadian Council of Churches to provide educational, medical and agricultural assistance to the newly independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen announced on September 23.

The funds – half to be given in the fiscal year 1974/75 and half in the fiscal year 1975/76 – will be administered by the World Council of Churches, which approved assistance to non-church groups in Africa in 1971.

Mr. MacEachen said that Canada was pleased to participate in the international effort to assist Guinea-Bissau

“and provide a better life for its people”.

Guinea-Bissau was recognized as an independent state by Canada on August 12, after the Portuguese Government and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) reached agreement on ending the armed conflict in the territory.

Satellite broadcasting raises international concerns

The advent of direct broadcasting by satellite will have a significant international impact, says the Department of Communications.

For this reason, in 1972, at the request of the UN General Assembly, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space entrusted to a working group on Direct Broadcast Satellites the task of elaborating “principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting”. These guiding principles have since been submitted to the legal sub committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In May, at its last meeting, the sub committee began to formally set out the principles on which consensus had been reached.

Canada and Sweden played a particularly active role in developing principles acceptable to all, based on the concept of “prior consent”. According to this concept, any state which intends to use a satellite system to broadcast into a foreign territory must first obtain the consent of the foreign state concerned. This prior consent is linked to the principle of the right of receiving states to participate in the development and operation of regional satellite broadcasting systems which are intended to transmit into their territories. The modalities of participation would be governed by bilateral or multilateral agreements between the states involved.

The Canada-Sweden position received support from a good number of countries. It offers a middle road between the positions of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The U.S. calls for total freedom in the use of this technology while the U.S.S.R. requires the consent of the receiving state for each program broadcast into its territory.

1976 Olympic Games stamps

Postmaster-General, Bryce Mackasey, recently announced the issue on September 23 of four additional 8-cent Olympic commemorative stamps in the "Keeping Fit" series.

The red-coloured stamps depict Canadians participating in the winter sports of snowshoeing, skiing, skating, and curling.

This issue also employs the new engraving technique of the hidden image — a first in stamp design — introduced with the first Olympic commemorative stamps last March. The image of the 1976 Olympic Games symbol becomes visible only when the stamp is held obliquely towards light.

The new issue conveys the pictorial message that winter sports can be fun for both young and old, as well as beneficial to the health.

"Whether expert or novice, all who participate in these and other such activities do much to promote the spirit of the 1976 Olympic Games in Canada," said Mr. Mackasey.



Curling

Even before the reign of King Henry VIII, curling had numerous devotees. There is some dispute as to where it first appeared, some giving the credit to the Netherlands and others to Scotland, but the game evolved in Scotland and became so popular there that a bishop was charged with curling on the Sabbath. The pastime reputedly arrived in Canada with General Wolfe's soldiers, and by the winter of 1902-3 was such an important part of the national scene that a tour of Canada by a Scottish team was planned in the hope that it would produce "...a notable advance toward imperial federation". Politics aside, the heart and soul of curling are courtesy and sociability.



Skating

Skating in Europe dates back at least as far as the eighth century. The Indians of North America also may have conceived the technique. Both societies tied animal bones to their footwear with thongs; Champlain is said to have skated in this manner.



Skiing

Humans were probably skiing long before the oldest existing ski was built 4,500 years ago. The sport came to Canada with Scandinavian immigrants. The original Canadian ski clubs were primarily concerned with jumping and, later, cross-country racing. More recently, downhill skiing has become popular. In the past few years, however, cross-country skiing (also called trail skiing or touring) has been making a comeback.



Asians, Europeans and North Americans have for hundreds of years used snowshoes for travelling in the winter. In Canada, the snowshoe reached its highest form among Indians living in wooded regions that received an annual cover of deep, soft snow. Like many skills that were once necessities for survival, snowshoeing has now become a form of recreation.

Clothing prices survey

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister André Ouellet recently announced that his Department was conducting a cross-country study into the effect upon consumer prices of the removal, last July, of the federal sales tax on clothing and footwear.

He noted that both Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Finance Minister John Turner had earlier stated that they expected manufacturers, importers and retailers to pass on their cost savings from the tax removal in the form of lower prices to clothing and footwear buyers, and not to enhance their profit position.

Recent newspaper articles have suggested that the full benefits of the tax savings had yet to be reflected in retail prices. As retailers dispose of stocks in their stores and warehouses on which the tax has already been paid, the impact of the tax removal should be increasingly apparent. "Already," Mr. Ouellet commented, "a number of retailers have informed the Department that they were immediately reflecting the removal of the taxes in their selling prices." Mr. Ouellet therefore suggests that consumers shop around to ensure that they were receiving the benefit of the tax-cost saving.

The study, to be completed by mid-November, is in two phases — a field survey, concentrating mainly in urban centres but covering some smaller centres; and a detailed analysis of price movements of products that affect the clothing and footwear components of the consumer price index, as well as relevant components of the wholesale price index and the industrial selling price index.

"When the analysis of the information collected is concluded in late December, a report based upon the findings will be forwarded to the Minister of Finance," Mr. Ouellet said.

Support for International Women's Year

Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner recently announced a program to encourage the activities of women's groups and to promote a greater understanding of women's issues as his Department's contribution to International Women's Year (1975) in Canada.

Mr. Faulkner was addressing delegates to the United Nations international seminar on government measures to promote changes in the status of women, which was held in Ottawa last month and attended by delegates from 32 countries.

With a budget of \$2 million the program will provide assistance to voluntary groups to develop activities designed to effect change in the status of Canadian women. Special grant funds, resources and technical assistance will be available for national and local International Women's Year projects.

Priority will be given to projects which enable women's groups to develop their own resources, have impact long after International Women's Year and affect large numbers of Canadians.

A consultation will be held from October 19 to 20 for representatives of voluntary women's groups to inform them in detail of departmental plans for International Women's Year.

The Department will support several special projects for 1975 including ten monthly seminars designed to encourage decision-makers to do their part in changing the status of women in Canada.

Goals of International Women's Year in Canada

- To promote equality between women and men.
- To inform and educate the general public about changing attitudes concerning women's role in society.
- An end to discrimination against women in all aspects of life.
- The creation of awareness among Canadian women of career opportunities open to them.
- An increase in the number of women in positions of prominence in government, business and industry.
- Recognition of women's responsibility in the economic, social and cultural development of Canada.

ada. The first seminar, Women in Politics, will take place in February 1975.

Funds will also support a publication on women's rights in Canada and a program for native women which will include films, regional conferences and the publication of biographies. To communicate the changing role of women to women of high school age, a program of opportunities for young women is being developed with local and regional groups. There will also be a women's festival as part of Festival Canada 1975. Similar cultural activities will be supported at the provincial level.

Clean-air car sold for a dollar

Miss Purity 1, co-winner in 1970 of a 3,600-mile "clean-air" car race from Boston to Pasadena, United States, has been sold by the University of Toronto to the National Research Council in Ottawa for one dollar. The car, which was made at the U of T, topped a field of 42 experimental vehicles entered by North American universities and colleges and gained wide attention.

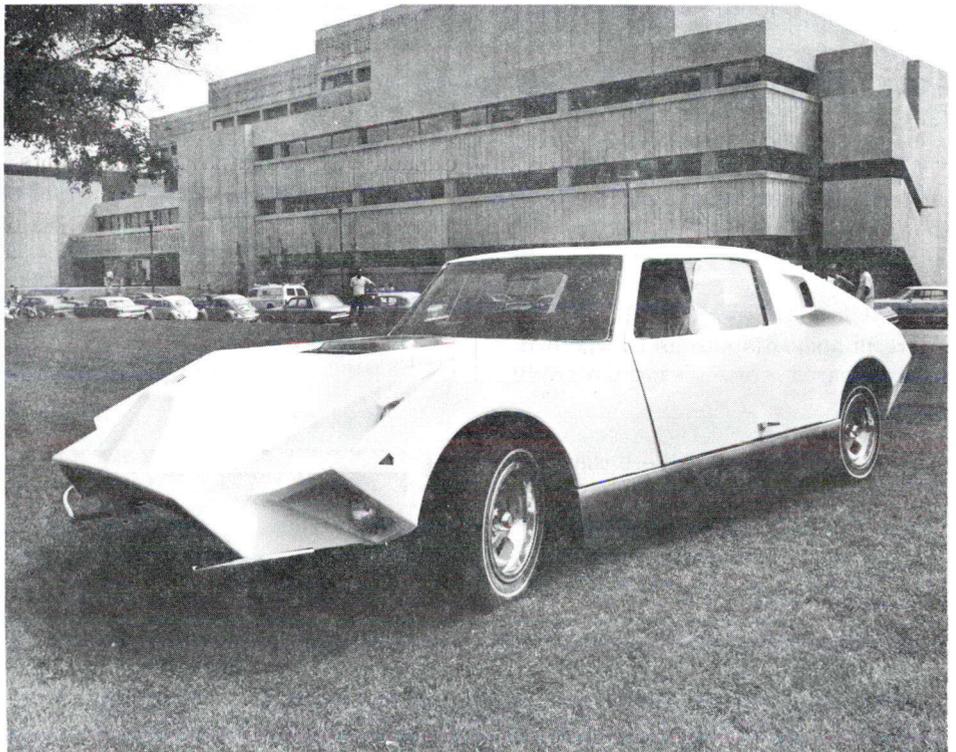
Miss Purity 1, a propane-electric hybrid, runs on either electric power from ten storage batteries or on its

302 c.i. propane gas engine or on various combinations of both. The Engine Laboratory of the NRC has expressed interest in hybrid vehicles for fuel-conservation purposes.

Tests conducted in 1970 by the Ontario government's Department of Energy and Resources showed that unburned hydrocarbon levels from *Miss Purity's* exhaust, were down to one-half the level stipulated in the 1975 standards of the State of California. Carbon monoxide levels were less than one-fortieth of those specified in the same regulations. The U of T has used the vehicle primarily for research on automotive-pollution control.

According to Dr. Frank Hooper of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, *Miss Purity 1* has travelled about 25,000 miles and is capable of attaining speeds of 100 m.p.h. The car can travel about 210 miles with its stored propane gas and nearly ten miles on electrical power. Propane gas is no more dangerous than conventional gas, according to Dr. Hooper.

Recently, *Miss Purity 1* has taken a back seat to its all-electric sister, *Miss Purity 2*, an experimental urban vehicle. "It's a delight to see her find a second juice," says Dr. Hooper, "and that the flexibility of the system makes it useful in other fields as well."



Miss Purity 1

Japanese language-training at U of T

Teaching the Japanese language to Canadian students has its difficulties, according to Kazuko Nakajima, an assistant professor in the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Toronto, one of only two universities in Canada that offers a comprehensive program in Japanese language and literature.

The shortness of the school year — 26 weeks in length — and the long summer vacation are not conducive to consistent language training, she said.

To overcome this problem, Mrs. Nakajima has been introducing her students to members of the large Japanese community in Toronto, which is close to 13,000.

The complexities of the Japanese language present a real problem to Canadians used to an alphabet of 26 letters. It takes nine years for a student of Japanese to develop facility in reading and writing, compared to three years to learn English and six years to learn French, according to Mrs. Nakajima.

The lack of a good textbook also presents obstacles to Canadian students. American texts are not written in Japanese but rather in Roman letters. "We use these texts but I insert the Japanese words," Mrs. Nakajima said.

Six years ago, half of the students studying the Japanese language were Japanese Canadians. Since then, increasing numbers of English-speaking Canadians have enrolled in the course, the peak enrolment being in 1970, the year Expo was held in Osaka, Japan. Some 30 students now enrol in the first year language course and there are about 100 students taking the four levels of undergraduate language courses.

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

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

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

Soviet Union wins hockey series

The recent eight-game hockey series between Canada and the U.S.S.R. was won by the U.S.S.R. by four games to one. There were three ties.

Three of the last four games, which were played in Moscow, were won by the U.S.S.R. and resulted in scores of 3-2, 5-2, 4-4 and 3-2; the four games played in Canada ended 3-3, a win for Canada 4-1, a win for the U.S.S.R. 8-5, and a tie, 5-5.

Federal funds for Quebec housing

Under the terms of three new major federal-provincial agreements Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) will make available \$97 million to the Quebec Housing Corporation to finance housing for low-income persons and families, for student housing projects, for neighbourhood improvement programs and for land assembly.

Financing arrangements in the case of public housing projects call for the Federal Government, through CMHC, to make loans to the Quebec Housing Corporation (QHC) of up to 90 per cent of the cost of a project. The same arrangement applies in the case of loans for student housing.

Under the neighbourhood improvement program, CMHC will contribute to municipalities through QHC 50 per cent of the cost of such elements as selection of neighbourhoods, the formulation of plans and the acquisition and clearance of land for housing and for social and recreational facilities. In addition, CMHC may make loans to QHC covering 75 per cent of a municipality's costs.

For land assembly, CMHC will make loans to QHC of up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquiring and servicing land.

Travel study in Britain offered for senior education officials

A two-week travel-study course in Britain is being planned for senior officials in Canadian education. Superintendents and directors of education, ministers, deputy ministers and depart-

mental officials, and officials of national educational associations and deans of teacher training institutions are invited to participate in a course to be held at the end of March and beginning of April.

The program, called "Trends and Issues in the Local Governance of Public Education: a Comparative Analysis", is designed for study *in situ* of the changing and expanding role of local government (a large scale re-organization of local government came into effect in Britain in April 1974) with particular regard for the governance of public education. Special attention will be given to structures and processes being developed for more effective citizen involvement in education-policy development and for interinstitutional co-ordination and accountability. Needed reforms in the governance of Canadian education and the appropriateness of various British modifications to our schemes will be a recurring theme in the course.

Throne Speech

(Continued from P. 2)

level of physical fitness of Canadians. A series of major athletic events including the Canada Winter Games in 1975, the Olympic Games in 1976, the Canada Summer Games in 1977 and the Commonwealth Games in 1978, should stimulate all Canadians, and particularly youth, to higher levels of participation and achievement in this area.

* * * *

Stemming the despoilation of our planet and returning our water, air, and land to a more natural state are urgent and challenging goals. Legislative measures toward these goals will include:

greater protection from contaminating substances in the interests of human health and ecological stability; and curtailment of ocean dumping through international agreement.

* * * *

There has been a rapid expansion in the numbers of people seeking to come to Canada as immigrants, as students, and as temporary workers. A Green Paper will be published shortly which will form the basis for public and federal-provincial discussion....