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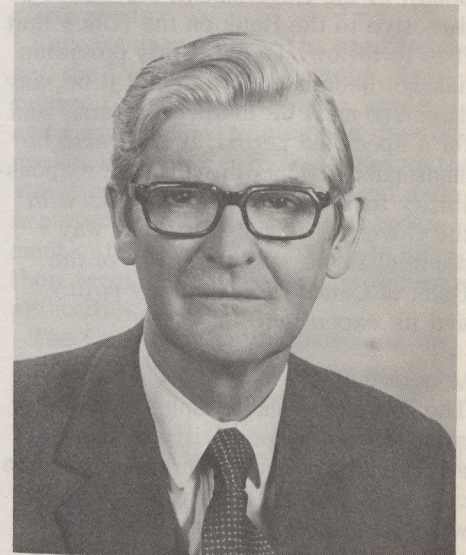
Governor General suffers a stroke

Governor-General Jules Léger suffered "an abrupt stroke" as he was leaving a convocation dinner at the University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, on June 8.

Although first reports listed Mr. Léger's condition as serious, a medical bulletin issued on June 10 stated that he had improved and that his state was "encouraging and favourable".

The Governor General was first admitted to the intensive care unit of the Sherbrooke university's medical centre, where his brother, Cardinal Paul-Émile Léger, administered the last rites of the Catholic Church. Both brothers had received honorary degrees earlier in the evening at the university's twentieth convocation.

At press time, the hospital medical bulletin described Mr. Léger's condition as "conscious and co-operative,



Governor-General Jules Léger

although still showing certain symptoms of the stroke". He is no longer in intensive care although "certain neuro-physical deficiencies continue," the bulletin stated.

Issue of a new dollar bill

The Bank of Canada released on June 3 the fourth in the new series of Canada's currency - a new dollar bill.

The design of the new note includes the same engraved portrait of the Queen as appeared on the \$20-note and will appear on the \$2-note. The scene on the back of the new \$1-issue portrays Parliament Hill seen from across the Ottawa River, with the foreground depicting the pulpwood industry which was located in the area for many years.

Features of the new \$1-note similar to those on the \$20-, \$10- and \$5-bank notes already issued, include the Canadian coat-of-arms in colour, a more extensive use of colour on both back and front, and higher relief of the engraved areas of the printing than in notes of the 1954 series.

The current \$1-bills will not be withdrawn but will continue to circulate until judged unfit for further use. About 168 million \$1-notes are outstanding.

Responsibilities of the Bank
Canada's central bank, the Bank of Canada, which began operations in

1935, has broad responsibility for the country's monetary policy. Its share capital is held entirely by the Minister of Finance. The Bank does not carry out commercial banking business or accept deposits from the public. The head office is in Ottawa, with nine agencies across the country.

Under the Bank of Canada Act, responsibility for the affairs of the Bank rests with a Board of Directors composed of a Governor, a Deputy Governor and 12 directors. The directors are appointed for three-year terms by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council. They, in turn, appoint the Governor and Deputy Governor for seven-year terms, also with the approval of the Governor in Council. The Deputy Minister of Finance sits on the Board but does not have a vote.

In 1967 revisions were made to the Bank of Canada Act designed to clarify the exact relation between the central bank and the Government. These changes require the Minister of Finance and the Governor to consult regularly on monetary policy and on its relation to general economic policy. They also

provide a formal procedure whereby, in the event of a serious difference of views between the Government and the central bank that cannot be resolved, the Minister of Finance, acting on behalf of the Government, may issue a directive to the Bank on the policy that it is to follow. To date, this provision has not been used but should it be, any directive must be in specific terms and for a specified period; it must also be made public. Thus the ultimate responsibility for monetary policy, rests with the Government, but this in no way diminishes the responsibility of the Bank of Canada for monetary policy and its execution.

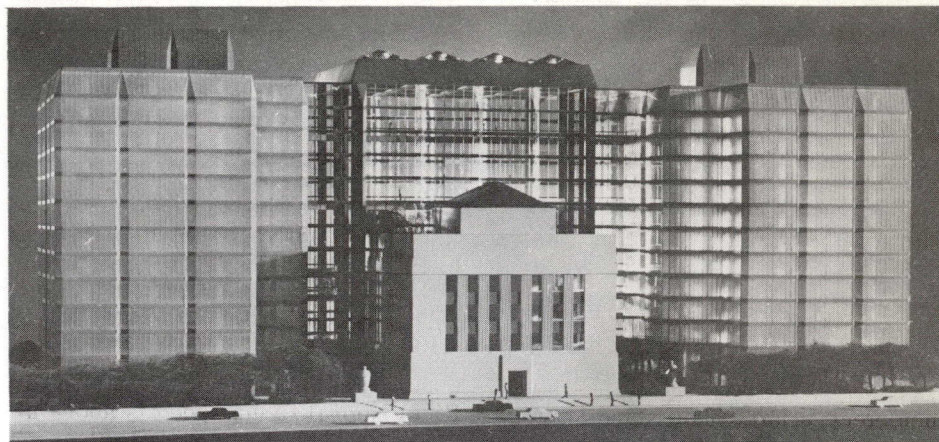
Monetary policy

The Bank of Canada implements its monetary policy primarily through the management of the cash reserves of the chartered banks. Under the Bank Act, which regulates their operations, the chartered banks are required to maintain on a half-monthly basis cash reserves in the form of deposits with, or notes of, the Bank of Canada equal to a specified portion (12 per cent for demand deposits and 4 per cent for notice deposits) of their Canadian dollar deposit liabilities. The principal means used by the Bank of Canada to alter the level of chartered bank cash reserves over time is through the purchase and sale of Government of Canada securities in the open market. The central bank may also require the chartered banks to maintain secondary reserves consisting of cash reserves in excess of that required, treasury bills and day-to-day loans to money market dealers. The Bank may vary, within specified limits, the ratio of secondary reserves that the chartered banks are required to hold.

The Bank of Canada is authorized to make short-term advances to banks on the pledge of certain securities and may also extend temporary credit to dealers on the money market. It may make short-term advances to the Government of Canada. The Bank is required to make public at all times the minimum rate (Bank Rate) at which it is prepared to make advances to the banks.

Issue of notes

The sole right to issue notes intended for circulation in Canada is vested in the central bank. There is no require-



Malak

The design of the Bank of Canada's new head office, currently under construction, takes into account the strategic location of the site in the heart of the national capital. The existing head of office building in Ottawa, which was completed in 1938, will be preserved and will be flanked

by two 12-storey buildings. All three structures in the complex will be connected by a glass-enclosed garden link, 12 storeys high. As illustrated in the above photograph of the model, the flanking buildings and the link will create a symmetrical frame for the existing building.

ment that the note issue be backed by gold or any other specific collateral. Although the Bank of Canada can influence the combined growth of currency and chartered bank deposits, the proportion held in currency depends entirely on the preferences of the public which is free to convert bank notes into deposits and back again.

The Bank of Canada is also required to act as fiscal agent for the Govern-

ment without charge. In this capacity it operates a deposit account for the Government through which flow virtually all receipts and expenditures, handles debt management for the Government and acts as an adviser. It also acts as agent for the Government in the management of the country's foreign-exchange reserves which are largely held in the Exchange Fund Account.

Canada/U.S. biologists pool efforts to boost whooping crane flock

In a continuing effort to save the whooping crane from extinction, biologists from the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recently gathered 13 eggs from nests in Wood Buffalo National Park in the Northwest Territories. The eggs were taken by helicopter to Fort Smith, kept in an incubator until May 25, when a Canadian Armed Forces jet flew them to the Patuxent Wildlife Research Centre at Laurel, Maryland, U.S.

The young birds were expected to join a captive flock, now numbering 17, which are kept at Patuxent. Biologists hope that this flock will eventually produce young which can be released to the wild.

The egg pick-up program was begun

in 1967 because the wild flock, it was feared, was too vulnerable to survive unaided. A violent storm or a serious disease could wipe them all out. The validity of the program was based on evidence that although two eggs are usually laid in each nest, few families arrive on the wintering grounds in Aransas, Texas, with more than one chick. Studies by CWS showed that the number of young reaching the south annually averages only about one fourth the number of eggs laid by the wild birds. Therefore it was concluded that removal of one of the two eggs in each clutch for hatching in captivity could be done with little chance of harming productivity of the wild flock.

Six eggs were picked up in 1967, ten in the following year and ten in 1969.

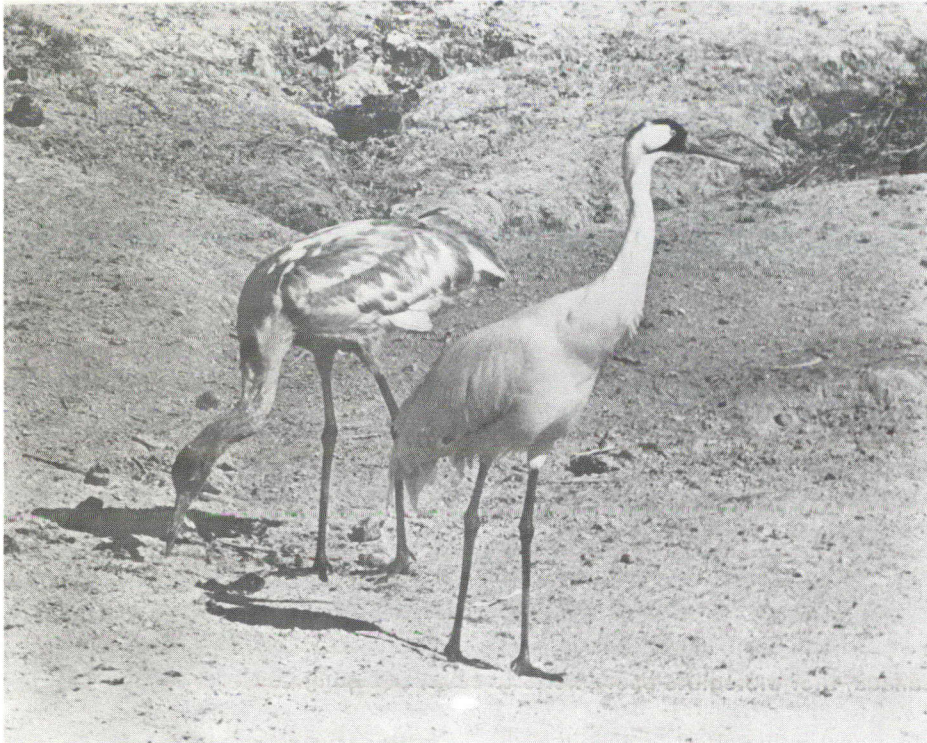
The only pick-up since then was in 1971, when 11 eggs were taken from nests. It was decided to return to the practice this year because of the low survival rate of fledglings. Only one of the two young that flew south last autumn survived the winter, lowering the total number of wild whooping cranes in the world to 48.

Appearance

The whooping crane is a large, satiny-white bird with a long neck, long, dark, pointed bill, and long, thin black legs. When erect, a large male stands more than five feet tall – the tallest of all North American birds. At close range

it is an imposing and beautiful bird, with its cap of crimson skin, its bright yellow eyes, and its arched, drooping tail plumes.

In the air it is even more magnificent. The white wings measure six feet or more between the tips of the long, black flight feathers that fan out like fingers. In flight the head is extended forward like a lance, and the legs trail equally straight behind. In normal flight the great wings beat in powerful slow rhythm, at about two beats a second, with a quick, strong upward flick. Normal flying speed is about 45 miles per hour. It has a loud, clear, bugle-like call.



U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Adult and young whooping crane. The immature bird is still in rusty-coloured plumage. The female usually lays two eggs, though only one is raised.

Extended period for Canadians in United Nations Force in Cyprus

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced on June 7 that the Government had extended Canadian participation in the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months. He noted that in the absence of any military deconfrontation or significant progress in negotiating a lasting settlement there was a continuing requirement for a UN presence

if inter-communal violence was to be avoided.

The Force is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden as well as Canada. Canada provides the second largest contingent. The Canadian unit currently serving in Cyprus is No. 1 Commando Group of the Canadian Airborne Regiment, usually stationed at Edmonton.

Seed mission to the U.S.S.R.

A trade mission of seven visited the Soviet Union from May 24 to June 8 to determine the potential market for Canadian seeds.

Representatives from the seed industry, the University of Manitoba, Agriculture Canada and Industry, Trade and Commerce, were studying the seed market in the U.S.S.R. to determine the varieties of seed used, produced and imported. They will make an assessment of the potential for Canada after their technical discussions with Soviet authorities.

The Canadians visited research institutes and production areas in Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd and Krasnodar. The mission was in accordance with the themes and protocol endorsed at the first meeting of the Canada/U.S.S.R. Working Group on Agribusiness in 1973.

Canada's export of forage (grasses and clover) seeds totalled \$14,612,000 in 1972 and \$18,975,000 in 1973.

Metal stamps honour Montreal Olympics

For the first time ever, the Canada Post Office has deep cast in gold, silver and bronze exact copies of postage stamps.

In 1976, Canada will be host to the XXI Olympiad, and in honour of this memorable event the Canada Post Office has issued, in a limited edition, special Olympic stamp sculptures in fine gold, fine silver and bronze.

The stamps that inspired the series These inaugural metal sculptures are copies of the "Olympic Action Stamps", which are the postage stamps that include an extra charge.

To protect the integrity of the set and to assure its continued value as a collector's item, the Canada Post Office has limited this unique issue to customers who place their orders within 60 days from June 8. Once these orders are filled the master die will be ground back to smooth metal.

Seal and serial number

To indicate that these are the first metal stamps officially commissioned by the Canada Post Office, each piece carries a Post Office seal, a hallmark

and precious-metal content stamped on the back. Each piece will be serially numbered and matched to the remaining two in the set. No other set will carry that number.

Each sculpture in the Olympic set measures 24 mm x 40 mm (the exact dimensions of the actual postage stamp), and 1.5 mm in depth. The gold set contains 2¼ troy ounces of 24 karat gold; the silver set contains 1½ troy ounces of .999 fine silver. The bronze set (a special formula is used to achieve its rich burnish), also contains 1½ troy ounces.

The sets are available by mail order from the Canada Post Office in Ottawa up to August 7.

New advanced smelting furnace

With an eye to greater conservation of energy and improved steelmaking, a shaft-electric smelting furnace has been developed by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and a contract has been awarded to Atlas Steels Company of Welland, Ontario, for the next stage of its development under industrial conditions.

Developed principally by G.E. Viens, R.A. Campbell, G.N. Banks and G.V. Sirianni of the Mines Branch, the new furnace offers four distinct advantages over existing smelting furnaces.

First, and most important, the addition of a shaft-furnace as a pretreatment unit for an electric smelting furnace makes it possible to use the electric furnace off-gases within the over-all smelting process, amounting to an energy saving of approximately one third.

Secondly, the electric-furnace off-gases can be augmented by the addition of a fossil fuel such as natural gas or oil to replace more of the electrical energy when this is desirable. The degree of this replacement can be altered to take advantage of changes in the supply or relative prices of electrical energy and fossil fuels.

Third, cheaper and easily accessible coal is the preferred source of carbon for this unit rather than the more expensive coke that is required for blast-furnace smelting.

Fourth, the shaft furnace acts as a filter for the gases from the electric furnace, collecting much of the fume that is generated in this part of the

unit minimizing the pollution problems that are often associated with smelting operations.

The primary aim of this project, which began about ten years ago, was the development of an iron-smelting process that would use pelletized iron ore as feed material, and which could be operated economically in smaller units than is possible with blast furnaces. It was expected that such a unit would be particularly applicable in certain parts of Canada, where there are small or medium-sized steel plants located in areas where the population density will not support large integrated steel works.

Although the project has attracted some industrial interest from its inception it has been only during the past year or two that this interest has become keen, owing largely to the increasing scarcity and cost of steel scrap and energy, as well as the growing awareness of industrial pollution problems.

This increased industrial interest in the project has led to the awarding of a contract valued at \$303,314 to Atlas Steel Co., a division of Rio Algomina Mines Limited, for the modification of one of the company's steel-smelting furnaces into a shaft-electric melting furnace, and for the operation of this unit for six weeks to determine the throughput capability of this unit, which can be operated at power levels six times higher than the laboratory unit.

The Atlas furnace is scheduled to begin operation late in 1974, meantime several additional tests will be performed in the Department's Mines Branch unit this summer.

Railways to increase freight rate

Canadian railways will increase their agreed-charge freight rates by 15 per cent effective September 1, a rise that is more than double the average annual increase in these charges over the past five years. (Agreed-charge rates are contract rates negotiated between shippers and the railways for a minimum of one year. By guaranteeing a certain volume of rail traffic, the shipper qualifies for a rate much lower than normal commodity rates. Normal commodity rates have been frozen since last year.)

Federal assistance to 1978 Games

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde has announced that the Federal Government will pay one-third of the capital facilities necessary for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alberta, up to a maximum of \$12 million. At present, these facilities are estimated at some \$31 million and the Federal Government's share of more than \$10,300,000 could be increased if necessary, to cover probable increases in costs. The Government of Alberta and the City of Edmonton have indicated their willingness to cover the other two-thirds.

The Minister also stated the successful staging of the Games required assistance from a number of federal departments and agencies such as National Health and Welfare, National Defence, Solicitor General (RCMP) and CBC. Current estimates show that these services will cost the Federal Government another \$8 to \$9 million.

The total federal contribution will therefore add up to about \$20 million.

The Commonwealth Games are a major international event in which Canada has traditionally done well. At the Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, last winter, Canadian athletes achieved their best performance by winning 25 gold medals.

Facilities at present contemplated for the 1978 Games include a 40,000-seat stadium, an international-size pool and a velodrome, as well as improvements to existing facilities.

Gross national product

Gross National Product in 1973 rose by \$15.3 billion or 14.8 per cent over that of the previous year to reach a level of \$118.7 billion. With inflation removed, GNP showed a real growth of 7.1 per cent, the highest rate in any year since 1956. Consumer expenditures on goods and services were up \$8.8 billion. In real terms the rise of 8.6 per cent was much higher than in any year since 1955. Investment in plant and equipment increased by 18 per cent, following six years of relatively low outlays. Personal income at \$93,418 million increased 14.1 per cent, while personal disposable income at \$75,667 million was up 14.2 per cent.

Fight against cattle disease that ends reproduction in cows

The recent slight increase in the incidence of brucellosis, a bacterial disease in cattle, has caused renewed interest, but also has produced some confusion among some people, says Dr. A.E. Lewis, director of the Contagious Diseases Division, Canada Agriculture.

The disease, which affects the reproductive system causing abortion in pregnant cows, does not cause death in the infected animal.

An animal becomes infected by ingesting the live organism which moves directly to the animal's reproductive tract. Some animals may abort only once and experience no further problems. Infected cattle, however, are contagious.

To test for infection, a blood sample drawn from the animal's jugular vein, is sent to a Federal Government laboratory.

"These tests are among the most reliable diagnostic tests we have. About 95 per cent of infected cattle are detected in the first test and 99.5 per cent turn up in subsequent blood tests conducted 30 days and 90 days after initial discovery. Results are available

to the farmer about ten days after each test," Dr. Lewis says.

If test results are positive the farmer's herd is placed under quarantine, preventing the farmer from adding or removing animals from his herd.

Farmer compensated

Infected animals are immediately ordered slaughtered and the farmer is compensated by the Federal Government at a rate of up to \$300 for each purebred and up to \$150 for each grade animal, which is in addition to his returns based on the market value of the carcass. Because brucellosis affects only the reproductive system, the rest of the carcass can be safely processed.

Brucellosis can cause undulant fever in humans and can be contracted if a person drinks raw milk from an infected cow or comes into direct contact with infected material.

In the 1950s there were about some 15 cases reported each year, with a slight increase in the 1960s. There were 16 cases reported in 1972 and seven cases of undulant fever recorded in 1973.



Dr. J.L. Seguin, federal veterinarian in the Ottawa area, draws a blood sample from a cow's jugular vein to

test for brucellosis, a disease that affects the reproductive system and causes abortion in pregnant cows.

Daily check on the sick and the elderly

The free telephone-contact service for elderly and disabled persons living alone in Winnipeg, Manitoba, is being continued this summer under the supervision of the provincial government's Department of Health and Social Development.

Initiated two summers ago as part of the Students Employment Program (STEP), the "Daily Hello" telephone reassurance service is designed to provide social contact and prevent cases where older persons living alone may be unable to summon help during an emergency and may remain ill or hurt for some days before being discovered.

The service was continued over the past two winters on a voluntary basis by housewives in the community and elderly persons in nursing homes and hostels.

An increasing number of elderly and disabled persons living alone are susceptible to serious falls, strokes or sudden illness. Recently, in Winnipeg, there have been several incidents in which elderly persons were lying sick or hurt for several days before being discovered.

The 60 to 65 volunteers of the "Daily Hello" service make telephone calls at a prearranged time every day to those persons on their register. The caller-contact checks on the subscriber's health and safety, provides social contact, and provides assistance in an emergency situation.

The service also provides a free short-term service to elderly and disabled persons who are alone while their relatives are on holiday.

Stratford — 1974 season

Following a successful seven-and-a-half week Australian tour, the Stratford Festival company will appear this summer in five major productions at the Festival and Avon Theatres, and four works at the Third Stage. Concerts and an international film festival complete the program for the twenty-second season and Jean Gascon's seventh and final, as artistic director. The season runs from May 16 to October 26.

Molière's *The Imaginary Invalid*, directed by Jean Gascon, designed by

Tanya Moiseiwitsch, and translated by Donald M. Frame, opened the season on June 3, with William Hutt as Argan, Pat Galloway as Toinette and William Needles as Béralde.

A revival of last season's highly successful production of Shakespeare's *Pericles* opened the following evening with Nicholas Pennell as Pericles, Edward Atienza as Gower, Amelia Hall as Bawd and Pamela Brook as Marina. The production is directed by Jean Gascon, designed by Leslie Hurry. The third consecutive opening was Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, directed by Michael Bawtree, designed by Sam Kirkpatrick, featuring Pat Galloway as Rosaline, Nicholas Pennell as Berowne, William Hutt as Armado, and Dawn Greenhalgh as the Prince of France.

Shakespeare's *King John* joins the repertory at the Festival Theatre on July 23, with Edward Atienza as King John, Douglas Rain as Philip the Bastard, Martha Henry as Constance and Powys Thomas as Cardinal Pandulph. Peter Dews directs. *Life in Paris*, a new English-language version of Offenbach's *La Vie Parisienne*, translated by Jeremy Gibson, will be produced for the 1974 season at the Avon Theatre, opening June 27. Directed by Jean Gascon, it will feature Douglas Campbell as The Baron of Gondremarck and Jack Creley in several cameo roles. The tenth international film festival will be held at the Avon Theatre from September 13-22.

At the Third Stage this season the program includes two operas, a play and a children's play. The chamber opera *The Summoning of Everyman* by Canadian composer Charles Wilson, with libretto by Eugene Benson and directed by Michael Bawtree, opens July 10. Gian Carlo Menotti's *The Medium*, with Maureen Forrester, also directed by Michael Bawtree, follows

on July 11. On July 24 the Third Stage will present the first eastern Canada production of Sharon Pollock's *Walsh*, which will be directed by John Wood and designed by John Ferguson. The final presentation of the season, a children's play by western dramatist Sandra Jones, titled *Ready Steady Go*, opens August 14.

Music

Music at Stratford will feature eight Saturday morning and six Sunday afternoon concerts. The Saturday morning concert series, to be held in the Festival Theatre at 10.30 a.m., June 29 through August 31, includes guest appearances by the Festival Singers of Canada, conducted by Elmer Iseler; Canadian Brass; One Third Nine; Anna Chornodolska; Toronto Winds; Purcell Quartet; Camerata; and Lorand Fenyves. The Sunday afternoon concert series at 5.30 p.m., will also be held in the Festival Theatre, July 7, 28, August 4, 11, 18 and 25. The guest artists will be contralto Maureen Forrester; The Stratford Festival Ensemble; French horn player Barry Tuckwell; Trio di Trieste; the Buffalo Philharmonic, with Michael Tilson Thomas conducting; and pianist John Lill. The popular music at midnight concerts will be presented again this year at the Rothmans Art Gallery, and Master Classes will be given by Maureen Forrester, contralto; Ray Still, oboeist; and double-bassist Stuart Knussen.

Consumer price indexes

Consumer price indexes rose in April in all regional cities and city combinations, with increases ranging from 0.4 per cent in Quebec City to 1.3 per cent in Thunder Bay. Food indexes advanced in ten cities and declined in Montreal and Quebec City. Quotations were up for most items of home-consumed foodstuffs and restaurant food. However, lower prices were recorded in most centres for meats and fresh vegetables. Housing components rose in all cities, reflecting increased shelter costs and higher quotations for furniture, linens, draperies and household supplies. Clothing indexes increased in all centres. Prices were higher for most items of apparel, including footwear. Transportation indexes rose across the country, reflect-

ing increased purchase of automobiles and operating costs and higher international air fares. Higher prices were registered for new cars, motor oil, tires, batteries and automobile repairs. Health and personal-care components moved up in all cities in response to increased dentists' fees and higher prices for personal-care supplies. Recreation, education and reading indexes rose in all cities as hotel and motel rates advanced and prices increased for boats and motors. Newspaper subscription rates were higher in several eastern centres. Tobacco and alcohol components rose across the country with increased prices for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

St. John's, Newfoundland – All items: March to April 1974, up 1.1 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 12.5 per cent.

Halifax, Nova Scotia – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.9 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 9.1 per cent.

Saint John, New Brunswick – All items: March to April 1974, up 1.1 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 9.2 per cent.

Quebec City, Quebec – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.4 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 10.4 per cent.

Montreal, Quebec – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.7 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 10.5 per cent.

Ottawa, Ontario – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.7 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 11.2 per cent.

Toronto, Ontario – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.7 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 9.1 per cent.

Thunder Bay, Ontario – All items: March to April 1974, up 1.3 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 10.2 per cent.

Winnipeg, Manitoba – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.9 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 9.4 per cent.

Saskatoon-Regina, Saskatchewan – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.9 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 8.2 per cent.

Edmonton-Calgary, Alberta – All items: March to April 1974, up 0.7 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 8.7 per cent.

Vancouver, British Columbia – All items: March to April 1974, up 1.2 per cent; April 1973 to April 1974, up 10.0 per cent.

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