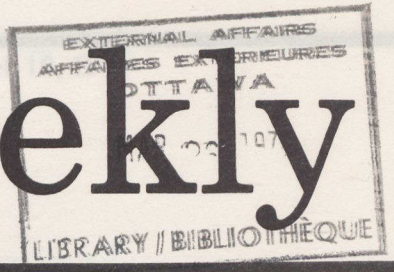


# Canada Weekly



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Ottawa, Canada.

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## Abolishment of capital punishment in proposed peace and security program

Ron Basford, Minister of Justice, and Warren Allmand, Solicitor General, tabled in the House of Commons on February 24 two bills aimed at strengthening the criminal law and its administration, particularly as they apply to crimes of violence.

Measures include new sentencing provisions for convicted murderers and dangerous offenders, increased resources for crime prevention and changes in the rules that apply to electronic surveillance, more comprehensive gun control, provisions enabling the provinces to set up commissions of inquiry into organized crime, an accelerated program for the construction of smaller, safer and more effective penitentiaries, measures to provide better control in penitentiaries and better screening processes for the release of offenders into society.

The legislation tabled in the House is in the form of two bills — the Criminal Law Amendment Act No. 1 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act No. 2.

### Criminal Law Amendment Act No. 2

The Criminal Law Amendment Act No. 2 proposes to abolish capital punishment for murder and to replace it with life imprisonment. New provisions for sentence administration will vary depending on whether murder is first degree or second degree.

Persons convicted of first degree murder will serve 25 years of imprisonment before they are eligible to be considered for parole.

(First degree murder includes planned and deliberate murder, including contracted murder, the murder of police officers and persons working in a prison or penitentiary in the line of duty, murder while committing or attempting to commit hijacking, kidnapping, rape or indecent assault on a male of female.)

Persons convicted of second degree murder, which includes all other murders, will not be eligible to be considered for parole until they have completed ten years of their sentence.

However, the judge may, at the time of sentencing, after seeking the view of the jury, increase the mandatory period of imprisonment without eligibility for parole to a maximum of 25 years.

There are provisions for the review of the parole eligibility date by three Superior Court Justices after the offender has served 15 years. This applies to all first degree murder cases and to those second degree murder cases where the parole eligibility date has been set at more than 15 years.

### Criminal Law Amendment Act No. 1

This act includes legislative amendments relating to gun control, dangerous offenders, special crime inquiries, electronic surveillance and custody and release of inmates.

### Gun control

The aims of the measures regarding guns are to screen out potential misusers and to restrict the general availability of guns without undue harassment of legitimate users for hunting and other sports, to enforce high standards in the safekeeping and proper use of firearms and to discourage the use of firearms in the commission of crime by new and increased penalties for such use. The proposed program includes:

New provisions for higher maximum sentences for crimes involving offensive weapons; mandatory minimum sentence of one to 14 years, to run consecutively to any other sentences imposed; if a person uses an offensive weapon while committing an indictable offence; seizure of a weapon by the police without a warrant; tightening of controls on restricted firearms and applicants will be required to justify the need before being granted a certificate.

### Voluntary recall of guns

Through an extensive voluntary campaign the Government will ask Canadians to turn in any guns no longer used.

Every owner of firearms in Canada



will require a licence, valid for five years, to be issued only if the licensing officer is satisfied the applicant has nothing in his background that would render him unfit to possess a firearm. The application must be supported by two guarantors, from a selected list, who have known the applicant for more than two years.

Persons under the age of 18 will require special permits, to be issued only for target practice, game hunting or firearms instruction.

Their application will have to be signed by two guarantors, one of whom must be a parent or legal guardian.

All firearms and ammunition dealers (wholesale and retail), traders, importers and manufacturers will be required to have permits and keep records of all transactions.

Careless handling and storage of firearms may make a gun-owner liable to a criminal offence, carrying a penalty of up to five years imprisonment.

The implementation of the measures relating to the licensing of possessors of long guns will take time and the Government expects they will be phased in over three years.

#### Special crime inquiries

Measures are proposed to authorize provincial governments to create special commissions of inquiry into organized crime. The powers of the Commissions will include: summoning witnesses from anywhere in Canada to testify under oath before the Commission; and authority to order witnesses to furnish documents; authority to issue warrants to search premises.

#### Electronic surveillance

The legislation proposes several changes to increase the effectiveness of police use of electronic surveillance in their fight against organized crime while at the same time maintaining the fundamental protection of the individual's right to privacy adopted by Parliament in 1974.

The changes proposed include:

Courts will be empowered to grant authorization to intercept communications in relation to all indictable offences.

Any offence, whether indictable or otherwise, may justify an authorization where it appears to form part of a

pattern of criminal activity of an organized nature.

The actual transcript of an unauthorized surveillance will not be accepted as evidence but evidence arising from the information received in the transcript will.

Court authorizations will be valid for 60 rather than 30 days.

The requirement to notify the person under surveillance within 90 days after completion of the surveillance will be repealed. Reporting by the media of an intercepted communication that has been revealed in open Court will not constitute an offence.

#### Dangerous offenders

The proposed legislation will repeal the existing provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals and dangerous sexual offenders, and enact new provisions that would enable the Courts to impose an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment in the case of all dangerous offenders, including dangerous sexual offenders.

The Court may impose such a sentence if the offender has been found guilty of an indictable offence, for which he may be sentenced to ten years or more and which involved: the use or attempted use of violence; or conduct endangering or likely to endanger the life or safety of another person or likely to inflict severe psychological damage on another person.

An indeterminate sentence may be imposed if the offender has been found guilty of a serious sexual offence, such as rape or attempted rape, and the Court is satisfied that there is likelihood that the offender will cause injury or other evil to other persons through failure in the future to control his sexual impulses.

#### Custody and release of inmates

The following are some of the measures designed to provide better control in penitentiaries and to strengthen the process whereby inmates are released into the community. They include:

Statutory remission in federal and provincial institutions is abolished and is replaced by an equivalent measure of earned remission; as a result there will be a greater onus on inmates to earn time off their sentence and

greater pressure to behave responsibly.

Remission may be earned at the rate of one day for every two served.

Earned remission can be forfeited and, once forfeited, cannot be restored.

It is proposed to provide a greater degree of security and safety in prisons by: improving and strengthening the training of correctional staff; establishing emergency response or "crisis" teams; instigating a revised construction program that will accelerate the replacement of large, obsolete maximum security institutions by smaller, more manageable institutions and the reduction of population in the existing medium institutions.

#### Escape penalty doubled

The maximum penalty for escape or attempted escape from a prison will be increased from five to ten years.

Offenders convicted of certain types of offence involving violence, who have, in addition, a history of violent crime, will not be eligible to be considered for parole until they have served one-half of their term. The National Parole Board will no longer have the power to parole by exception — this means that all inmates will have to serve one-third of their sentence or seven years, whichever is the lesser, before being eligible for parole consideration. Regulations will be developed to provide some procedural safeguards to applicants for parole and those being considered for parole revocation. These will be introduced gradually over the next three years.

The new program is a continuation of the Government's efforts to afford greater protection against violent crime.

In making public the Government's peace and security program, the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General stated they did not share the views of those who seem to see capital punishment as the "cure-all solution" to the problem of crime, and especially violent crime, in our society. They expressed their conviction that the problem of violent crime in Canada can be better met by providing for firm but humane punishment in cases of murder and other violent offences, by correcting the weaknesses of the criminal justice system and spending more efforts in crime prevention, as proposed in the peace and security program.



### Olympic flame relay takes shape

The Olympic flame relay, first organized for the 1936 Berlin Games, is now considered an integral part of the Games' tradition. Shortly before the commencement of the Games, the sacred flame is lit in Olympia, Greece, and brought by a relay of flame bearers (by land, sea and air according to the geographic position of the host city) to the Olympic stadium in question. The Games of the XXI Olympiad will be no exception. Subsequent to the traditional lighting ceremony in Olympia (which will take place on July 13, 1976), a relay of over 500 runners, each runner covering one kilometre, will take the flame to Athens where, for the first time in the history of the Olympic flame relay, the energy of the flame will be transmitted to Ottawa by telecommunication.

An electronic sensor in Athens will transform the ionized particles from the flame into coded electrical impulses which will be transmitted *via* satellite to Ottawa, where the flame will be transformed into its original form by means of a laser beam and then transported to Montreal by approximately 230 runners.

The Olympic flame will arrive in Montreal on top of Mount Royal on the evening of July 16 (the eve of the opening ceremony), where its bearer will light an urn which will burn until the departure the following day of the first flame bearer for the Olympic stadium. The final flame bearer will arrive in the stadium during the opening ceremony and will light the urn which burns for the duration of the Games. The lighting of the urn signifies the official opening of the Games, and, as soon as the flame is extinguished, during the closing ceremony, the Games are officially considered closed.

By tradition, an urn is also lit at the site of the Olympic sailing events, which in the case of the XXI Olympiad, is Kingston, Ontario. A relay of the sacred flame will be organized from Mount Royal to Kingston. On the eve of the opening of the Games in Montreal, shortly after the arrival of the flame from Ottawa, the first flame-bearer will light his torch from the urn on Mount Royal and depart for Kingston.

### STOL demonstration aided international marketing program



Canada's international aircraft marketing program had significant assistance from the Ottawa-Montreal STOL (short take-off and landing) air service which will end April 30, Don Jamieson, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, said last month.

Representatives of more than 40 foreign governments and airlines and the United States had received favourable impressions from seeing the STOL service in operation, which has created

an "auspicious marketing climate for the system", said Mr. Jamieson.

He also indicated that data produced by the STOL demonstration was a strong factor in the Government's decision to proceed with production of the deHavilland Dash-7 50-seat quiet STOL airliner.

Sales possibilities for the Dash-7 and other Canadian utility aircraft were pursued by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Latin America.

### Hijack drama – airline stewardess receives medal

Governor-General Jules Léger presented the Cross of Valour, the highest decoration in the Canadian system of honours, to Air Canada stewardess Mary Dohey at an investiture at Government House on February 16.

Miss Dohey, from Mississauga, Ontario, was one of 27 persons who were decorated. One of the awards was posthumous; six persons received the Star of Courage and 20 received the Medal of Bravery.

At the risk of losing her life, stewardess Mary Dohey declined an offer of safe conduct out of an Air Canada DC8 to remain with her fellow crew members and pacify a hijacker on a flight from Calgary, Alberta on November 12, 1971.

#### Gentle words of discouragement

During eight hours of terror, the hijacker, with a black hood over his head and armed with a shotgun and

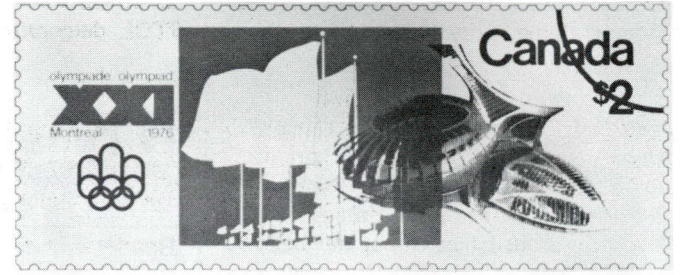
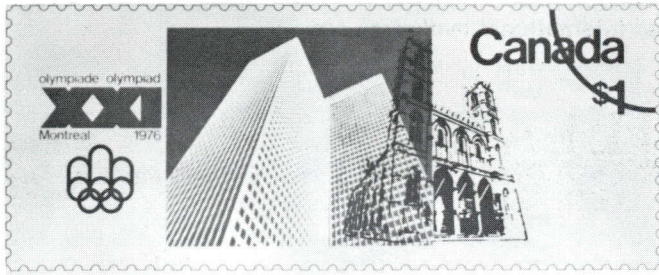
two bundles of dynamite, threatened to take the lives of the crew and all the passengers. Although continually threatened with the gun, Miss Dohey spoke gently to the aggressor and succeeded in discouraging him from taking measures that would have cost many innocent lives.

When the aircraft was diverted and landed at Great Falls, Montana, she was able to persuade the hijacker to allow all passengers and some of the crew, including herself, to deplane.

With no assurance that she would come out of the ordeal alive and because of her concern for the welfare of the remaining crew members, Mary Dohey turned down the offer of release and continued to appease the hijacker until the drama was brought to an end.

Miss Dohey is the third person to receive the Cross of Valour since the bravery decorations were created in 1972. The two previous Crosses of Valour were awarded posthumously.





### Olympic site stamps

Postmaster General Bryce Mackasey has announced the issue of two Olympic commemorative stamps featuring the 1976 Olympic Games site.

The \$1-commemorative stamp, predominantly blue and silver, features the host city of Montreal. Representing Old Montreal is Notre Dame Church, silhouetted against Place Ville Marie, a high-rise tower dominating the downtown core of the city, which typifies modern Montreal.

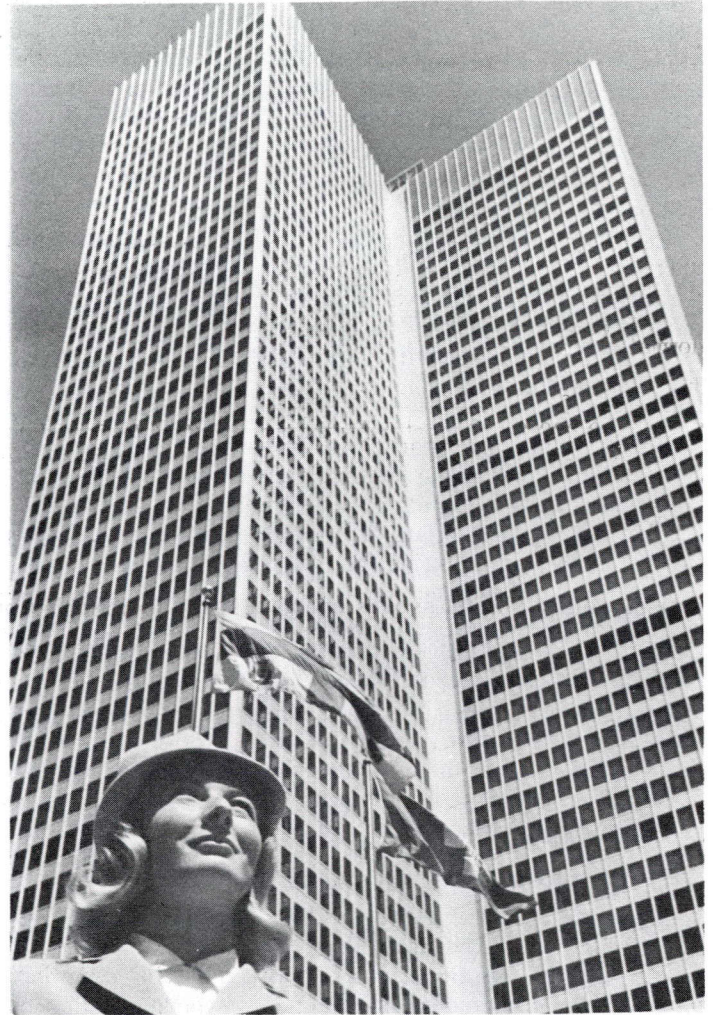
The \$2-commemorative stamp shows an aerial view of the Olympic stadium, with the velodrome shown in red and the flags of the participating nations billowing against a gold background.

### Olympic buildings

Montreal, host of the 1976 Summer Olympic Games, has added several buildings to its existing structures. Accordingly, these stamps portray both the old and the new.

The site's principal element is the

Olympic stadium whose main axis, according to protocol, is oriented toward the north or within 12 degrees of due north. The stadium, which can be converted for football and baseball, will normally seat 56,500, but for the Games will accommodate 70,000 spectators. To the east of the stadium is the multipurpose velodrome which incorporates a 285.74-metre cycling track encircling an arena which can be used by, among others, participants in wrestling, judo, badminton, tennis and table tennis.



*The two faces of Montreal – Notre Dame Church, built between 1823 and 1829 and Place Ville Marie opened in 1962.*



### New Canadian-built drilling rig for North Sea.

A fourth Canadian-built drilling rig is in operation in the British sector of the North Sea. The latest addition is the semi-submersible self-propelled "Stadrill", built as project number 705 by the Halifax Shipyards Division of Hawker Siddeley Canada at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It is the sixth drilling rig built by Halifax Shipyards and the third which the company has supplied for North Sea operation, the other two being Sedneth 701 and Sedco 704.

"Stadrill", costing some \$35 million, was designed by Sedco for Shell UK Exploration and Production Limited. It has a twin hull, is rectangular in shape, measuring 295 feet by 245 feet and has a displacement of nearly 26,000 tons at drilling draught.

It is self propelled, being driven by four 2,000 horsepower electrically-powered thrusters at each end of the twin 295-foot hulls. These not only help to keep the unit on station but also assist in moving, giving a cruising speed of up to 8 knots.

Height to the main deck is 130 feet and over-all height with the drill mast raised is 330 feet. The rig has a helicopter deck and quarters for a crew of 95. Storage facilities are sufficient for several weeks' operations at sea under normal conditions without re-supply.

It will be able to operate in rough conditions and is capable of drilling beyond 20,000 feet in water depths up to about 1,000 feet even in long swells or when waves are up to 75 feet high.

On January 24, "Stadrill" set out for its first assignment – to drill an appraisal well in Shell/Esso's Cormorant field on block 211/21, some 75 miles northeast of the Shetland Isles.

For Shell Expro, "Stadrill" will replace "Staflo" which has been in use in the North Sea for the past seven years, and which was visited by Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Paul Martin, last June.

Services and products from Canada encompass the entire spectrum of marine activity, including items such as oceanographic and seismic surveys, consultancy, bottom profiling, construction of supply vessels, manned

submersibles, navigation and communication systems.

A further Sedco 700-series drill rig, "Sedco 709" is currently under construction at Halifax, to be followed by "Sedco 471", a fully dynamically-positioned drillship.

### Readership survey interim report

At press time, March 4, almost 1,000 readers had completed and returned the readership survey form attached to *Canada Weekly* dated January 28. Since the publication is distributed to some parts of the world where mail delivery is often erratic, more forms are expected – they keep coming in a steady stream.

While address changes are being incorporated daily, some time will be needed to analyze all of the wide-ranging suggestions, and to form conclusions.

Your complimentary comments are most encouraging, your interest in Canada heartwarming and your constructive criticism exceedingly helpful. The enclosures, postcards, stamps – and even a poem – are appreciated also.

Just for the record, some 12,000 English copies of the publication are distributed weekly – mainly abroad – to universities, schools, press, libraries, industry, organizations, embassies and private individuals, Canadians and non-Canadians. The mailing list is wide open and we would be pleased to add new readers at your request. Almost 5,000 French copies (*Hebdo Canada*) and smaller quantities of the German version (*Profil Kanada*) and the Spanish (*Noticario de Canadá*) are also mailed – the latter two twice a month.

Whatever the result of the survey, it is obvious that not all subjects suggested can be covered and not all can be treated in the way all readers wish – some want them longer, some shorter. A consensus must be reached. Diversity of readership, time, space requirements and staff (consisting at present of the undersigned), are all factors to be considered.

From your positive and excellent response, however, one thing is certain – you wish the *Weekly* to continue. I am delighted to comply.

Thank you readers – Miki Sheldon.

### EEC invites forest products mission from Canada

Thirteen senior executives of Canada's forest products industries, together with government officials, were invited to Europe for meetings with representatives of forest-based European companies, officials of the European Economic Community, member states and trading associations, from February 23 to March 4.

The mission was one of a series of activities following discussions on trade and economic topics initiated by Prime Minister Trudeau during his visits to European capitals in 1974 and 1975. The group visited EEC headquarters in Brussels and London, Paris, Rome and Bonn.

Industry, Trade and Industry Minister Don Jamieson said the mission would enable Canadian companies to develop new contacts and discuss ways of working together with their European counterparts to develop trade and strengthen their respective industries. "We hope it will form the basis for joint projects which will be of benefit to both Canada and the Community," he stated.

In addition to trade opportunities, the mission discussed other forms of commercial and industrial co-operation in the exchange of technology, the standardization of building materials codes, energy conservation and pollution control. The Canadian group was seeking information on European supply and demand projections and relevant European policies.

"This is the first time the European Commission has invited a mission such as this and I am pleased that so many senior corporate representatives have agreed to participate," the Minister said.

### Canadian aerospace firm to participate in U.S. space shuttle program

Spar Aerospace Products Ltd, of Toronto, has been awarded two contracts by the Canadian Department of Supply and Services, on behalf of Canada's National Research Council, to build a remote manipulator simulation facility and to design the remote manipulator system (RMS) for the U.S.



space shuttle. The contracts are valued at \$5.2 million and \$14.5 million respectively.

The space shuttle is a reusable, manned space transportation system which will not only reduce the cost of launching satellites and manned laboratories, but will also be capable of servicing and returning spacecraft to earth.

Spar has over-all systems engineering responsibility and will design and build the Shuttle's manipulator arm.

Teamed with Spar are CAE Electronics Ltd, Montreal, responsible for major elements of the simulation facility and for the Shuttle RMC controls and displays; RCA Limited Montreal, responsible for the scene generation in the simulation facility and the electrical, video and servo systems for

the Shuttle RMS; and the Toronto-based consulting firm of Dilworth, Secord, Meagher & Associates Ltd, who will be working on the design of Shuttle RMS mechanical subsystems and test equipment.

The simulation facility is a computer-controlled complex capable of predicting and testing, under simulated conditions, the performance of remote manipulator systems in space, the Arctic, underwater and nuclear environments.

The shuttle's remote manipulator system consists of a 50-foot long mechanical arm with joints similar to the human shoulder, elbow and wrist and will be used to deploy satellites in space from the shuttle orbiter cargo bay and to retrieve orbiting satellites for on-board servicing or return to earth.

### French-language training in Alberta

The Federal Government will contribute \$1 million towards the purchase of Edmonton's Collège St-Jean in order to ensure the continued existence of a French-language training institution for teachers who will either work in the minority language or teach French as a second language, announced Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner, recently.

An additional amount equal to 25 per cent of the operating costs of the faculty of education of the college will also be provided, in addition to the 10 percent payment currently being made with respect to the program providing assistance to post-secondary minority language institutions.

The \$1-million contribution towards the total purchase price, which has not yet been finalized, is in line with other federal-provincial cost-sharing arrangements that have already been established with other provinces where similar federal support has been provided to Collège St. Boniface in Winnipeg and Collège Ste-Anne in Church Point, Nova Scotia. The province of Alberta will pay the balance of the purchase price.

Collège St-Jean is the only post-secondary French language institution west of Winnipeg. It has an enrolment of over 150 students. University of Alberta students taking French courses also attend Collège St-Jean.

### Calixa-Lavallée prize to Félix Leclerc

Félix Leclerc, the Canadian *chansonnier* who has captured the hearts of people in both Quebec and France, was recently awarded the 1975 Calixa-Lavallée prize by the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal, which has acknowledged him to be the originator of popular songwriting in Quebec and to have played an influential role in this field.

The award, established in 1959, and named in honour of the composer of the national anthem, is given for the work of a Quebecer whose talent and influence in music serve the interests of the Quebec people. It consists of a grant of \$500 and the Bene Merenti de Patria medal.

In its press release, the society stated that Félix Leclerc has been for Quebec popular songs what Charles Trenet was for the French — a revolutionary, a turning point. "Although he did not create the Canadian popular song, he has awakened the public and the market to it, and has in a way been father to the current generation of young *chansonniers*."

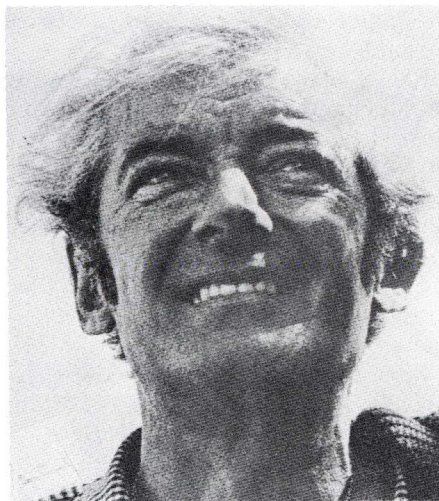
The influence of the SSJB prize winner has also been expressed by music critic Alain Sylvain: "Someday the world will realize Leclerc's influence on the development of French popular songs. Without him or the first breakthrough he made, would a Brassens have been possible? And without

Brassens, could we imagine Béart and Brel? Perhaps the future historian of French popular songs will, write '1938: Charles Trenet; 1950: Félix Leclerc'."

### Recent success in Paris

Still as much loved and admired in France as he was in 1950, Félix Leclerc recently sang to sell-out crowds in Paris for several weeks running, and his long-playing record *Tour de l'île* has had extraordinary success.

Although a number of young Quebec *chansonniers* have made their mark in Paris, the public abroad is still faithful to the one who paved the way for them almost 30 years ago.



Félix Leclerc

### Community education in Quebec and Latin America

At an international meeting held in Montreal in 1974, about 25 practising community educators from Latin America and Quebec were able to "exchange experiences, define current trends, and make more systematic a common promotion of educational strategies".

The report on this international project organized jointly by ICEA and the Canadian Commission for Unesco is available without charge. The bilingual publication (French and Spanish) may be obtained on request from the Canadian Commission for Unesco, 222 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V9. The English version will appear in the very near future.



### Pakistan power project negotiated during visit of Mr. Bhutto

During a visit to Canada of Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Nusrat Bhutto, February 23 to 26, a protocol was signed between Canada and Pakistan under which a loan agreement for \$50 million will be negotiated for a power project in Pakistan.

The money will be used to finance a 500-KV transmission line from the Tarbela Dam, the largest earth-filled dam in the world, to Lyallpur in the industrial and agricultural heartland of Pakistan. The line will be the first link in the Pakistan national power grid, extending from Tarbela to Karachi,

enabling distribution of economical hydro-electric power throughout Pakistan. This contribution, the largest Canada has ever made to a single development project in Asia, will include engineering services, transmission-line equipment and materials and training.

The visitors were warmly welcomed in Ottawa and Toronto. They were received in Ottawa by the Governor General and Madame Léger and, in Toronto, accompanied by Finance Minister Donald Macdonald, they met Premier William Davis of Ontario and Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon. In Ottawa, Prime Minister Bhutto and

Prime Minister Trudeau discussed current international and bilateral issues and participated in a meeting of Ministers and senior officials chaired by Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen.

The two Prime Ministers discussed bilateral trade and expressed a mutual desire to expand it. To facilitate development of trade and to encourage investment, they signed a convention between the two countries for the avoidance of double taxation and an agreement regarding investment insurance. While in Toronto, Canadian business leaders met with officials of the Pakistani delegation to discuss various interests regarding trade.

### Ontario hospital closings cause election rumblings

Leaders of the provincial opposition parties have been making a number of ill-considered and inconsistent statements about government attempts to save money by reducing the number of hospitals in Ontario, says Premier William Davis.

Davis was reacting to statements by Opposition Leader Stephen Lewis of the New Democratic Party and Liberal

leader Dr. Stuart Smith that the issue of hospital closings may result in an early election.

Ontario Health Minister Frank Miller has been touring the province announcing the closing of local hospitals, aimed at cutting \$50 million from the province's \$3-billion health budget. The government claims that the province has 6,000 excess hospital beds.

### The small fry and the big fish

*Children at the Burns Avenue School in Hicksville, New York, who are studying Canada, recently saw a film-strip about the problems of overfishing being encountered by the fishermen of Canada's East Coast.*

*With the permission of their teacher, Mrs. Jane Spiselman and the class, some of their solutions are reprinted below:*

"I think it might be helped if part of the fishing area was only for the large industries and the other part for the small groups of men."

"I think it can be helped by having Nova Scotia fishermen and the men who run the big ships take turns fishing and let the Nova Scotia fisherman go first and the big ships go next putting back *all* small fish."

"I think it might be helpful if they made a rule that if any foreign ship comes within 30 miles of the coast they could be siezed and fined money."

"I think that the fishermen should make a borderline between themselves. This way they would each have their own fishing banks."

"It might be helped if the fishermen from other countries are only allowed a certain amount of fish to each boat."

"I think it might be helped if we got a 200 mile range so the trallers won't take any more fish."

"I think it would help if Canadians passed a law that would prohibit fishing around the Novia Scotia banks."



*Children of the Burns Avenue School in Hicksville, New York.*



"It might be solved if someone will mark off a person's boundaries."

"I think it might be helped if they had a radius on how far the ships can come in."

"I think it might be solved if: the big ships use half of the Atlantic and you use half of the Atlantic."

"It might be help if the tankers do not enter Nova Scotia's water banks."

"I would try to solve the problem by trying to work out an agreement where there is a two hundred mile limit on fishing rights."

"They could fill in the water until only the small boats could get through."

"They should make a law that the big boats would go fishing a different day or time than the Nova Scotia fisherman."

### Saturday TV hockey night – a Canadian tradition

The game of ice hockey has become traditional in Canada.

And *Hockey Night In Canada* is upholding that tradition through its telecasts of National Hockey League games every Saturday night on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Television Network, beginning at 8, Eastern Standard Time.

Even though *Hockey Night in Canada* has been on the air for 23 years, it still has one of the highest viewer ratings of any sports program on Canadian television – almost four million viewers a game in January alone. In fact, it could be said that *Hockey Night In Canada* has become as much of a tradition to the Canadian viewer as the game of hockey itself.

### Popularity of broadcasters

Employing top calibre broadcasters such as Bill Hewitt and Danny Galli-

van, and using the best technicians available, has undoubtedly helped *Hockey Night In Canada* obtain such high ratings. Many viewers enjoy listening to Hewitt and Gallivan as much as they like watching the game. But the backbone of the coverage (the on-camera action) is what will win accolades from viewers.

High quality telecasts are necessary to transmit the excitement and speed of a sport that is incomparable in viewer involvement. Fortunately, CBC's telecast crew is among the best in the country – and they prove it every Saturday night.

The ability to bring top NHL games to Canadian fans is what's behind *Hockey Night In Canada's* popularity. When such rivals as Toronto and Montreal, or Vancouver and Chicago play, *Hockey Night In Canada* brings all the tensions and excitement of the game.

With competition so fierce for the top spot in three of the four divisions in the league, interest is even greater, especially with playoffs in the not-too-distant future.

Since November 15, 1952, when the CBC telecast its first game from Toronto, interest in hockey across Canada has been on the upswing. Today, with top quality broadcasts, special features, and the chance to bring to viewers such big games as Buffalo versus Montreal on March 6, interest in hockey is still growing – and will continue to grow for a long time.

### Price indexes for regional cities

From December 1975 to January 1976, consumer price indexes advanced in all regional cities, with movements ranging from 0.1 per cent in both Quebec City and Montreal to 1.3 per cent in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Although the food index declined slightly at the national level, nine cities registered increases and only five recorded decreases. Prices were generally lower for beef and poultry products but higher for pork and restaurant meals. Shelter charges were higher for both owned and rented accommodation while numerous increases for domestic gas, electricity and telephone rates contributed to an advance in the household-operation component. The reimposition of the Ontario sales tax from 5 per

cent to 7 per cent, and from zero to 7 per cent for new automobiles, had a considerable impact on price index levels in Ontario cities. Seasonally higher train fares were also reported.

*St. John's, Newfoundland* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.4 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 10.3 per cent.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.4 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 10.9 per cent.

*Saint John, New Brunswick* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.2 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.9 per cent.

*Quebec City, Quebec* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.1 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 8.4 per cent.

*Montreal, Quebec* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.1 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.1 per cent.

*Ottawa, Ontario* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.9 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.9 per cent.

*Toronto, Ontario* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 1.0 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.4 per cent.

*Thunder Bay, Ontario* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 1.3 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 11.0 per cent.

*Winnipeg, Manitoba* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.3 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 11.5 per cent.

*Saskatoon, Saskatchewan* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.4 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 10.3 per cent.

*Regina, Saskatchewan* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.6 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 10.3 per cent.

*Edmonton, Alberta* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.6 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.8 per cent.

*Calgary, Alberta* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.6 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 10.6 per cent.

*Vancouver, British Columbia* – All items: December 1975 to January 1976, up 0.6 per cent; January 1975 to January 1976, up 9.0 per cent. □

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