



Information Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa Canada

Canadian Weekly

Bulletin

Vol. 25, No. 19

May 13, 1970

BETTER AND CHEAPER PUBLIC HOUSING

In a statement to the House of Commons on April 21 Mr. Robert Andras, the Minister responsible for housing, announced plans to improve the quality and increase the quantity of public housing, and a new rent scale tied to income that will reduce rents for most public housing residents, while guaranteeing no increase for two-year periods.

The revised rent-to-income scale, which the Government had proposed to the provinces, reflected, he said, "more closely the realities of the cost of living and the housing market".

Part of the Minister's statement follows:

- Family size should be taken into account in arriving at rents. Taking a family with two children as the base, we are proposing to make a reduction in the rent for each child over that number — for instance, a reduction of \$2 a month for each child after the second.
- Working wives should be allowed to make substantially more than \$250 a year before it is considered as income for the purpose of calculating rent.

We are proposing a level of \$900 a year.

- Similarly, incomes of one-parent families, for the purpose of calculating rents, would be reduced by up to \$900.
- The portion of income required as rents from families in the higher income ranges would be reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, to avoid imposing undue hardships on tenants, particularly large families, who cannot find alternative accommodation in the present market.

The final revision which we are proposing in the matter of rents is the method of adjusting rents as income changes. At the present time, public housing tenants must notify the housing authority as soon as their income increases and the rent is then raised. We feel all tenants should be entitled to enjoy the security of a fixed rent over a reasonable period of time. For this reason we are prepared to have tenants report their incomes at intervals of two years, at which time any increase in rent would be put into effect as a result of any increase in income. On the other hand, a reduction from the income at which the two-year lease rent was negotiated can be reported at any time and the rent reduced an appropriate amount.

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CONSULTATION WITH PROVINCES

Before I leave the subject of rents, Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize that any revisions will be undertaken after consultation with the provincial governments and with their co-operation. We recognize the need to build the widest possible latitude into these arrangements so that they will be flexible enough to meet particular local conditions. Some provinces may, for various reasons, wish to charge rents that are not precisely in accord with the federal scale. In this event it is proposed that the federal subsidy would be either half of the project losses, or half what the losses would have been if the federal scale had been adopted, whichever is less.

We have already held a round of talks with provincial authorities and the initial response indicates a substantial measure of agreement with the objectives we are endeavouring to achieve.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

I now wish to deal with some other steps which we are taking which will have a particular effect on new and existing low-income.

- Social and recreation facilities, in both new and existing public housing projects, will be eligible for federal assistance. The precise nature of these facilities will be negotiated with the agencies concerned. By way of illustration, I am talking about such things as community meeting halls, day-care nurseries, paramedical physical facilities in homes for the elderly, and the like.

- Duly constituted public-housing tenant associations will be assisted with grants. As these groups develop, it is apparent that for the most part they are reasonable, articulate and informed. We feel that this kind of self-help activity deserves to be encouraged.

- A more progressive attitude to public-housing tenants' rights will be encouraged with the publication of a revised and, I hope, more sensitive manual for housing authorities, which will include a model lease.

- In co-operation with the provinces we shall undertake formal training programs in public-housing management. We are already providing continuing assistance through our research program under Part 5 of the National Housing Act for the further study of public-housing performance standards and user requirements.

While it is our firm resolve to increase the quantity of housing for low-income people as expeditiously as possible, no opportunity will be overlooked for improving the physical qualities of new developments to overcome objections to some past projects. Indeed, many of the design proposals for developments undertaken in 1969 were altered to incorporate recommendations of the task force and suggestions presented to me during my own investigation of projects in all parts of the country....

We are stressing the need for careful consideration of the location of new public-housing units in terms of proximity to transportation, schools, hospitals and other community facilities, and in terms of the dispersal, wherever possible, of public housing throughout the community so as to achieve better integration, avoiding the heavy concentrations that result in physical and psychological ghettos.

TENANT PARTICIPATION

Another factor that has been given consideration is the whole question of tenant organization and involvement in the management of public housing. We are quite prepared to encourage this sort of thing as a matter of social justice, and we think in turn it will encourage a much healthier outlook and climate all round and remove a major cause of some of the dif-

iculties. Along that line, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has funded a series of seminars on tenant participation through the Canadian Welfare Council, which will identify the principles and problems involved.

In conclusion, I should like to assure honourable members that we are moving with all possible speed to meet the urgent requirements of Canadian families who lack the means to acquire proper accommodation.... We are now getting some housing on the ground and are proceeding with a continuous process of innovation and evaluation.

Indeed, in the broader sense the greatest weakness of the public housing program is that it is necessary, and at best is an attempt to treat the symptoms rather than the causes of a deep social problem. In this whole process we are deeply involved with our partners at the provincial level. Ideas are being proposed, discussed and modified, and I shall be keeping honourable members informed of the progress of these negotiations as they develop.

ARMED FORCES HQ IN THE NORTH

Defence Minister Léo Cadieux announced recently that the Canadian Forces would this year, establish a permanent headquarters at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, to co-ordinate increasing military activities in Canada's northern regions.

The headquarters, which will be organized during the spring and summer in Ottawa, will move to Yellowknife in the autumn.

Activities of the Department of National Defence in the North are being carried out in co-operation with Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The choice of Yellowknife as headquarters was made in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs and the government of the Northwest Territories.

Establishment of the headquarters is one of several steps being taken to strengthen Canada's military presence north of the 60th Parallel, including the setting up of a small aircraft-servicing detachment at Frobisher, increased air surveillance coverage and year-round land and tactical air operational exercises.

Headquarters Northern Region will be commanded by Colonel Ramsay Withers of Ottawa, who will be promoted to brigadier-general on taking up his appointment later this spring. He will be responsible for co-ordinating military activities in the North, including liaison with the territorial government.

Last month the Canadian Forces began a series of ground exercises in the Arctic, which will continue on a year-round basis. The exercises are designed to familiarize troops with winter and summer operations in northern areas.

Some 400 Canadian servicemen are now serving in the North, most of them at the communications research stations at Alert and Inuvik. Others serve at DEW Line establishments.

GRANT TO NIGERIAN AGRICULTURE

A grant of \$3,683,000 has been approved by the Canadian Government over a five-year period to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria.

The announcement of this grant coincided with ceremonies that were being held in Ibadan on April 20 to officially open the Institute. Representing Canada at the opening was Dr. Stuart Peters, special adviser to the President of the Canadian International Development Agency. Dr. Peters was elected to the Institute's 15-man Board of Trustees at a meeting on April 18.

Established in 1967 by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture provides international research and training to increase the output and improve the quality of tropical food crops. Its program is organized in five major sectors: soil and crop management, crop improvement, plant protection, agricultural engineering and agricultural economics. Although the Institute is located in Nigeria, its work will be applicable to all tropical agricultural areas.

The initial outlay of funds for construction of the physical plant and provision of equipment was financed by the Ford Foundation at a cost of \$14.5 million (U.S.). Ford has also agreed to provide, with the Rockefeller Foundation, operational funds in the form of annual grants of up to a maximum of \$75,000 (U.S.). The Government of Nigeria provided 2,300 acres of land at a cost of \$1,750,000 (U.S.) adjacent to the University of Ibadan for the Institute's central headquarters.

In providing assistance, Canada joins with the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in the direction of the Institute. Canada's experience in crop storage, handling and disinfection is particularly important to the IITA because in some tropical areas as much as 60 per cent of the new high-producing food crops are spoiled or infested.

CARIBBEAN SUGAR REBATES CEASE

The Canadian Government has decided to discontinue sugar rebates in 1970 and to offer instead a special agricultural development fund of \$5 million.

Since the beginning of 1967, Canada has been making direct annual payments to the governments of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries equal to the duty collected on imports of their raw sugar. The value of the sugar rebates amounted over the last three calendar years to about \$1 million a year.

A new International Sugar Agreement, which Canada was instrumental in negotiating, came into effect in 1969 and has resulted in a stabilization of and substantial increase in free-market sugar prices of benefit to sugar-producing countries generally and Commonwealth Caribbean producers in particular. The Canadian Government therefore concluded that

the proposed agricultural fund would be an appropriate way of trying to assist the Commonwealth Caribbean governments to promote the agricultural development of the area. The special fund would be additional to normal allocations of development assistance and, prior to its exhaustion, the possibility of replenishment would be reviewed with the area in the light of needs and objectives. The Canadian Government is consulting with the governments concerned about the establishment of the fund.

IMMIGRANT PASSAGE LOANS

Assisted-passage loans are now available for immigrants from all countries to Canada, Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen announced recently. Before April 1, such loans were available only in Europe and the West Indies.

"We can now extend this financial assistance throughout the world," Mr. MacEachen said. "It is possible at this time mainly because immigrants have faithfully repaid transportation loans, with only a very small loss to the loan fund."

Loans are made from a \$20-million revolving fund. Since 1951, more than \$50 million has been provided in loans, with a loss repayment of only 2.2 per cent. Some 310,000 persons have benefited from loans since the fund was established.

Assisted-passage loans are available to immigrants who need financial assistance and who intend to work in occupations in strong demand in Canada. Loans may cover the transportation costs of the applicant and his immediate family, including unmarried children 18 years of age and under, up to a maximum of \$1,500. The applicant must pay the first \$50 towards the cost of transportation. Interest is charged at 6 per cent per annum.

According to Mr. MacEachen, despite heavy demands for loans in recent years, the fund now is in a healthy position, permitting the Department to offer loans universally at this time. The Minister noted that in 1968 and 1969 more than \$1.5 million had been provided in transportation loans to Czechoslovakian refugees.

ITALIAN OFFICER TRAINING

Last January, 53 officers of the Italian Air Force arrived in Canada to receive flying training under an agreement between the Canadian and Italian Governments.

The trainees, all 2nd lieutenants, have now completed language refresher training at Canadian Forces Base Gimli, Manitoba, before going to CFB Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, for flying instruction. They are to receive the same basic CL-41 *Tutor* jet course given to Canadian aircrew, and about 30 hours on the T-33. Their course will end in December.

LOUIS RIEL STAMP

A six-cent commemorative stamp in honour of Louis Riel will be issued by the Canada Post Office on June 19, to mark the hundredth anniversary of the year in which the Métis leader reached the apex of his career.

Riel, who was born in St. Boniface, Assiniboia, a territory that was to become the province of Manitoba in 1844, first rose to prominence during the Red River uprising of 1869-70, when he became president of the Council of Assiniboia, the provisional government whose negotiations led to the territory's entry into Confederation as Canada's fifth province.



In 1873, and again in 1874, Riel was elected to Parliament as the Member for the district of Provencher. In 1875, he was banished from Canada for five years. He returned in 1884 to lead another protest against the Canadian Government. By 1885, the protest had grown into the Northwest Rebellion, which ended in defeat for the rebels at Batoche. Riel, charged with treason, was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang. The sentence was carried out in Regina on November 16, 1885.

Designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, British Columbia, the Louis Riel issue is red and blue and measures 24 mm. x 40 mm. Thirty-four million will be printed in two-colour gravure by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

ROONEY CHARMS CDN TROOPS

Veteran movie actor Mickey Rooney with a troupe of 26 performers and musicians recently entertained members of Canada's NATO brigade in Northwest Germany.

Mr. Rooney, received an enthusiastic welcome from the soldiers and their dependents. The former child star predicts a bright future for Julian Gallo, his newest protégé and a member of the troupe, whose voice and style are reminiscent of the late Mario Lanza.

A spokesman for the entertainers said that this was the first time Mr. Rooney had performed overseas exclusively for Canadian servicemen. The show had its beginnings, he explained, when two Canadian servicemen on leave in Las Vegas went backstage to congratulate the actor who was playing a nightclub engagement. When they assured Rooney that Canadian servicemen would love his show, his reply was, "get someone to arrange it and you're on".

Mr. Rooney donated his services free for this tour.

In their four-day swing through West Germany, the troupe staged four shows - one each in Soest, Hemer, Baden-Baden and Lahr, where the Canadian division is located.

Two other talented Canadian performers, the Toronto comedian, Les Barker and the vivacious Montreal singer Marie André, also gave strong support to the show. Music was provided by 17 members of the Canadian Forces national band under the direction of Master Warrant Officer Al Carter.

CONSERVATION AWARD TO OTTAWAN

The Conservation Education Award for 1970 of the Wildlife Society, an international association, has been made to Dr. David A. Munro of Ottawa, the first Canadian to receive this recognition since the award was established in 1953. He won it for his book *A Place for Everything*, a popular ecological work on the Canadian landscape.

TV SERIES

The book was published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which also produced a television series with the same theme, for which Dr. Munro was a consultant. Now assistant deputy minister with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Dr. Munro was director of the Canadian Wildlife Service at the time.

A committee of five United States wildlife scientists, chaired by Robert Wingard of Pennsylvania State University, made the selection. Mr. Wingard said that the quality of the content, the writing and the abundant illustrations - both in colour and black and white - and contemporary design of *A Place for Everything* had greatly impressed his committee.

Canadians collected a large proportion of the annual awards of this important association of wildlife biologists, including the coveted Leopold Medal, which went to Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan of the University of British Columbia.

This is the second successive year an officer of the Canadian Wildlife Service has won a major award of the Wildlife Society. Last year, Dr. John Kelsall, a research scientist with the Western region of the Canadian Wildlife Service, received the wildlife publication award for his monograph on the barren-ground caribou, which was published by the Service.

The Wildlife Society, which has its headquarters in Washington, has members and subscribers in 61 countries. Of the 6,000 members about 430 are Canadian. Its *Journal of Wildlife Management* is considered one of the most authoritative publications on this subject.

The preliminary estimate of milk produced in Canada in February was 1,071,000,000 pounds, 5.3 percent above that produced in February last year.

CANADIAN FURS - THE BEAR

Bears, which are found in all parts of Canada, generally breed every second year, so that the young remain with the mother for almost two years.

The most familiar type is the black bear, which inhabits the forests. Although it will eat almost anything, it exists largely on nuts and berries. The bear spends hours patiently fishing or turning over stones and old logs to lick up ants and other insects, and will rob and eat from a bee hive or a trapper's food store with equal relish.

Mating takes place in June or July and, 210 days later, while the mother is "dened-up" for the winter in a state of semi-hibernation, hairless twin cubs, each weighing less than a pound, are born.

THE GRIZZLY

The grizzly bear is a much larger and more formidable animal than the black bear. One of the world's biggest land carnivores, it will often attack man on sight. Like the black, the grizzly will eat almost anything and, in its western mountain habitat, the huge animal is often to be seen fishing the streams and feeding on berries. The grizzly "dens-up" for three or four months during the winter and the cubs, usually two, are born during this time.

POLAR BEAR

Throughout much of the year, life for the polar bear is a struggle against the extreme cold, scarcity of food and the dangers of shifting ice floes. Found only in the Arctic regions, it ranges northern coasts and islands. It is equal in size to the grizzly but has a long, slender neck and rather pointed head. It feeds chiefly on seals and fish; it can, however, subsist on lemmings and even on moss and berries, when other foods are not available.

The polar bear is white, sometimes with a yellowish cast. The soles of its feet, which are covered with close-set hairs, give it a secure grip when walking on the ice. It is a powerful swimmer



A family of black bears - late for an afternoon picnic?

and spends much of its time on drift ice and in the water. Sometimes it is seen at sea miles from the nearest shore. The polar bear has few natural enemies in his home range, although in the water he generally steers clear of the male walrus, whose strong tusks make him a formidable adversary.

The male polar bear is active throughout the year, but in late autumn the female chooses a sheltered spot in the icefield and fashions a makeshift den. During the winter months, two cubs are born there, and they remain until spring when they are old enough to accompany their mother on foraging expeditions.

Black bearskins are still used to fashion the tall fur caps worn by the Guards regiment on ceremonial occasions. For the most part, however, the principal use for bearskins of all types is as rugs and wall hangings. On the West Coast, fishermen fashion "flies" for the Pacific salmon from twists of the coarse hair of the polar bear.

(This article is one of a series on the Canadian fur industry and fur-bearing animals.)

LAKE LOUISE RESORT VILLAGE

A multi-million dollar, year-round resort village is to be created near Lake Louise in Banff National Park, it was announced recently by the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Jean Chrétien, Mr. H.A. Olson, federal Minister for Alberta, and W.S. Robertson, Chairman of Village Lake Louise Ltd., the development company, which is owned jointly by Imperial Oil Limited of Toronto and Lake Louise Lifts Limited of Lake Louise.

Detailed planning is already under way, and some elements will be completed late in 1971 and early in 1972. The village is expected to be in full operation for the summer season of 1972.

The Village Lake Louise proposal is based on plans to develop accommodation and other visitor facilities consistent with the values and objectives of the national parks system. The architectural design theme, structures and landscaping will blend with the surrounding grandeur of the Rockies.

At the start, there will be a range of visitor accommodation and services, including restaurants, shops, etc., providing a self-contained, integrated resort village. Expansion will follow according to a master plan and in response to demand. Trailer parks and campgrounds operated by the federal National Parks Service are already situated near the village site.

FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES IN CANADA

A report on the operations and financing of the larger foreign-owned subsidiaries of Canadian companies has been released by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The 148-page document, entitled, *Foreign-Owned Subsidiaries in Canada*, was prepared from information collected as part of a program introduced in March 1966 to provide guidance to foreign-owned subsidiaries in Canada on appropriate objectives to be followed in fulfilling their responsibilities to the Canadian community.

This is the second report on certain aspects of the operations and financing of subsidiary companies. The first, published in June 1967, covered the years 1964 and 1965. The present report is based on information from 326 companies, representing the operations of more than 950 foreign subsidiary companies in Canada, and covers the years 1964 to 1967.

It is estimated that the reporting companies account for 60 per cent of the business carried on by all non-financial corporations in Canada, which are more than 50 per cent foreign-owned. They also account for 70 per cent of the total business in manufacturing and mining.

Most of the firms that reported are engaged in either manufacturing or mining and they account for more than one-third of total Canadian production and total wages paid. Their exports comprise more than one-third of total Canadian exports; imports are about one-third of total imports.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey results show a somewhat sharper growth-trend over the three-year period 1964-67 for this group of foreign-owned subsidiaries than for the economy as a whole, reflecting primarily the exceptional expansion in the automotive industry. Sharper growth was indicated in total sales and in both exports and imports.

Net profit after taxes of the reporting companies increased in both 1965 and 1966, but declined moderately in 1967. About half the total net profit was paid out as dividends in 1964, 1965 and 1966, but this proportion dropped to 42 per cent in 1967, when the value of dividends paid was a little below the 1964 level.

Total merchandise exports of the reporting companies exceed their imports. This surplus increased moderately over the three-year period, from \$420 million in 1964 to \$536 million in 1967.

These surpluses on merchandise trade have been more than offset by deficits on non-merchandise current external transactions.

For all current external transactions covering goods, services and dividend flows, the deficit was about \$500 million in 1965, but in each of the other three years it was in the \$100 to \$200-million range. This negative balance however, on all current items, including dividends, was approximately covered by foreign borrowings by the subsidiaries, mainly from parents and other affiliates abroad.

In general, the aggregate survey results show a vigorous growth performance on the part of foreign-owned subsidiaries. At the same time, they have contributed towards the maintenance of external financial balance.

TORONTO COLLEGE HISTORIC SITE

University College, Toronto, one of Canada's mid-nineteenth century buildings was marked as a national historic site on April 22 when Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, President of the Privy Council, and a graduate of the University of Toronto, unveiled the commemorative plaque for the Government of Canada.

Other speakers included Mr. J.P. Robarts, Prime Minister of Ontario, Dr. D.V. Le Pan, principal of University College, University of Toronto, and Dr. C.T. Bissell, president, University of Toronto.

University College, built in 1856, is an early example in Canada of high Victorian architecture, an eclectic union of Romanesque, Gothic, Byzantium and Italian palazzo styles and was designed by Colonel F.W. Cumberland. In the decade Canada became a nation the style was to influence the design of other public buildings in Toronto and, to some degree, the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

The college, which was damaged by fire in 1890, was rebuilt to its original form by D.B. Dick and reopened in 1892.

Founded in 1853, University College was for almost 40 years the sole teaching body of the University of Toronto. Until 1889, it was the only building on campus and for many years contained all university offices.

Among the college's notable graduates were the first six chancellors of the University of Toronto, two prime ministers — Arthur Meighen and William Lyon Mackenzie King and one governor general — Vincent Massey.