

canadian

APRIL
1976

volume
IV

number
2

\$1.00

news

synthesis

project



canadian newssynthesis project

The **Canadian News Synthesis Project** is a voluntary, non-profit collective, working to synthesize the most important economic, political and cultural forces in Canadian society, using eleven major newspapers from across the country.

Each issue presents current news coverage, and is organized to show the major trends in Canada and Latin America.

clipping service

All clippings are kept on file and are available at a nominal cost to individuals and groups wishing to do research.

newspapers used

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Toronto Star | TS |
| Globe and Mail | GM |
| Financial Post | FP |
| Ottawa Citizen | OC |
| Montreal Star | MS |
| Vancouver Sun | VS |
| Halifax Chronicle Herald | HCH |
| Winnipeg Free Press | WFP |
| Le Devoir | LD |
| Le Jour | LJ |
| Hamilton Spectator | HS |

special publications

| | |
|--|-----|
| Chile and the Canadian Press | 50¢ |
| The Resource Question: Whose Priorities | 25¢ |
| GAI: "Only Solution" or Welfare Jungle? | 50¢ |

subscription rates

**box 6300
station 'A'
toronto 1**

\$10.00 per year for individuals; \$20.00 per year for institutions. (Add \$10.00 per year for Air Mail Service; add \$5.00 extra in Canada for First Class.) Back issues are available at \$1.00 per copy. The Canadian News Synthesis Project publishes monthly, except August.

CANADA—INTERNATIONAL

UNCTAD

BACKGROUND:

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was set up to give the developing countries' a greater say in the "rules of the game" of international finance and trade. The history of UNCTAD has been one of "shattered dreams and broken promises". The developed countries, headed by the U.S., have opposed the efforts of developing countries to gain more control. This has been accomplished in three main ways:

-by referring important matters for discussion at meetings or institutions other than UNCTAD;

-by delaying to act on matters agreed to in UNCTAD;

-by characterizing 3rd world proposals as "unrealistic" or "rhetorical" while describing their own as "reasonable" and "pragmatic".

The context of this fourth meeting of UNCTAD is the growing imbalance in terms of trade between developed and developing countries and the exaggerated fluctuations in commodity prices, both leading to a growing burden of debt. Half the aid from the West goes to pay interest on debt in the developing countries.

Canada's position at UNCTAD is full of contradictions. On the one hand, Canada as a trader of natural resources has a natural affinity with developing countries. On the other hand, Canada's major trading partner is the U.S. and Canada has never seriously deviated from U.S. policies put forth at the U.N. or other trade meetings.

NAIROBI REPORT**

WELCOME TO UNCTAD IV SPONSORED BY COCA COLA

This sign greeted the 2,000 delegates from over 150 countries to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It is a reminder of one of the most important forces in international economic relations between developed and developing countries - the corporations. UNCTAD IV must attempt to deal with problems as serious as the 1975, \$45 billion deficit in the terms of trade for developing countries. So far, reports from Nairobi indicate that the U.S. and Canada are reluctant to recognize the conference as an important forum to resolve such problems. The U.S. has come proposing a new institution: the International Resources Bank (IRB) to act as a third party mediator between a country and private foreign investors.

The IRB would act like a mortgage company. It would advance funds for resources in the ground which would be redeemable by the investor and secured against the resources by specific guarantees. The "mortgage" would be retired by the delivery of the resource. The creation of the IRB would lock the developing countries more firmly to raw material exports and could further reduce the price of the resource by substituting a single buyer, the IRB, for competitive buyers. Its advantage to developed countries is to guarantee long term supply at cheap and stable prices.

**CNSP NOTE: A team of Canadian observers is in Nairobi to monitor the conference.

PRESS ANALYSIS:

The House of Commons standing committee on external affairs and national defence' recommendations for Canadian policy at UNCTAD received some coverage. The recommendations:

- to increase aid
- to drop barriers to low-cost manufactured goods from developing countries

- to achieve better prices for raw materials of the developing countries. (HCH, 15/4/76, p2 c4-7; GM, 28/4/76 p7 c1-8).

The Edmonton Journal (20/4/76, p5) and *the Ottawa Citizen* (21/4/76, p7) carried background analysis of the *Southam News Services*. Essentially sympathetic to the problems of the third world, it did however argue that a conflict exists between workers in developed countries and those in the third world. "It is the Hamilton, Ontario steelworker and his counterpart in the Ruhr and Marseilles whose nations would have to cough up to close the global poverty gap".

An article by Kevin Doyle (HCH, 21/4/76 p6) analysed the Kissinger proposal of a new resources bank as an insurance against the risk of nationalization which would encourage multinational corporations to invest in the natural resources of the developing countries.

TRADE

Deficit for March, 1976 was \$63 million: Exports \$2.92 billion
Imports \$3.25 billion.

For the first quarter of 1976 Canada recorded a \$262 million trade deficit. (HCH, 24/4/76 p30 c6-7; OC, 26/4/76 p12 c1-7)

INTRA-CORPORATE TRADE IS 50%

About half of Canada's export trade is conducted between companies producing goods in Canada and their foreign affiliates. Another 20% of export trade goes through export trading companies which market goods in other countries.

(GM, 27/4/76 pB6cc7-8)

CNSP NOTE: *The remainder of trade is country to country trade.*

AUTO-TRADE

NDP leader Ed Broadbent criticized the Liberal government for failing to defend Canada's interests in automotive trade. He said that Canada consumes about 10% of all North American auto production but only 6% of the continent's capital investment in the industry came to Canada in 1975. He urged the government to link investment levels more closely to sales levels in Canada. (EJ, 24/3/76, p1 c1-3).

NOTE: For more information on the Canadian trade scene, see CANADA-LATIN AMERICA ECONOMIC RELATIONS for data on Canada's increasing trade with Latin America.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

FIRA - GENERAL:

MP SAYS OTTAWA FAILS TO MONITOR FOREIGN TAKEOVERS

MP Stuart Leggatt (NDP-Westminister) tabled 145 questions about the operations of the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) in the House of Commons. If answers are not given, Leggatt will seek an official inquiry into FIRA.

Leggatt thinks that the purpose of FIRA has been thwarted by the agency's inability or lack of will to monitor companies once takeover deals have been approved. In each of the 145 questions, Leggatt asks what conditions were attached to the approval for takeover and whether it has been done to check whether the commitments are being fulfilled.

(IS, 30/3/76, pA3 c6-9; Roger Croft, EJ 2/4/76, p77 c1)

approved. In each of the 145 questions, Leggatt asks what conditions were attached to the approval for the takeover and what has been done to check whether the commitments are being fulfilled.

(TS, 30/3/76, pA3 c6-9, Roger Croft; EJ, 2/4/76, p77 c1)

CANADIANS PAY FOR THE TAKEOVERS OF THEIR OWN FIRMS

Most of the foreign takeovers of companies operating in Canada have been financed with money raised in Canada, Gordon Dewhurst, FIRA director of research and analysis said recently. The majority of the companies initiating takeovers are larger than those being bought and most transactions are paid for with money generated within the purchasing company, sometimes supplemented by bank loans.

(MS, 6/4/76, pB3 c2-3 CP).

T.S. EDITORIAL QUESTIONS FOREIGN INVESTMENT BENEFITS

A Toronto Star editorial points out that fact that most money for takeovers comes from Canada itself "tends to refute one long-standing opinion that, whatever the costs and benefits involved in permitting a huge amount of foreign direct investment, it at least provided the country with badly needed new investment capital".

One recent significant example is the takeover of a Rexdale manufacturer of highly sophisticated pumps by a Canadian subsidiary of the huge International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT). The deal was financed with the help of Canadian bankers. Before the takeover, the pump maker was a totally Canadian company.

The editorial attacks "the myth that Canada continues to need foreign capital". "the fact is that, if all the money that flows to the foreign investors by way of interest and dividends, credit from Canadian banks, and government aid in the form of regional development loans, were marshalled in the national interest, there would be plenty for Canadians to finance their own economic development and to begin the necessary task of gaining more control of business and industry". (TS, 14/4/76 pB4 c2)

FIRA - SPECIFIC RULINGS

SIX FOREIGN TAKEOVERS GET FEDERAL APPROVAL

FIRA announced the approval of six foreign takeovers of Canadian businesses during April. All were judged to have met the test of significant benefit to Canada. Two proposed takeovers were rejected (see story below) and a new foreign investment in Canada was approved. The latter involves Borsig GmbH of West Germany, wholly owned by the West German company Babcock and by the Swiss company Hartman Patentverwertung GmbH. The company will manufacture ball valves, principally for use in the oil and gas industry.

(GM, 8/4/76 pB3 c2; J. Carruthers; TS, 14/4/76 pC13 c8-9, CP)

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TAKEOVER OF WESTINGHOUSE

Industry Minister Don Jamieson announced that the government has rejected a bid by the U.S.-owned White Consolidated Industries Canada Ltd. (WCI) to take over the appliance division of Westinghouse Canada Ltd. of Hamilton, Ontario.

It was the second time the government had rejected a bid by WCI to purchase Westinghouse. The second bid application was opposed by the Ontario government, a number of Liberal backbenchers, the Canadian Labour Congress and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, which represents most workers at the Hamilton plant.

(The major portion of the appliance market in Canada is

The major portion of the appliance market in Canada is currently shared by General Steel Wares (GSW), WCI and Westinghouse. If WCI had been allowed to take over Westinghouse, it would have become the dominant manufacturer in the field. The decision removes the major obstacle to a bid from Canadian-owned General Steel Wares (GSW) of Toronto to buy the U.S.-owned Westinghouse operation in Hamilton.

When the first WCI application was rejected, GSW attempted to buy the Westinghouse appliance division. But it was frustrated by a deal between the U.S. parent companies of WCI and Westinghouse, under which the Canadian rights to the Westinghouse trade mark were purchased by WCI. (EJ, 21/4/76, p77 cl CP)

CNSP NOTE: It is interesting to note that both Industry Minister Jamieson and External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen pushed for an acceptance of the WCI takeover of Westinghouse in the cabinet. They said that foreign investors fears about Canada were the justification for their position.

WESTINGHOUSE WORKERS SEEK FEDERAL CURB ON TRADEMARK USE

A petition signed by more than 2,000 employees of Westinghouse Canada Ltd. of Hamilton has been sent to Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Bryce Mackasey asking the government to deny White Consolidated Industries (WCI) of Cleveland the right to use the Westinghouse trademark on appliances in Canada.

The petition follows the recent decision by the federal trademark office to provide priority processing of an application by White's subsidiary, WCI, Canada Ltd. to become the registered user of the trademark in Canada, along with Westinghouse Canada's appliance division.

The workers preamble to the petition asks: "What will become of your job and mine if this happens?" (GM, 24/4/76, pB3 c5-7)

TRADEMARK APPLICATION - WHAT RELATION TO FIRA?

Most FIRA officials feel that the Foreign Investment Review Agency doesn't have the authority to rule on the acquisition of intellectual property such as tradenames. However, a few argue that FIRA could review acquisitions of intellectual property - if it is critical to the business. It would come as no surprise to some officials if the agency finds itself under considerable pressure to intervene if GSW cannot, on its own, negotiate a deal with WCI for the Westinghouse name.

This case aside, there will probably be changes in the Trademarks Act. Consumer and Corporate Affairs has completed its overhaul of the laws governing intellectual property. The amendments are still confidential. But it is believed they would give Canadian holders of foreign-owned trademarks greater control over how the property is used. The proposed changes were approved by cabinet some time ago and currently they are awaiting drafting into legislative form. (FP, 24/4/76 p30 cl-4, Stephen Duncan)

CNSP NOTE: For information for the growing foreign investment in Canadian energy development see HYDRO, p 12,13.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN BANKS TRIPLED IN EIGHT YEARS

The Canadian Bankers Association reveals that the number of foreign banks and other institutions operating in Canada has more than tripled in the last eight years and now totals 200. (HCH, 26/3/76, p15 c7-8 CP)

CANADA/LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

CANADIAN TRADE INCREASED

Canada's trade with Latin America has increased in the last 5 years, according to the latest Commercial Letter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The Bank says, that during the 1970's the increase in value of shipments to Latin America from Canada averaged 22% annually, outstripping the increase in exports to the U.S. (18%). Wheat has been the major export to Latin America but newsprint and motor vehicle parts have risen in importance since 1968.

Canada recorded a deficit of \$552 million in trade with Latin America in 1974, mainly because of the sharp increase in the price of imported Venezuelan oil. Last year, more than 91% of our total imports from Latin America were comprised of Venezuelan crude oil. (HCH, 28/4/76, p38 c6-7, CP)

CP AIR TO FIRE STRIKERS

On February 8, CP Air's flight attendants went on strike to protest the airline's attempts to move six attendants to Canada from Mexico. Since then, CP Air has been unable to operate its planes into or out of Mexico, and has lost several million dollars.

On Saturday, CP AIR announced that it would fire 18 striking attendants in Mexico City and discontinue flights from Mexico to Peru, Chile and Argentina. (WFP, 26/4/76 p9 c1 CP)

BRASCAN PERFORMANCE WORST IN YEARS

The 1975 fiscal year saw long-term debt liabilities in Brazil jump a massive 69% against a background of profit downturn from its electricity operations in Brazil. In addition, there were disastrous performances from the non-electric Brazilian activities, the selling off, at a loss, of trading activities outside Brazil, and a continuing drain on cash flow from Canadian exploration costs. (FP, 10/4/76, p25, Peter Foster)

CNSP NOTE: *Brascan, a Canadian company, is the single largest company in Brazil.*

CANADIAN LOANS TO COLOMBIA

The Canadian government, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will provide Colombia with \$16.5 million in development loans and \$500,000 in technical assistance to improve that country's agricultural sector.

The programs include a 5-year rural development project on the Atlantic coast at a cost of \$14 million, \$3 million for feasibility studies, agricultural credits to small farmers and programs in technology, marketing, agricultural training, forestry, fishing, rural electrification, roads, water supply, education and health services. (HCH, 26/3/76, p44 c4-5)

CNSP NOTE: *The Canadian loan will serve to begin a pilot project in the agricultural sector which, if successful, will be followed by many more millions of dollars by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The program is under criticism by many in Colombia, including the large peasant organizations, who say that the program will do nothing to change the basic structural inequalities which exist between the large landholders who export on the world market and the peasant with little or no land. They fear that the program is only meant to quiet the growing discontent among these latter groups in the countryside so that the present unjust situation will not be changed.*

ECONOMY

GENERAL

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES SWITCH - NOW SUPPORT CONTROLS

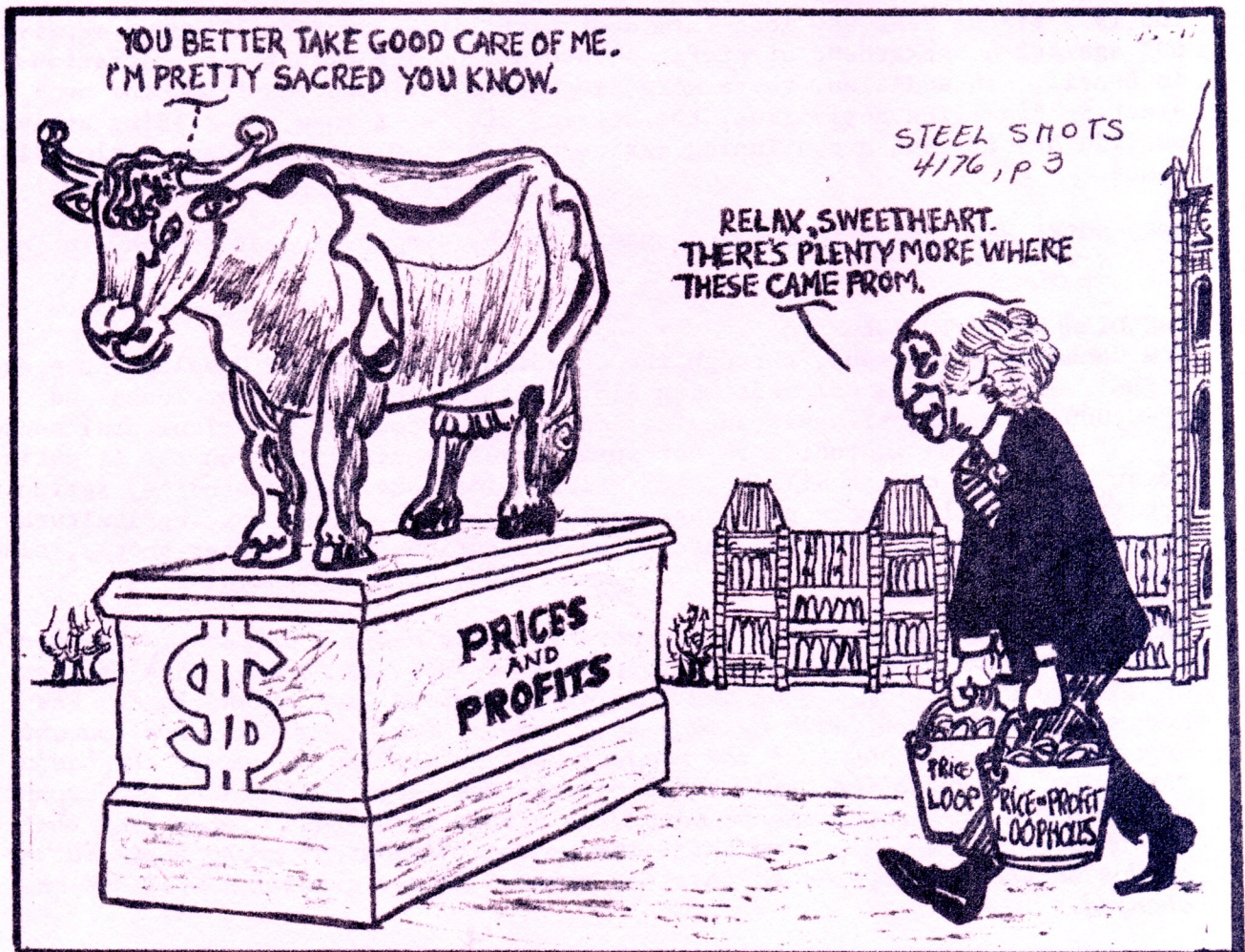
A Manpower Temporary Services poll shows the 78% of executives now favour the wage and profit controls. Eighty-one percent believe that wages can be controlled but only 46% think that prices will be controlled. Only 40.5% felt that profits would be affected. (TS,30/3/76,pC8 cl-4; Jack MacArthur)

CNSP NOTE: It is easy to see why the executives have changed their tune and now support the controls. Most have been reassured that only wages, and not prices or profits, will be squeezed. Thus they are willing to support the government.

ARBITRATION - A WASTE OF TIME AND MONEY

Prime Minister Trudeau was questioned on a hot-line radio show about the power of the Anti-Inflation Board to overturn arbitration wage awards. When asked whether this meant that arbitration was a "waste of time and money", he replied, "Well, yes it is". (TS, 2/4/76, pA1 cl-2)

CNSP NOTE: This article helps to explain why employers are happy with the controls. When disputes arise, management is now quick to ask for arbitration to allow a speedy return to work. The employers are confident that no matter what the arbitrator awards the workers, the AIB will roll back the settlement. The government's policy has made the workers bear the brunt of inflation. Even more importantly, it has crippled the collective bargaining process. For an example, see article on the conciliation board report of Emmett Hall in the section on Labour Struggles.



BRYCE COMMISSION

CANADIANS LACK "VOCAL CONCERN" ABOUT CORPORATIONS: BRYCE

Robert Bryce, chairman of the Federal Royal Commission on Corporate Concentration, said that Canadians lack "alert and vocal" concern about big business. The commissioner received only 43 briefs from individuals, half of which were critical of business. Corporations submitted 40 briefs and other businesses submitted 20. (TS, 30/3/76 pC6 c4-7).

NO FUNDS FOR PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS

Bryce admitted that more briefs from small groups would have been received if the Government had provided funds for research, but he claimed that the topic was too broad for the commission to decide who should receive funds.

(G&M, 20/3/76 pB8 c1-3)

ESTABLISH REVIEW BOARD SAY CHURCHES

A brief by the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility says that corporations must evaluate their actions according to "over-all social benefits and costs", not merely according to calculations of money profit and loss. The Task Force wants the government to establish a review board which could "initiate corrective measures" to ensure corporate responsibility to over-all goals of society. The Force criticized Falconbridge Nickel Mines for actions in a socially injurious way in Namibia, which is ruled by the racist South African government. The International Court of Justice has ruled that South Africa is in illegal occupation of Namibia, yet Falconbridge continues its operations there. The Force accused the Federal government of "complicity since Falconbridge is allowed to make Canadian tax deductions on its Namibian operations.

(TS, 29/4/76 pA3 c2-3)

GOD CREATED HEAVEN AND EARTH ... THEN THE CORPORATIONS

(A CNSP NOTE)

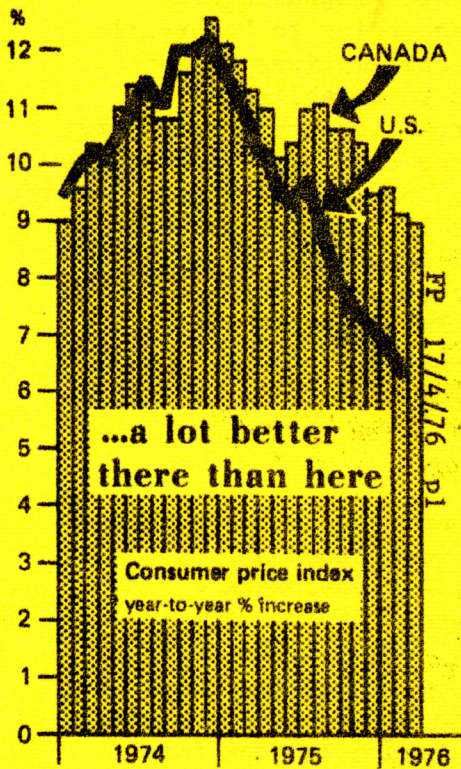
The FP pointed out that Bryce got just the kind of hearings he asked for. When you remember that the other two members of the commission are Pierre Nadeau of Petrofina Canada and Robert Dickerson a corporate lawyer it becomes clearer why no one got research funds. Another FP article (24/4/76 p6 c3-5) quotes York University's R. Prethus who says that articulate and financially strong interest groups are easily able to sway government policy. Almost by definition, this means the corporations. It is becoming apparent that the Commission never intended to rock the boat. No effort was made to solicit briefs from small groups critical of corporations, so business, the only group with enough money to write extensive briefs, had an almost unopposed hearing.

Press coverage has been as dull as the hearings. Most stories are are written by business reporters who are sympathetic to the corporations. Their attitude seems to be that corporations are a necessary element in a fixed order of the world. Most coverage has been limited to listing the procession of corporate executives as each in turn solemnly repeats the litany "bigger is better, don't discourage investment". This view is apparently held by most of the journalists, so coverage has been little more than a reverent and respectful mouthing of the corporate line.

Since opposing viewpoints have not reached the commission (less than 25% of the briefs were critical), the press should have done some investigative reporting to explain why Nadeau and Dickerson are on the Commission; to explain the corporate links within the Canadian economy and to explain why

CNSP, Vol. IV, No. 2

How we compare on inflation...



COST OF LIVING RISES 0.4% IN MARCH

Food prices, especially beef, fell keeping the rise in the cost of living down to 0.4% in March. Beef fell by 6.1% and food by 0.7%. The food price rise between March 1975 and March 1976 was 6%, the lowest in four years. (TS, 8/4/76, pA1,c1-2)

U.S. RECOVERY HELPS CANADIAN ECONOMY

Canadian trade with the U.S. increased by 23% in the last year. February exports topped \$3 billion for the first time. Increased U.S. demand shows that the American economy is recovering and is receptive to Canadian exports. Automotive products accounted for 70% of the increase. Lumber, gas and grain exports have all improved, but mineral exports have not increased. (EJ, 12/4/76, p62 c6-8).

MARITIME ECONOMY STRONGER; QUEBEC WEAKER

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion(DREE) reported that average wages for manufacturing in the Maritime provinces now surpasses Quebec levels. Maritime unemployment is 12% while Quebec's is 9%. However, Maritime job creation is much greater. Since 1972, more people have been moving to the Maritimes than away, a reversal of the historic trend, Income per employee in the Maritimes has increased in relation to the rest of Canada while Quebec's position is declining. Quebec is weaker because

it has relied on slow growth manufacturing such as food and beverages. The DREE s study was based on the period 1961-1975. (EJ, 24/3/76, p12 c1-3).

PRIMARY AGRICULTURE

Introduction: This month there was important coverage, from three areas, on the rapid loss of farmland to urban - industrial growth and speculation. This encroachment is rapidly consuming needed arable land, inflating prices to the point where it is no longer feasible for agricultural production with the result that the provinces are beginning to import rather than export food. This raises the question of land control. The issue here is related to whether there is a strong government to regulate land use within an overall provincial framework. If not, municipalities are left on their own to make development decisions. Without any guidelines they become subject to urban development pressures and their own self interest in attracting industry for tax monies. The situations in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia each provide insight into this process.

VANISHING FARMS AND LAND USE POLICIES: ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Ont. Federation of Agriculture (OFA), which represents about 23,000 farm families says Ontario had a surplus of beef, pork, poultry and dairy products in 1961-62. Now there is a deficit. The OFA blames the loss of farmland - 26 acres an hour in 1971 - and a lack of guaranteed annual income scheme for farmers. Most rural land sold near Toronto from 1968-71 went to speculators who paid over \$2,000 an acre. This will not be used for agriculture since there is no profit in growing crops on land valued over \$500 an acre.

The New Democratic Party (NDP) has made an issue of preserving the most productive farmland. They would freeze the best four classes of provincial farm land in agricultural use. The Conservative government favours controls at the municipal levels. This is rejected by the opposition because of the difficulty of local areas making decisions under enormous pressures to develop. The Conservatives feel that the land speculation tax of 1974 is acting as a curb. They are backing away from any direct controls, after having lost seats along the Niagara Escarpment where they had slapped controls on over a million acres.

G&M 6/4/76 p4 c7-9 Peter Hasher

G&M 12/4/76 p1 c1-5 Robert Williamson

TS 15/4/76 pA17, c1-3 Peter O'Sullivan

A United Nations study shows Quebec has only 1.1 acres of arable land per inhabitant while 2 acres are necessary for self-sufficiency. Of its 335 million acres only 10 percent is arable. Twenty years ago there were over 122,000 farms in Quebec. Now it is about 35,000. Figures show 34,000 farms were abandoned, subdivided or subject to speculation in the 1960s while improved land dropped to 6.4 from 7.9 million acres. Since 1971 speculators have bought twice as much farmland each year - 52,353 acres compared to a 1966-70 average of 27,078 per year. Twenty-five to thirty percent of Quebec farmland - 1,400,000 acres - is now owned by speculators or non-Quebecers and an estimated 500,000 acres of it lies fallow. This speculation has

pushed up land prices. Five years ago agricultural land sold for \$75 - \$125 an acre. Now the price is close to \$500 an acre, and land near urban development may sell for \$12,000 an acre.

The 45,000 member Agricultural Producers Union is urging protective zoning laws to halt speculation and non-resident land ownership. Such a farm protection law exists but has been held up at the cabinet level due to political pressures from municipalities and other interested parties. It is in municipalities' interest to re-zone farmland for development for developed land provides higher taxes.

EJ 13/4/76 p83 c1-8

FP 17/4/76 pS16 c1-5

MS 23/4/76 pA8 c1-6

When the Former N.D.P. government of British Columbia was in power, it legislated control regulations through the Land Commission Act to protect the Province's four percent of arable land. This gave cabinet the final say as to what land should be frozen for farm use only. If a land developer wants land excluded from the agricultural reserve he must first convince a municipal council or regional board to get his case before the cabinet. Now the Social Credit administration of Premier Bennett wants the power to designate farmland back to regional authorities.

The Richmond municipal council is supporting a controversial application for a 450 acre industrial park on farmland. The Delta council wants all secondary farmland reserve excluded from controls. That's 14,000 acres or 40% of the Delta reserve. In the Fraser Valley the municipality of Chilliwack is planning a 6% growth rate, an increase in population from 38,000 to 90,000. The area has no place to grow except onto farmland. During this time of austerity the Bennett government will not be able to do much financially for municipalities. With the Social Credit's opposition to the Land Commission Act and increasing pressure to develop land and collect increased taxes, the agricultural reserve will continue to erode.

EJ 9/4/76 p34 c1-6 Nick Hills of Southam

FORESTRY

Introduction: Forestry is a \$7 billion industry in Canada, contending with the auto industry for top position in terms of production values. With much of its production destined for U.S. markets, the industry's welfare is extremely dependent on the health of the American economy. As housing starts begin to rise in the U.S. following the recent recession, demand for Canadian lumber products will improve. Similarly, if the U.S. recovery continues, a new burst of consumer - goods selling will mean more advertising and a consequent increase in demand for Canadian newsprint and pulp. Stock market investors have signalled their faith in this economic upturn by pushing up stock values from the low levels of 1975. One of the reasons behind their optimism is the "ability" of forest companies to hold wage demands down -- with the help of the Anti-Inflation Board -- during last year's strike by Canadian pulp and paper workers.

NORANDA SUBSIDIARY PLANS EXPANSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Fraser Companies Ltd., a forest products subsidiary of Noranda Mines Ltd., announced a \$91 million expansion and conversion program for its 58 year old mill at Edmunston, New Brunswick. The investment is designed to increase

pulp production and reduce environmental pollution. Fraser Companies is the major employer in northwestern New Brunswick and operates several pulp and paper and lumber mills, employing nearly 3,000 people when in full production. Employees have been advised that there will be no manpower reductions associated with the modernization. The company controls about two million acres of forests in the northern part of the province.

HCH 26/2/76 p27 c2-7

CNSP NOTE: Fraser Companies was one of the few companies in Canada not affected by last year's strike in the forest products industry, and as a result earned \$7.2 million, the third best returns in its history. The New Brunswick company is 55% owned by Noranda Mines Ltd. whose diversification into forestry also includes 28.5% ownership of British Columbia Forest Products, a 50% interest in Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd., and its wholly-owned Northwood Mills subsidiary. Noranda's entry into the sector began in 1961 and now includes a total investment of \$116 million, employing 11,000 people at 30 facilities in B.C., New Brunswick and Maine. This places Noranda among the ten largest Canadian forest products companies.

MACMILLAN BLOEDEL ANNOUNCES LOSS, CHANGES MANAGEMENT, AND GETS A NEW DIRECTOR
The biggest corporation on Canada's west coast, Macmillan Bloedel, recorded a loss of \$18.9 million in 1975 due to a \$26 million deficit in its transportation operations. As a result, the company's president and chairman were dismissed and several changes made on the board of directors. One new member of the Macmillan Bloedel board is the former Finance Minister, John Turner.

TS, 3/3/76 pC12 c7-8; HCH, 27/3/76 p3 c5 UPI; HCH, 3/4/76 p2 c1 CP.

CNSP NOTE: The largest ownership block in Macmillan Bloedel is the 13.4% interest held by Canadian Pacific Investments, the holding company of the transportation giant, Canadian Pacific Ltd.

OIL & GAS

OVERVIEW:

The Federal Energy Strategy announced by Energy Minister Gillespie calls for a move upward in Canadian oil prices to approach international levels with an increase of \$1.00 to \$2.00 on the present domestic price of an \$8. barrel. The rationale is that higher prices would help bring down consumption and Canada could be self-reliant in energy by 1990 if domestic oil prices are allowed to reach world levels by 1980. Self-reliance is the stated goal - this being defined as a diminishing dependence on imported oil to 1/3 of total consumption by 1985. This is to be achieved by increased prices, conservation and stepped up exploration. Between \$170-\$180 billion or 5.2% of the G.N.P. will be needed for energy investment in the next 15 years. Most of this will be needed to invest in electrical power, according to an article in the Toronto Star, 28/4/76, pA3.

The key is to find new sources of energy at lower prices. However, one barrel of synthetic crude oil per day from the Tar Sands in Alberta requires \$20,000 capital investment which is 3 times the cost of production from the northern fields and 20 times the cost of production in the Middle East Arab fields. (EJ, 9/4/76, p19 c1-8). A well drilled in the north now costs \$25 million. In the conventional fields of Alberta, the cost is lower.

Land regulations in the far north favour foreign-controlled oil companies by allowing a company searching for oil and gas to obtain a lease at low royalty rates to develop resources in half the land. It also entitles the company to obtain a lease for the other half of the land at a somewhat higher royalty rate. The T.S. editorial (29/4/76) suggests this regulation be changed by giving PetroCan the first option on the second half of the land and allow it to move into areas where permit holders are not doing exploration. This would give PetroCan a stake in the MacKenzie Beaufort Sea region which is presently almost entirely in the hands of foreign-controlled companies. The Federal Energy Minister will be given legislative powers to order companies to start exploration or let PetroCan get the job. TS, 28/4/76, pA3 c1-4.

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE/BEAUFORT SEA DRILLING

Indian Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan said the federal government needs more information on the amount of natural gas available in the far north to justify building the pipeline. He said this was the reason why Ottawa had given Dome Petroleum Ltd. permission to start offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea.

MS 28/4/76, pD3,c4-6,CP.

The offshore drilling activity in the Beaufort Sea will preserve Canada's lead time in pioneering this technology in the Arctic Ocean. It will also develop domestic know-how in frontier exploration holding out the prospect of substantial export potential for Canadian personnel and hardware to other parts of the world, according to the president of Canmar Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiary of Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Calgary. GM, 22/4/76 pB1c1-7.

Beaufort-Delta Oil Project Ltd., comprised of Imperial, Shell, Gulf, Inter-Provincial Pipeline Ltd. and Transmountain Pipeline Co. is conducting its early planning and design work now in anticipation of future oil finds. They want to avoid any lag occurring between the establishment of threshold reserves for a pipeline (about 2 billion barrels) and a pipeline application.

FP, 17/4/76, p35 c1-6; Horst Heise.

U.S. WORRIES ABOUT HUGE SURPLUS OF ALASKAN OIL

U.S. federal and industry officials are warning that a daily surplus of 400,000 bbl. of oil could occur if no way is found to move Alaskan oil to the Midwest. This is scheduled to be flowing into the Alaskan pipeline next year. Exxon executives consider several alternatives: cutting production at Alaska; or selling Exxon's surplus to Japan; or sending it by tanker through the Panama Canal or around Cape Horn to Gulf of Mexico ports.

MS, 30/4/76, pC6 c1-4; Bill Richards, Washington Post.

HYDRO AND NUCLEAR POWER

INTRODUCTION: In the Maritimes, the development of an Eastern Canada Power Grid (which would allow the Maritimes to tap the surplus capacity of other provinces having hydro facilities relatively immune from the rising cost of oil) is becoming more of a necessity as the price of oil rises. Nova Scotia is dependent on oil for 85% of its electricity and P.E.I. for 100%. Eastern industries are fuelled by imported oil-fired electrical generators. Nova Scotia Mines Minister Gillis visited 5 provinces in Canada outlining Nova Scotia's energy problems and asking for a federal subsidy. If this is not achieved, taxes will have to be raised or power rates will have to be increased.

Already Nova Scotia's power rates are 28% above the national average, the second highest after P.E.I.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Hydro Quebec and Churchill Falls Labrador Corporation renegotiate their 1969 contract which agreed that Hydro Quebec buy all the power produced at Upper Churchill for 65 years. Newfoundland cannot afford to develop the Lower Churchill Falls which could be a source of power for the Eastern Grid. Newfoundland now plans to build transmission lines and wants to buy back hydro from Quebec.

Quebec's proposal is that Newfoundland sell 7,500 square miles of Labrador to Hydro Quebec in exchange for electricity. MG, 10/4/76, p31 cl-5.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The N.B. government has been gradually strengthening its power links with Quebec and New England. Work on the expansion of the Irving Refinery began after Irving interests signed a 12-year contract in 1973 with the New Brunswick Electrical Power Commission. Energy for export to state of Maine started in April. In a ten-year participation agreement, 400 megawatts will be exported to Maine and the rest will replace electricity now being imported from Quebec to New Brunswick.

GM 6/4/76, pB8 c4-5.

Coal from the Cape Breton Development Corp. (DEVCO) mine will now only be sold outside the province after Nova Scotians' needs have been met. This was the response to the Energy Strategy paper indicating that coal would play a more significant part in future energy needs. HCH 28/4/76, p1 cl.

BORROWING OF HYDRO AND ELECTRICAL UTILITIES PROBLEMS

Foreign borrowing by the Canadian provinces and their electrical utilities accounted for much of the OPEC investment in Canada of \$1 billion. Ontario Hydro and Quebec Hydro accounted for the largest part of this investment.

EJ, 1/4/76, p49, cl.

Ontario borrowed \$650 million from U.S. investors to pay for its construction program and for U.S.-dollar contractual agreements. (Ontario Hydro buys coal from the U.S.). Net income for Ontario Hydro is down as a result of reduced customer demand, decreased revenue from export energy sales, updated energy costs and higher interest charges. These problems face electrical utilities in Canada and the U.S. (TS, 21/4/76, pC9, cl-3.

CNSP NOTE: *Deferring the construction of more capital-intensive nuclear units, Robert Taylor, chairman of Ontario Hydro, claims that Ontario Hydro will be forced to rely on fossil-fuelled generation for electric energy. This will apparently be more costly. To fit the Province's borrowing constraints, he says a key element to generate capital will be the increase of rates and conservation to limit growth.*

Power in Charlottetown costs the most

Feb 27/3/76

| City | Average electricity rates | | Average increase in | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | commercial per kw/hr | industrial per kw/hr | five years | one year |
| Winnipeg | 1.56 | 1.16 | 36 | 18 |
| Calgary | 1.84 | 1.29 | 48 | 15 |
| Vancouver | 1.64 | 1.46 | 14 | 0 |
| Montreal | 1.85 | 1.35 | 32 | 10 |
| Regina | 2.11 | 1.65 | 31 | 29 |
| Toronto | 2.16 | 1.62 | 83 | 22 |
| Saint John | 2.26 | 1.67 | 15 | 7 |
| St. John's | 2.68 | 1.89 | 28 | 28 |
| Halifax | 3.25 | 2.72 | 67 | 17 |
| Charlottetown | 3.60 | 2.70 | 59 | 14 |

Source: National Utility Service (Canada) Ltd.

NUCLEAR

In the absence of a Quebec government energy policy, Hydro Quebec has decided on nuclear energy expansion - by selecting 6 sites along the St. Lawrence, which seismologists say are at the center of the world's most dangerous earthquake zones. Hydro Quebec officials admit that facts about nuclear risk and public protection are not known to the public.

Professor Knelman from Concordia University emphasizes the dangers of Canada's nuclear program as being "the tightest nuclear establishment in the world". "Everyone involved is in a conflict of interest because they are all being funded by the nuclear establishment".

Radio active material equivalent to 1,000 bombs is accumulated after one year's operations of a 1,000 megawatt reactor. No permanent storage solution has been found. MG, 16/3/76, p6 c1-5; Dave Thomas

CNSP NOTE: Public debate has been aided in the U.S. by the guaranteed access to information and in Britain by social democrats. Such information availability has lagged in Canada. However, Walter Patterson of Concordia U. has written a handbook for laymen called "Nuclear Power" which will be available in Canada in May.

MINING

INTRODUCTION: Once again mining news in April centered on Saskatchewan's proposal to nationalize all or part of the province's potash industry. Action is scarce but verbiage ample. Saskatchewan Premier Blakeney scurried around giving a series of addresses to reassure business audiences that his province's plans will not bring about major changes.....supplies of potash will remain secure and the province is still open to private and foreign investors.

The premier demonstrated his "good intentions" toward the mining industry by introducing a lower royalty rate than previously expected for the uranium companies. But the mining industry continued in its attack on the Saskatchewan plans for potash and the general degree of government intervention in the Canadian economy. The companies received support for their position from Ontario Natural Resources Minister, Leo Bernier.

The press, however, failed to cover criticism in the Ontario legislature of Bernier's ministry and its kind treatment of the mining industry at tax time. Ontario NDP member Marion Bryden disclosed that over the past eleven years taxes have dropped from 1.5% of provincial revenues to 1.04%.

SASKATCHEWAN POTASH NATIONALIZATION.

Premier Allan Blakeney repeated assurances to American farmers that they can rely on a secure supply of Saskatchewan potash at a fair price once the NDP government obtains control of at least half of the industry. U.S. consumers rely on Saskatchewan for 70% of the potash needed for fertilizers. In a surprise move, the U.S.-based International Minerals and Chemical Corporation announced the closing of one of its potash mines in Saskatchewan due to a "surplus of potash on the world markets". FF, 3/4/76 p24 c1-2.

Speaking in Edmonton, Blakeney stressed that contrary to the statements from potash companies and the mining industry, his province "still looks

pretty good to investors when compared to almost any other part of the world". He emphasized that there is still a large role for private corporations and outside investors in Saskatchewan. EJ, 15/4/76, p23 c1-8.

Unlike its approach to the potash industry, the Saskatchewan government seems to be bending over backwards to maintain good relations with the uranium industry in the province. A new royalty structure for uranium mining has been cut from 5% to 3% in a move to make it less onerous for existing and future operations. At present, there are two uranium producers in the province: the federal crown corporation Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., and the joint venture of Gulf Minerals Canada and Uranerz Canada Ltd.

(GM, 31/3/76 pB7 c4-5; GM, 15/4/76, pB1 c2-4; FP, 1/5/76 p9 c1-4)

Representatives of the Canadian mining companies have renewed their attack on the Saskatchewan government's nationalization plans. Speaking to the annual congress of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIM), John Bonus, managing editor of the Mining Association of Canada, said that the government intervention will re-route potential investment dollars to countries other than Canada. (GM, 27/4/76, pB3 c2-3)

Also speaking to the CIM annual meeting, Ontario Natural Resources Minister, Leo Bernier, won a hearty applause by asserting that his government was not about to begin nationalizing companies. Bernier gave reassurances to the mining companies of his support of the traditional free enterprise system.

(MS, 27/4/76 pB5 c3-6, CP; GM, 27/4/76, pB3 c1-3, CP)

WORKERS, PEOPLE, OPPRESSED

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION:

News about forthcoming UIC restrictions continued this month in the face of record unemployment. Meanwhile, an Economic Council of Canada report on the labour market garnered substantial coverage and comment in the press, as the federal government looks abroad for solutions to growing labour unrest. Support continued to gather among labour organizations for a one-day national strike in opposition to wage controls.

HIGH JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES

Unemployment remained high according to March figures from Statistics Canada. 759,000 Canadians were out of work compared to 800,000 in the previous month for a national jobless rate of 6.9%. The rate actually worsened in 6 provinces with only Quebec and Saskatchewan showing improvement.

(HCH, 14/4/76, p3 c5; OC, 13/4/76, p1 c4)

UIC PAYMENTS CLIMB

Unemployment insurance benefits paid for 1975 totalled \$3.15 billion, up 48% from \$2.12 billion in 1974. In addition, 2.8 million claims were filed, an increase of 19% from the previous year. (MS, 3/4/76 pE1 c1-2)

UIC ACT: CHANGES COMING

The federal cabinet, in an effort to cut \$250-million from the UIC bill, is discussing further cutbacks. A complex series of changes would make the plan less open to those with a short work record. The scheme would also be localized so that benefit periods would be extended in high unemployment areas and shortened in low unemployment areas. (EJ, 21/4/76, p7 c1-8).

ECC REPORT QUESTIONS JOBLESS STATISTICS

A three-year study of the labour market by the Economic Council of Canada -- "People and Jobs" -- says changes in the structure of Canada's unemployment picture have made unemployment statistics an ambiguous tool for accurate assessment of a labour market constantly in flux. The report expressed concern and some doubt over an economy which continues to create jobs but not at a fast enough rate to absorb the influx of young workers.

The ECC also endorsed the creation of a permanent government program to establish community service-style jobs for workers collecting unemployment insurance. The program would cost an estimated \$1-billion and be aimed at high unemployment areas with a high turnover to encourage workers to find regular jobs. The Council also recommended continued review of the UIC Act, noting that unemployment payments discourage people from seeking work, especially women and low-paid workers. (TS, 1/4/76, pA1,c5-7; GM, 1/4/76, pB1 c2-3; MS, 1/4/76, pC8 c1-6)

CNSP NOTE: The "People and Jobs" report was covered in two spurts, one when the initial press conference took place and later in the month when there were a handful of more in-depth analyses. The initial coverage tended to focus on the job creation aspect: as the TS screamed across its front page head: "\$1 Billion Plan: Give Unemployed Community Jobs". The GM seemed to be the only paper which at least managed to find some distance in its reporting without overemphasizing the more contentious aspects of the ECC's report. But this was short-lived. Later in the month, the GM featured a long article

(20/4/76) followed by an editorial (21/4/76) which dealt with the ECC's criticism of the UIC scheme. Both pieces endorsed the ECC enthusiastically emphasizing the abuses and the 'generosity' of the programme. The GM editorial failed to discuss the underlying structural aspects of unemployment: the fact that some workers choose unemployment insurance simply because they are better off that way than working at low-paid or unsuitable jobs.

Feds Look to West Germany

In the midst of growing opposition to wage controls, the government is looking abroad to see what makes other economies work. A report by Charles Connaghan, vice-president of the University of British Columbia and former president of the Construction Labour Relations Association of B.C. recommends adoption of some aspects of the successful West German industrial relations system. German legislation calls for work councils which handle negotiations over working conditions, and specific grievances (except wages) which are settled at the level of the individual plant. Wages are negotiated on an industry-wide basis. The report will recommend that selected aspects be tested in Canada.

OC 13/4/76 p9 c1-4, 28/4/76 p12 c1-6
WFP 14/4/76 p72 c1-2

CONTROLS AND THE AIB: THE CONTINUING SAGA

AIB Appeals-Procedure Almost Set

A bill amending the Anti-Inflation Act giving companies and unions the right to appeal AIB decisions is to be passed shortly. Once law, appeals will flow from the AIB to the Administrator (Donald Tansley), then to an appeals tribunals and finally to the Federal Court.

WFP 14/4/76 p9 c1-5

AIB Backlog Swells, Staff Too

The AIB now has close to 4000 wage agreements still to be approved, about four times the number it can handle. The AIB has over 600 employees.

GM 14/4/76 pB3 c7-8



TANSLEY Warns Unions

AIB Administrator, Donald Tansley, warned unions that he will be tough and exacting in his decisions regarding wage hikes. He intends to follow the guidelines strictly, which probably means smaller salary increases to be allowed.

GM 28/4/76 p9 c1-4

Unions May Appeal AIB rulings

The House of Commons passed a bill to amend the Anti-inflation Act to allow unions the right to appeal AIB rulings.

MS 30/4/76 pA4 c2-5

Saskatchewan Challenge

The Saskatchewan government will contest federal anti-inflation legislation on constitutional grounds. The Supreme Court may rule that inflation amounts to a national emergency. The

province hasn't signed a controls' agreement with the federal government but is applying the guidelines in its public sector.

EJ 21/4/76 p2 c5-8

General Strike Likely: McDermott

Dennis McDermott, director of the 120,000 member United Auto Workers in Canada says public and rank and file support will likely reach the point where a general strike would be a 'distinct possibility'. A general strike is the main topic at the Canadian Labour Conference annual convention in Quebec City the week of May 17th.

GM 12/4/76 p1 c7-9

Ontario Labour Protests

Between ten and twenty thousand workers marched on the Ontario government buildings in Toronto demanding an end to provincial government restraints on health and social service cutbacks and action to reduce unemployment. The rally received support from those hardest hit, in hospitals, social services and construction. OFL leader David Archer told the crowd to show their dissatisfaction at the ballot box.

TS 29/3/76 pA1 c7-9

Alberta Federation of Labour Backs General Strike

The AFL passed a resolution at its annual convention called for support of any CLC action against wage and price controls. Speakers called for a one-day general strike as the next obvious step for labour. One third wanted the AFL to organize immediate action against the controls, not waiting for the CLC convention.

EJ 22/4/76 p22 c6-8
23/4/76 p1 c7-8

WOMEN

AIB Hurting Women

The national president of CUPE, Grace Hartman, says "the setting of percentage guidelines for wage increases by the government has locked women into a continuation of inequitable pay scales." Women are in the low paying job sectors, the gap between men and women has been widening and the federal programme will widen the gap further.

HCH 12/4/76 p3 c7-8
EJ 12/4/76 p33 c3-4

Women Condemn AIB

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women passed a resolution to urge the federal government to replace the anti-inflation bill with legislation to control prices and the profits of multinational corporations. Delegates also voted for increased family allowance payments.

WFP 26/4/76 p10 c5-6
MS 26/4/76 pF4 c1-5

Women's Research Group

The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women is a newly formed non-profit charitable organization. It will investigate attitudes of government and industry to women and to initiate a fuller understanding of women's role in Canadian society.

EJ 14/4/76 p40 c4-8
WFP 14/4/76 p26 c6-7

Women Teachers

The Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation has released a study that shows few women advance to positions in administration. 30 per cent of the teachers are women but only 2.1 per cent are principals, 5.2 per cent are vice-principals and less than 20 per cent are department heads.

GM 28/4/76 p11 c6-9

MARGINALIZED

Mentally Ill

The Law Reform Commission of Canada called for major changes in criminal laws dealing with the mentally ill, including the abolition of the existing power to confine such persons in institutions indefinitely. Several hundred Canadians are being held at the "pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor". Most provinces have review boards that advise on warrants, but there is no compulsory procedure of review or appeal.

MS 14/4/76 pA14 c5-6

NATIVE PEOPLES

Berger Warned of Indian Anger

George Manuel, president of the National Indian Brotherhood and representative of 271,000 status Indians appeared before the Berger Inquiry to support the contention that a natural gas pipeline should not be constructed until northern land claims have been properly settled with the federal government. He warned that restlessness could turn to militancy if Indians are forced to endure further insensitive treatment. Manuel criticized the James Bay Agreement; ~~native people~~ have given up forever all claims to the land they have lived on from time immemorial, under duress as the James Bay Hydro Project was in full swing. Manuel does not want to see the Mackenzie Valley lands given up under similar circumstances. "We are not interested in cash settlements. The choice for Canadians is whether to entrench colonialism or to entrench the democratic rights of the Dene". He proposed that Indians be elected to the House of Commons as representatives of Canada's original people in recognition that Indians are a distinct nation of people in Canada.

GM 15/4/76 p10 c1-4
EJ 15/4/76 p23 c1-4

Buchanan Attacks Dene Declaration

According to Indian Affairs Minister, Judd Buchanan, the statement of rights by Northwest Territories natives, known as the Dene Declaration, is "gobbledegook that a Grade 10 student could have written in 15 minutes". The Indian Brotherhood of the NWT expressed a stunned reaction to what has been interpreted as the beginning of a campaign to discredit or completely reject the natives land claims. Mr. Buchanan was in Yellowknife to make a speech to northern businessmen.

GM 24/4/76 p9 c4-5

CNSP NOTE: Since the Dene people's land claims are an obstacle to the federal government which wants to approve the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as soon as possible, Mr. Buchanan has consistently characterized the Dene as troublemakers. Cf. his first reaction to the Dene Declaration in which he called it a 'separatist document'. The Dene pointed out at that time the letter they had sent the Minister explicitly denying any separatist intention. The strategy seems to be to alienate the Dene from any support in the south by these attacks so that their rights can be ignored without public outcry.

Inuit Call for Buchanan's Resignation

The Inuit Tapirisat have called for the resignation of Judd Buchanan because his officials have issued 68 new prospecting permits covering 12 million acres of the NWT without consultation with the Inuit. Tapirisat president, James Arvaluk, says that the Inuit had a 'gentlemen's agreement' that the government would consult them before issuing any new permits. Buchanan said he was unaware that the permits had been issued.

OC 8/4/76 p18 c1-3

EJ 8/4/76 p6 c1-6

Non-Status Rights

The Native Council of Canada, representing 750,000 non status native people confronted the House of Commons' Indian Affairs Committee with hot works of frustration. They met to discuss aboriginal rights of non-status Indians and Metis people. A year ago the Council presented a position paper to the Prime Minister but there has been no action taken and Trudeau has refused to meet with the Council. Ed Head was asked how non registered Indians claims could be explained to the rest of the country. He said, "There are two simple ways--that you are a visitor in my country and you do not set laws for my people."

MS 14/4/76 pD15 c1-3

WFP 14/4/76 p13 c1-2

MicMac Land Claims

MicMac Indians of Nova Scotia will go to court to obtain managerial control of 3.25 million acres of crown lands now administered by the provincial government. This is one of at least 96 land claims for which the Micmacs are seeking settlement; there are 8 test cases currently being negotiated. Indians want a settlement that enables them to participate in the economic and social life of the province, not cash.

J HCH 6/4/76 p1 c5-8

Vol. IV No. 2

Northlands Agreement

Chiefs and councillors from nine northern Manitoba Indian bands met with federal and provincial government representatives to discuss the policy and program of the Canada Northlands Agreement. Indian leaders presented priorities for creating long range employment and improved conditions in their communities. These priorities include construction and expansion of community industries such as a snowshoe factory, a fish plant and a sawmill operation; teacher, nursing and mechanical training available to local residents; better education, health and social services; and improved airstrips to meet federal minister of transport standards.

WFP 23/4/76 p23 c1-8

Mercury Poisoning

Dr. Andre Barbeau, head of a group of medical investigators testing for mercury poisoning among Indians in Northwestern Quebec, examined 47 Indians in the last four months. He says 10 have confirmed mercury poisoning and another 16 probably have it.

TS 1/4/76 pA14 c5-6

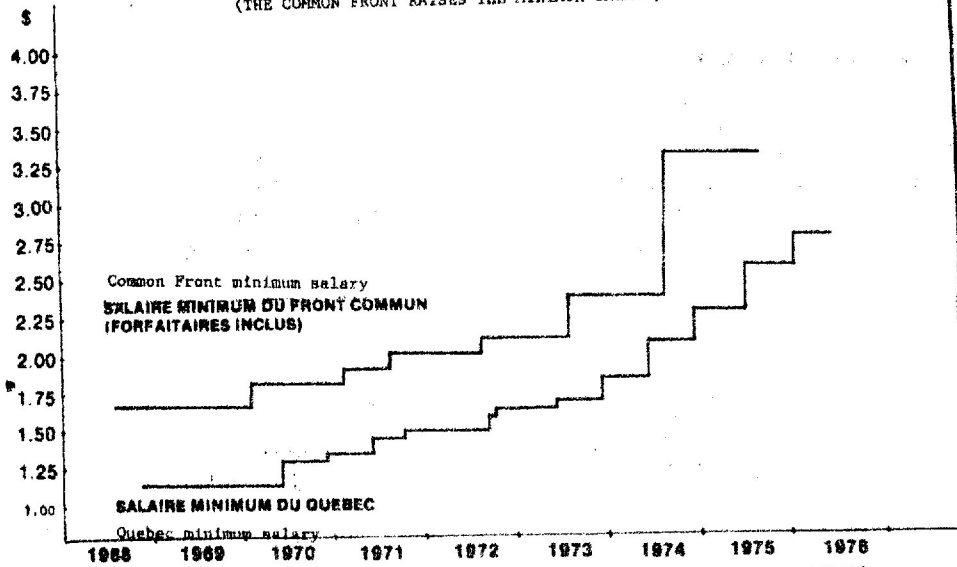
Dr. Leo Buffa, director of the inorganic pollution branch of Environment Canada, says the problem of mercury contamination lies with the mercury deposits already in the river, not with mercury losses that are now occurring. The Domtar pulp and paper complex in Lebel-sur-Trevillon, Quebec, is working to develop new controls to limit mercury escaping from the plant but is not considering any program to clean up mercury deposits already in the river sediment.

Dr. Buffa says Domtar is unable to account for 8 of the 12 tons of mercury it purchased for industrial use between May 1972 and 1975. Press reports indicate that between 1967 and 1971 the same plant lost about 17 tons of mercury. Dr. Tomlinson, vice president of research and environmental technology for Domtar has said the losses were not as high as this and rejects Dr. Buffa's statement.

OC 2/4/76 p7 c3-6

LE FRONT COMMUN HAUSSE LE SALAIRE MINIMUM

(THE COMMON FRONT RAISES THE MINIMUM SALARY)



FRONT COMMUN \$165 LA LUTTE DE TOUS

Introduction: Central to the conflict in the Common Front negotiations is the union demand for a minimum wage of \$165. per week. It rejects the government offer of \$127. a week as condemning workers to live below the poverty line at the same time as billions of dollars are being spent for prestige projects like the Olympics and James Bay (whose cost is now estimated at \$20 billion).

One of the strongest arguments of the Common Front is that the minimum wage it negotiates sets the pattern also for minimum wage workers in the private sector. The following explanation appeared at the bottom of the accompanying chart:

THE COMMON FRONT RAISES THE MINIMUM SALARY. THE COMMON FRONT IS THE STRUGGLE OF ALL. The Common Front struggle is the struggle of all Quebec workers. Since 1969 the minimum wage has been 70% of the Common Front's negotiated minimum wage. When the Common Front raised the salary of its members 1.2 million non-unionized workers on the minimum wage improved their standard of living. That's why Mr. Ghislain Dufour, vice president of the Quebec Employers Council said that all provincial employers were watching the Common Front negotiations.

"They know well" he said, "that the conditions negotiated will extend eventually to all industry in Quebec". Thus the demand of the Common Front is, in effect, for a raise of salaries generally. This explains why the Bourassa government refuses to accept the Common Front demand. The Bourassa government is on the side of the bosses. LJ 3/4/76

Another Common Front ad gave the following information on budget expenditures:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----|---|
| Olympics | \$1.2 billion | or | \$80 million per day of Olympic two weeks |
| education | \$2.2 billion | or | \$6.10 per student per day |
| health | \$2.1 billion | or | 98¢ per patient per day |

THE COMMON FRONT NEGOTIATIONS APRIL THE TENTH MONTH!

In the first week of April the teachers made major concessions in the area of class-teacher ratios but received no counter offer from the government. In response, the Common Front called a one day walkout which involved 128,000 public service workers. (LD 5/4/76 p1 c6; LJ 6/4/76 p3 c1-6)

On April 7th, the Quebec government rushed special legislation (Bill 23) through the national assembly. The bill bans strikes in the school sector for 80 days and presumes guilt rather than innocence if a work stoppage occurs. Fines from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a day can be levied against unions, \$50 to \$250 against individual teachers. (MS 8/4/76 pA1; LJ 8/4/76 p3)

The Common Front, Quebec students and the Canadian Teachers Federation (215,000 strong) protested the legislation. Don Peacock of the Montreal Teachers Association called the legislation "a fascist action of an arrogant government" and called on teachers to defy it. On the 9th, 137,000 demonstrated across the province and on the 13th, 90,000 teachers walked out again. Students from the Cejepts and some high schools protested on the 15th. (LJ 1/4/76 p3; EJ 13/4/76 p2)
(LJ 15/4/76 p4 HCH 16/4/76 p?)

The government reacted as firmly in laying charges under the legislation against one hundred teachers unions who participated in walkouts. And Bourassa announced he plans to take away the right to strike from the hospital sector entirely. (MS 14/4/76 pA1; LD 15/4/76 p1)

A week later the Common Front made another important negotiating concession; it reduced its wage demands by \$127 million or roughly 15%. The government made no upward offer from its original position. In response, 156,000 teachers and hospital workers walked out for another one day strike. Observers said 50,000 hospital workers were involved, the highest to date in this year's negotiations. Students supported the walkout as well. (GM 24/4/76 p10 LJ and LD first page-same day)

On April 26th the Common Front leadership announced plans for May 1st demonstrations. Marcel Pepin of the CSN recalled the pattern of anti-worker legislation introduced by the Bourassa government since it took office 6 years ago.

Law 38 to exploit construction workers in 1970

Law 19 against the Common Front in 1972

Law 57 against the Montreal transit workers in 1975

Law 253 to remove the effective right of strike from hospital workers in 1975

Law 23 to take away the right to strike from teachers in April, 1976

In the past 2 months the government has laid charges against 1500 unions (they are liable for \$33.7 million in fines). Then it presumes to offer a measly \$127. a week to workers heavily burdened by debts.

LD 26/4/76 p1

STRUGGLES

24

Introduction

After 6 months of the anti-inflation program, its effects on the tactics techniques and struggles of the labour movement are crystal clear. Unions, such as the Steelworkers at Elliott Lake, are modifying their contract demands during the negotiations to attempt to fit within the guidelines. However, only the AIB seems to understand how the guidelines are applied so union attempts to fit within them generally fail. Employers, such as the railroads, have in the guidelines a perfect bargaining tool: a firm wage position with the force of law behind it. Collective bargaining on wages and fringe benefits is a farce.

Traditional union tactics, such as the strike, are ineffective in fighting the AIB: witness Pepin's response to the Dennison strike: "this strike... certainly won't have any effect on the board's decision. We're not subject to that sort of pressure". (TS 14/4/76 pA1 c8-9) The union movement seems to be coming to the realization that business union tactics will not work and that political action is required. Calls for a general strike are becoming more common as the effects of the anti-inflation program hit more and more workers.

Railroad Dispute Heats Up

Emmett Hall, one-man conciliation team, came down with his report (see CNSP March '76). He has recommended a two year contract with wage increases of 11% in the first year and 6% in the second. The unions were asking for 18% in a one-year contract while the companies offered 9.3%. Hall said that, had the guidelines not been in effect, he would have recommended a 13% wage increase in one year. Hall praised the unions for their 'statesmanlike' behaviour but blamed the employers who 'had convinced themselves that the guidelines...provide them with an insurmountable wall behind which...they could refuse to negotiate". Hall said the negotiations were 'a make-believe performance'. He also supported (in a lukewarm fashion) the unions' claim that the AIB destroyed the process of collective bargaining.

The Associated Railway Unions (bargaining agent for 16 rail unions) rejected Hall's report and will put it to the membership for a vote.

WFP 7/4/76 p4 c1-6

EJ 8/4/76 p10 c1-4

TS 29/4/76 pA16 c1-2

POLICE ARE WORKERS TOO!

Fredericton

CUPE-organized policement staged a 2 day legal strike to back demands for wage parity with other New Brunswick city forces. The town council demanded the police be forced into binding arbitration but the provincial government refused. The police refused to answer calls dealing with property and set up a committee to decide what constituted an emergency to which there had to be a response. The strike ended as both sides returned to the bargaining table.

HCH 19/4/76 p4 c7-8;

HCH 20/4/76 p1 c2-5

HCH 22/4/76 p1 c6-8

CNSP NOTE:

The TS covered this story in a particularly hysterical fashion, emphasizing the lawlessness in the city and demanding police not have the right to strike.

Moncton

CUPE-organized police in Moncton voted to take strike action. However, negotiators won salary parity with St. John police and a contract was signed without strike action.

HCH 24/4/76 p.3 c. 3-5

GM 1/5/76 p.3 c. 3-4

Sydney

Remember the police refusal to cross picket lines and their subsequent firing by Sydney's TV police show-addicted mayor? (CNSP) March. '76) The city and outside workers (whose picket line began the "insurrection") signed an agreement, ending the 10-week strike.

HCH 24/4/76 p.3 c. 7-8

RCMP

Until 1974, the RCMP were prevented by law from joining a group "having for its object the rights or interest of employees or of labour". Last year some mounties formed an association to press for collective bargaining rights. As it now stands, the head of the RCMP negotiates RCMP salaries with Treasury Board. The Morin report on public complaints etc. recommends a more traditional (i.e. non-management) bargaining agent for the RCMP.

OC 5/4/76 p.7 c. 1-2

CNSP NOTE: It's not surprising that the RCMP can be used as strike-breakers (as in Sydney and Fredericton) with such barriers to their own participation in labour activities. Nor is it surprising that the federal government fears even the tiniest murmurs of "union" within its police force.

CHURCHILL FALLS ON STRIKE

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), who maintain the giant hydro complex, have been on strike since February 9. During the strike, management, which owns the town, has curtailed sale of gasoline and liquor, stopped all sale of arms and cut off all fringe benefits. Scattered acts of sabotage jelled into a large rock-throwing, name-calling demonstration when a union member was hit by a company vehicle and left on the road.

In response to the violence, RCMP, already numbering 18 (usually a 2-man detachment), were increased to 52, one for every 2 strikers. The union accepts a conciliation board wage recommendation, management does not. The union also wants an impartial review of the deteriorating labour-management relations, claiming Ontario-transplanted management is the cause.

EJ 1/4/76 p. 75 c. 1-2

OC 2/4/76 p. 63 c. 1-3

GM 7/4/76 p. 1 c. 1-6

CNSP NOTE: The above version is the IBEW's, the press played the incident as a mini-revolution -- stressing violence, reporting heinous crimes such as breaking a child's skis and generally presenting the picture of a town under siege.

NURSES IN SASKATCHEWAN STRIKE

Most members of the Saskatchewan Union of Nurses struck to support demands of wage parity with other prairie nurses. In small towns, nurses returned to work after 2 days, but stayed off the job in Regina and Saskatoon.

GM 26/4/76 p. B8 c. 1-4
TS 28/4/76 p. A17 c. 2

AIB FOLLOW-UPS

Paperworkers

The FP carried as small article on the reactions of Irving workers to their conflict with the AIB. Here are some of their statements:

"Management had realized there was dissatisfaction and called for a meeting. That meeting resulted in a wage settlement that suited us totally. Then the AIB came along and made us its "cause celebre" and suddenly everything was screwed up."

"We've lost 95 cents an hour plus benefits as of April 1 and just look at Jean-Luc Pepin now ... admitting prices are going to rise in spite of his board."

Workers want a nationwide response to the AIB that would "shut down the country and force this government out."

FP 3/4/76 p.23 c. 1-3

The AIB has ruled that pulp and paper workers in Eastern Ontario are entitled to wage increases of 14% in the first year (the Irving decision) and 11% in the second year.

Thompson miners rolled back

Steelworkers at the INCO mine in Thompson negotiated a settlement calling for a wage increase of 18.5%, and 8% over three years. The AIB rolled this back to 12.9%, 6% and 6%. The union and company met with the AIB demanding the contract be allowed to stand on the basis of the historic pay relationship between workers at INCO Sudbury and Thompson. If the AIB maintains its ruling, the workers will strike, legally, June 1 since they negotiated a clause allowing this if the AIB ruled against the contract.

MS 19/4/76 p. D78 c. 1-2
WFP 21/4/76 p. 4 c. 4
WFP 24/4/76 p. 5 c. 2-5

CNSP NOTE: The roll-back of the second and third year wage increases probably foreshadows a toughening AIB stance. After all, some business men are complaining that settlements have tended to exceed the guidelines.

Elliot Lake miners hit again (or sick isn't enough)

The AIB rolled back Steelworkers settlements at Dennison Mines and Rio Algom in Elliott Lake. In a bizarre decision, Dennison workers wages were reduced more than Rio Algom workers. The Dennison local took immediate action: they walked out.

Lynn Williams, director of district 6 of the USW stated "on top of the inherent risks in mining and the special risks associated with uranium mining, where the incidence of lung cancer is three times the norm the AIB is inflicting a further burden on the workers by asking them to take less than the companies are prepared to pay. How much are these people required to suffer?" One of the victims of the AIB ruling may be the improved and essential pension benefits. Brad Beemer, president of the Dennison local put the ruling in its historic setting: "After years of having to negotiate second-class contracts because of the depressed state of the uranium industry, we finally got a chance to negotiate a half-decent agreement. Now the AIB has shot it from under us." (80% of the uranium mined is for export and therefore not under the price controls).

Both companies and the Steelworkers met with the AIB to argue the contracts should stand on the grounds of traditional wage parity with Sudbury miners. By next year AIB dictated wages will be \$1 and hour less in Elliot Lake than in Sudbury.

The AIB agreed to review its decision and the Dennison miners ended their two-week wildcat.

GM 14/4/76 p. 1 c. 7-9

GM 15/4/76 p. 2 c. 3-6

EJ 21/4/76 p.? c. 1-6

MS 23/4/76 p. A2 c. 1

GM 26/4/76 p. 9 c. 1-3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Debate

Prime Minister Trudeau has released copies of the letters he sent to premiers on options developed by the federal government for the early patriation of the constitution, and adding a threat that if agreement isn't reached, Ottawa will act alone.

EJ 13/4/76 p. 11 c. 1-8



Cabinet changes

Bryce Mackasey was named Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs while keeping his current job as postmaster-general.

EJ 9/4/76 p. 3 c. 3-8

Sky Shops Affair

The tug-of-war between the Quebec judicial system and the RCMP over the Sky Shops affair escalated when the RCMP delayed laying new charges against Senator Louis Giguere. Quebec's chief prosecutor, Gerard Girourd, is wondering if they're planning to lay the charges outside the province, as they did in charging Senator Giguere and four others earlier this month. This was done after agreeing with the Quebec justice department on handling the case in Quebec, then proceeding lay charges in Ontario.

MS 22/4/76 p. A1 c. 1-2

MS 30/4/76 p. A1 c. 2-3

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Ontario

Major items in the new budget Darcy McKeough presented are increases in beer and cigarettes and Ontario Health Insurance (OHIP) premiums by 45%. The 1975 budget measures reduced the \$1.97-billion deficit forecast in January to about \$1.88-billion. The latest budget will reduce the '76-'77 deficit to \$1.23-billion.

However, while the gross provincial product will grow by 5.3% and the rate of price increases will be lowered to 9%, the rate of unemployment will hold at about 6%.

TS 7/4/76 p. A1 c. 6-9

GM 7/4/76 p. 11 c. 5-9

In its annual submission to Premier William Davis the Ontario Federation of Labour charged the Ontario government with moving towards a right-wing philosophy in seeking votes by trimmin social services, education and health costs, reducing jobs and services.

TS 6/4/76 c. 1-3

Ontario Liberals have split their organization from that of the federal party, a move called both a "natural evolution" and an urgent political necessity, due to the federal party's bad image.

GM 26/4/76 p. 1 c. 5-7

Quebec

The separatist Parti Quebecois holds a commanding lead in public opinion over the ruling Quebec Liberal party according to a province-wide survey.

TS 22/4/76 p. A1 c. 4-9

The Quebec government wants Newfoundland to sell about 7,500 square miles of Labrador to Hydro-Quebec, to enable the development of a hydro-electric project. Only if the deal is approved would Quebec consider selling to the Newfoundland government the 600 megawatts of electricity it has asked for.

MS 29/4/76 A3 c. 1-5

Manitoba

Temporary anti-inflation surtaxes on top income earners and large corporations were announced in the budget brought down by the NDP government. Liquour and cigarette prices also increase.

Only about 20% of provincial corporations will be subject to the new surtax. A deficit of \$12.8 million is forecast for the fiscal year starting April 1, as compared with 11.5-million last year.

GM 14/4/76 p. 8 c. 4-7

Saskatchewan

Tax increases on high incomes, gasoline and cigarettes were handed to Saskatchewan residents in the '76-'77 budget, outlining spending of \$1.328-billion.

HCH 25/3/76 p. 8 c. 1-2

Alberta

The new \$2.961 budget presented has stayed within the 11% guidelines. There are no changes in taxation, and more than two-thirds of the operating budget being spent on education, hospitals, and social services are the highlights.

EJ 20/3/76 p. 1 c. 6-8

British Columbia

B.C.'s new budget, the first of the Social Credit government, announced increases in personal income tax, sales tax, corporation income tax and cigarettes and tobacco tax.

HCH 27/3/76 p. 3 c. 4-6

Newfoundland

Increases in gasoline, diesel fuel and corporation taxes were announced in the PC government's \$1.25-billion austerity budget. Also announced was the closure of 200 hospital beds, elimination of 500 jobs in the public service.

HCH 27/3/76 p. 3 c. 3-6

Nova Scotia

The opposition government was critical of the new budget's tax increases, in particular the Hospital Sales Tax coming at a time of spending restraint. Financial critic Roland Thornhill said it was cruel of the government to hit the average Nova Scotian, already strapped with high food costs, power and incomes at only 80% of the national average.

HCH 25/4/76 p. 8 c. 1-8

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL RELATIONSWestern premiers approach common economic strategy

The premiers of the four Western provinces announced a seven-point outline of economic co-operation yesterday, thus moving closer to a common development strategy. Premiers Bennett, Blakeney, Lougheed and Schreyer said an economic development strategy would include more co-operation in marketing skills and products in foreign countries, common pressure on the federal government for a transportation system, and input into international tariff negotiations.

MS 30/4/76 p. D11 c. 4-8

MILITARYGovernment signs Lockheed Contract

The federal government signed a conditional contract with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation on April the 30th for 18 Orion patrol aircraft which will cost Canada more than \$1 billion.

The contract is conditioned upon Lockheed making final arrangements by May 17th to borrow more than \$300 million from Canadian Banks to cover initial costs.

The contract represents the biggest peacetime military expenditure in Canadian History.

G & M 1/5/76 p. 10 c 6 -9

In Toronto and Montreal executives of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce are working to gather a team of other Canadian bankers willing to lend Lockheed the \$300 million needed over the next two years to cover the initial part of the contract.

How Commerce got involved initially is not clear. Lockheed's Canadian bank is Bank of Montreal. Most likely it was brought into the situation by Simon Reisman and James Grandy, the former civil servants who are Lockheed's expert advisers. Meanwhile in California, Lockheed executives are having tense meetings with representatives of the dozen U.S. Banks to whom the company already owes just more than \$400 million, and with representatives of the Emergency Grants Loan Board set up by Washington, which lent some \$ 200 million.

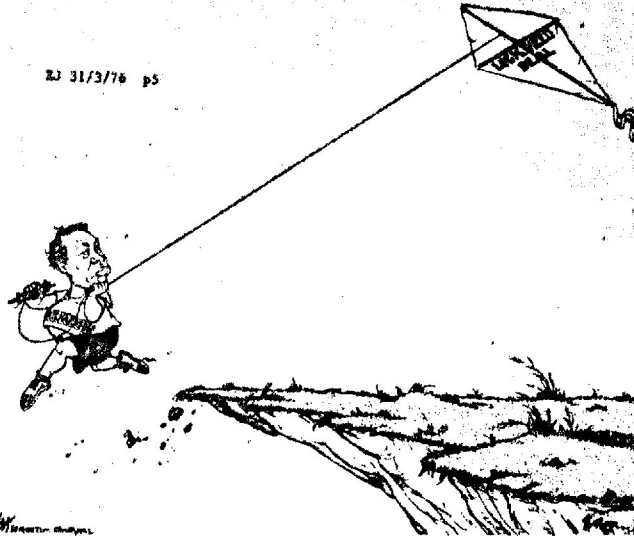
Both the U.S. and Canadian governments have refused to guarantee the payoff if Lockheed can't on the grounds neither wants to commit public funds this way.

F.P. 17/4/76 p. 8 c. 4

CNSP COMMENT: Why is the Canadian government so strongly committed to Lockheed? Defense Minister James Richardson has stated repeatedly that we have need of those 18 aircraft for sovereignty protection, for anti-submarine work and for civilian tasks (eg. surveying the far North) in that order. The same airplane can double as a troop transport, cargo carrier and aerial tanker.

However, there may also have been outside influences emanating from NATO. For instance, when U.S. Secretary of Defence James Schlesinger was in Ottawa last fall, he said Canada should contribute best to common defense of the West by exerting herself in NATO.

Ottawa may have thought it could kill two birds with one stone; getting an aircraft which was required for domestic tasks but which was required to satisfy Canada's European allies especially now that Prime Minister Trudeau is pursuing a special economic cooperation agreement with the EEC.



Defense Outlays to Rise sharply for a Decade

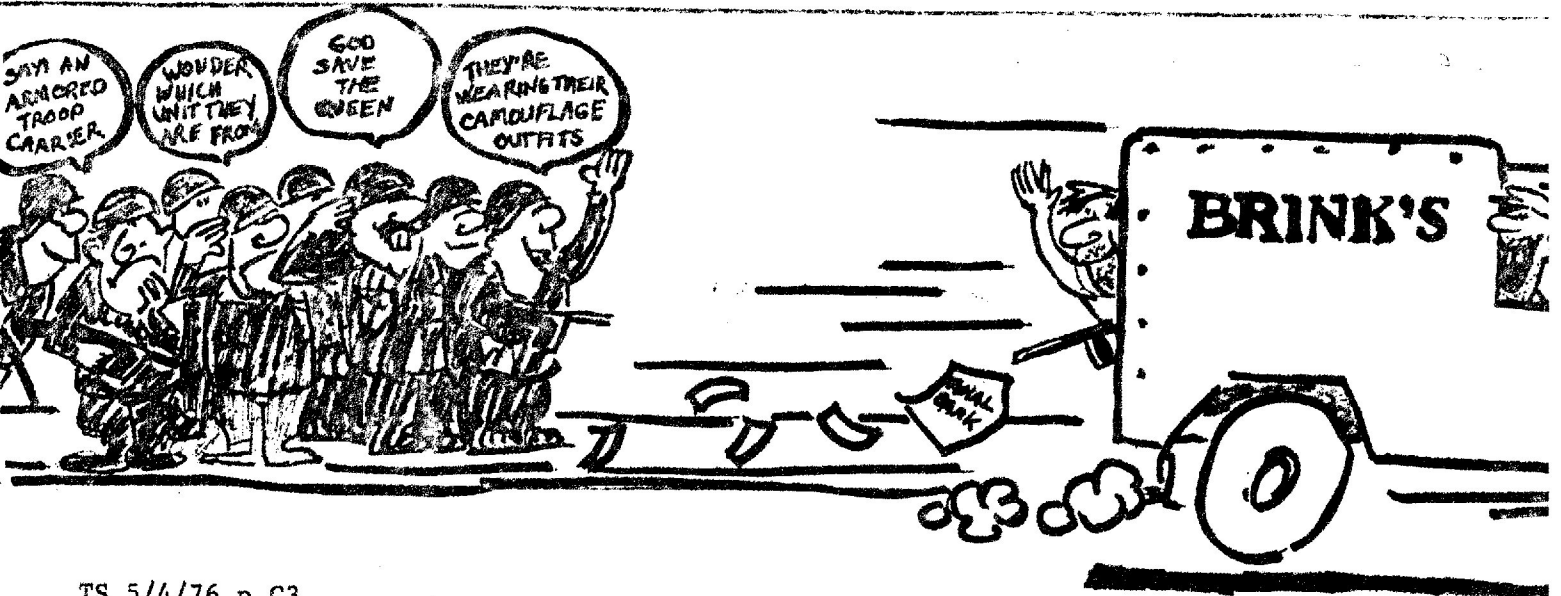
Federal defense planners intend to spend billions of dollars in the next decade on projects that would be vital to many sections of industry.

Major programs are :

1. The Celebrated 18 Long Range Patrol Aircraft supplied by Lockheed. The bill is now \$1,060 million.
2. A new tank force costing \$200 million and is slated for signing between now and 1979
3. The AVGP (armoured Vehicle General Purpose) is a wheeld armoured vehicle that can be used both as a trainer for tank crews and as a vehicle to use against rioters, terrorists or other hostile groups.

Defense wants them badly and plans buying between 400 and 500. The cost is about \$150 million and the outlay is due between 1976 and 1979. The real struggle now is between Brazil which is offering an attractive model and promising big counter offers to buy Canadian planes and other products, and a Swiss design that General Motors Canada has a contract to build here. A decision is due very soon.

(see Latin American & Carribean Inside Report page 1)
F.P. 3/4/76 p/ 1 c 2-3



TS 5/4/76 p C3

ARMY EXERCISE FOR THE OLYMPICS

Olympics Security

Police responsible for Olympics security have been questioning hundreds of Quebecers in what they describe as an attempt to prevent trouble at the Games.

Most of the people visited by police were activists but people from all levels of society were being investigated. People on citizen's committees, unions, certain ethnic groups and all known protest groups have been visited. (G & M 1/3/76 p. 8 c 6-7)

It was also reported in March that a 16,000 member military and police security force will be deployed to guard against a Munich-type disaster at the Summer Olympics opening July 17 at Montreal and Kingston.

EJ 24/3/76 p. 10 c 1-4

Guy Toupin assistant director of the Montreal Urban Community Police is key security commander.

Further information on security for the Olympics was revealed during April with some protest being generated. The Quebec Association of Jurists condemned the federal government for passing a law which will allow immigration officers to refuse entry to Canada to visitors they considered undesirable. Immigration Minister Robert Andras says the law Bill C-85 is being introduced to cover the period of the Olympic Games and the Habitat Conference and will remain in force until Dec 31, 1976

MS 31/3/76 p. A 13 C 1-2

Twice as many troops as used in the 1970 War Measures crises have been committed and 24\$ million has been budgeted for extra costs, 10 times more than the amount spent in 1970.

Guy Bourgault , an official for the Quebec Human Rights League syated: " We are deeply concerned because for some time now, we have witnessed a subtle erosion of individual and collective rights in Quebec".

All four opposition parties and their major labor organisations have called on the cabinet to proclaim the Quebec Charter of Human Rights into law immediatly, to prevent abuses of police power.

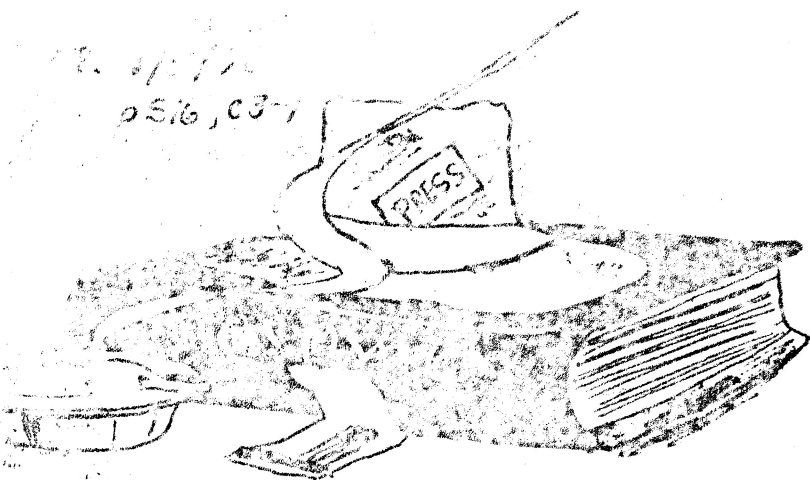
TS 5/4/76 p. C3 c 4-7

MEDIA

A growing movement for media reform seems to be underway in Canada. Surveys conducted by different groups appear to indicate a lack of knowledge among Canadians about the things they ought to know - and the media is to blame. The Davey report on Mass Media revealed that newspaper owners conceive of their function as selling newspapers and printer's ink at a higher price than was paid for it. Not both government and industry say that situation has certain faults.

The Canadian government issued a report, Media Impact maintaining that the system of science popularization is not working as well as it should. While the people want to know about social research (according to polls) or population problems, media management does not seem to recognise this demand.

Canadian corporations feel that the public has an accurate picture of the role of profits in the economy. For example, the press did not prepare the public for the oil crises. Companies now engage in advocacy advertising directed into areas in which the public has least knowledge and needs to know most. The campaign by Imperial Oil to polish its corporate image and show the economics of the oil industry through advertising is one such example. Ogilvy and Mather (Canada Ltd.) an ad. agency has conducted a survey in an attempt to discover the audiences to which advocacy messages should be directed. "The individual must be shown how profits have important implications for his attainment of personal goals, his vacation, his job, his buying of a house.



Media (contd.)

The following are opinions about the media voiced in the press by influential people. Most were taken from a Financial Post special report on business attitudes towards the media : -

" Media doesn't give a balanced view of business " - Earle McLaughlin
president R.B. of Canada

" the lack of training is obvious " - John Bullock (Can Fed. of Indep. Bus.)

" not enough investigative reporting --- what they are doing is reporting industry's position " - Mel Hurtig (Com. Ind. Can.)

" media management does not recognise the demand for science news "
- Media impact.

" there is a bias in labour reporting owing to the ownership of the media.. negative aspects are generally regarded as newsworthy "

- Lyn Williams (UNITED Steel Workers)

" Hand out journalism dominates the media in Canada. It arrives more or less unsolicited at their doorstep. The political business establishment is perfectly happy with a captive audience." (Pierre Berton)

"the analysis of news is too important to be left to the newspaper man. We shall have to reach out for experts "..... - Peter C Newman

" the desire to gain advertising and the fear of losing it determines to a large extent the structure and format of the media." - Barry Zwicker (Content)

"Advertising may sell products, but it also encourages shoplifting, feeds inflation, and undermines truthfulness " ----- Randal Marlin (Carlton)

" In the not too distant future newspapers may be custom made according to the special interests of the reader.

- John Brooks (T.S.)

The Toronto Star has a circulation of 500,000 , which is double that of any other Canadian newspaper. The Star includes a page of strictly local news in copies going to five geographic areas around Metro, offering localised advertising. The Toronto Star is unique in that it has its circulation in one mass population area. The Star Weekly is a specialised issue that is circulated even wider. The company also owns a number of weeklies around Toronto, with ad and marketing functions centralised by Metrospan Publishing. Toronto Star Ltd. also controls printing operations and recently acquired Harlequin Enterprises, a book publishing company with International subsidiaries.

Daily Weekly (Metrospan

Toronto Star

Mississauga Times

Oakville Journal Record

Etobicoke Advertiser/Guardian

Mirror

Aurora Banner

Richmond Hill Liberal

Woodbridge/ Vaughan News

Bolton Enterprise

Related Companies

Comac Communications

Homemaker's Madame Au Foyer

Southstar Pub. (with Southam)

Newsweb

Harlequin Enterprises. Ltd.