

The "Macdonald" this year made the supply run to the joint Canadian-U.S. weather station at Eureka, on the west shore of Ellesmere about 750 miles from the North Pole.

While the Eastern Arctic supply task was under way, the Coast Guard icebreaker "Camsell", based on Victoria, B.C., covered supply ships in the Western Arctic, assisting in the delivery of cargo being shipped from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, to Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and other points along the West Arctic coastline, and carried out aid operations and hydrographic work.

TRADE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED

The Trade Policy Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been reorganized, effective November 4. This measure is designed to put the Department on a better footing to meet the growing requirements of the Canadian business community and the increased needs of the Government in the field of trade policy.

The Trade Policy Service, through its main operative arm the International Trade Relations Branch, is responsible within the Department for trade relations and trade negotiations with foreign governments. Within the Service, the geographical area divisions provide an important link between Canada's trade offices abroad and the Department in Ottawa. The Trade Policy Service provides information to Canadian businessmen concerning foreign tariffs, import restrictions and other foreign governmental regulations confronting Canadian exports in foreign markets. It also assists in fulfilling the Department's role in the field of export financing and external aid.

In the last few years the demands on the trade-policy services of the Department have increased substantially. The growth in Canada's exports and the increased interest of the business community in the opportunities provided by international trade have expanded the trade services' workload. The framework of world trade relations is in the process of rapid evolution. New trade relations are emerging to which Canada must respond and in which it must secure a place. Examples of complex and difficult external developments Canada now faces in international trade relations are: the establishment of the European Economic Community and similar regional arrangements elsewhere in the world; the U.S. trade initiative, which has set the stage for next year's major round of multilateral trade negotiations; new approaches to world trade in agricultural products; developing trade with state-trading countries; the demands of under-developed countries for better access to world markets and the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

To meet these changing conditions and increased requirements, the trade-policy services of the Department have been reorganized into the Office of Trade Relations and Trade Policy, which replaces and subsumes the International Trade Relations Branch.

CANADA-POLAND WHEAT AGREEMENT

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on November 5 that he had signed, on behalf of the Government of Canada, a long-term wheat agreement with the Government of Poland and that Mr. W. Trampczynski, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, had signed on behalf of the Government of his country.

The Agreement is for a period of three years, during which Poland will purchase and Canada will supply, 1.2 million metric tons of Canadian wheat, that is about 44 million bushels, for shipment in the following quantities:

In the first year of the Agreement, 14.7 million bushels, of which a minimum of 7.4 million bushels shall be shipped between the opening of navigation and July 1964.

In the second and third years of the Agreement, a combined total of 29.4 million bushels in such yearly amounts as the buyer chooses, provided that the quantity purchased in each of these years shall not be less than 11 million bushels.

Purchases under this Agreement will be facilitated by the extension of credit arrangements under the Export Credits Insurance Act, providing for payment over three years.

Poland has been a regular customer for Canadian wheat, having made its first purchases in 1955 under credit arrangements. Since that year, Poland has purchased wheat from Canada annually, and these purchases have totalled 73 million bushels. The important new Agreement signed is evidence of the desire of both Governments to provide for the continuation of this trade on a regular basis.

GIANT HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

Ontario Hydro forces are rolling back a new frontier of power in a desolate expanse of spruce and muskeg south of James Bay.

Little Long is the first of three plants to be built on a 15-mile stretch of the Mattagami. The project includes five miles of dams and dykes and the 21-mile Adam Creek diversion to channel flood waters past the Mattagami power sites. The station first produced power last October and its full 121,600-kilowatt output was expected to be reached by mid-November.

While clean-up work continues at Little Long, construction forces are making rapid progress on the Harmon project (129,200 kilowatts), 13 miles downstream. Concrete has been poured for the centre section of the dam and rock excavation has begun for the headworks and powerhouse.

About three miles farther downstream preliminary investigation work is nearing completion at the Kipling site (132,000 kilowatts). Excavation for a river diversion channel and building of cofferdams are scheduled for this month.

Power from the three Mattagami plants and the newly completed 174,800-kilowatt Otter Rapids G.S. on the Abitibi River, 27 miles east of Little Long will be transmitted 230 miles south to Sudbury over Canada's first 500,000 volt Extra High Voltage Line.