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CONTENTS

Export Value Reaches Record	1
Next Governor-General Named	3
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	3
Nationality of Married Women	4
New Ambassador	4
Ocean Institute	4

Progress In The North	4
First in P.E.I.	5
Maritime Chairman	5
Trumpeter Swans	6
Lamprey Control	6

EXPORT VALUE REACHES RECORD

Exports of Canadian produce reached a record value of \$1,328,100,000 in the second quarter of 1959, and re-exports of imported goods totalled an additional \$30,900,000, according to detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average export prices were almost 2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1958, but as the value increase was much greater at 5 per cent the physical volume of exports advanced by about 3 per cent. This was in sharp contrast with first-quarter results, when the value of exports was more than 3 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1958 and the volume decrease of 4 per cent was even greater. The second-quarter increase was sufficient to raise the cumulative value of domestic exports in the first half-year to a record \$2,360,300,000, but the physical volume of exports in the half-year was fractionally below the 1958 record.

The higher export totals in the second quarter conceal quite varied commodity changes. Forest products, metals and minerals made the greatest contribution to the export increase, with lumber, newsprint, iron ore, farm machinery, uranium, aluminum and asbestos showing especially large gains. Cattle exports recovered sharply from their first-quarter slump, but shipments of wheat and other grains and of nickel remained lower than in 1958, and the exceptional exports of military aircraft which contributed greatly to the export total

in the second quarter of 1958 did not recur in 1959.

For a number of leading export commodities first-quarter decreases were replaced by increases in the second quarter. In this group were newsprint paper, aluminum, copper and cattle. Wood pulp was one of the few important commodities whose increase in second-quarter exports was substantially less than the increase in the first quarter.

NEW TRADE PATTERNS

The United States and the United Kingdom provided a market for a respective 62 per cent and 15 per cent of Canada's exports in the first six months of 1959 compared with 57 per cent and 16 per cent in the same period of 1958. The Commonwealth, European and Latin American shares dropped from 6.6 per cent, 13.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively, in the first half of 1958 to 5.6 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent in 1959. Higher exports to Japan raised the proportion for exports to all other countries as a group to a little more than 4 per cent, up slightly from last year. In both the first and the second quarters of 1959 exports were lower than in 1958 to Commonwealth countries except the United Kingdom, and to European and Latin American markets, and in the second quarter exports to the United Kingdom were somewhat lower than in the previous year. However, as the United States economy continued to re-

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