



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 14 No. 7

February 18, 1959

## CONTENTS

Canadian Aid to India Under The Colombo Plan.....	1
Opening Of Seaway.....	1
Shipbuilding Industry.....	2
New Town At Frobisher Bay.....	2
Dwelling Units in 1958.....	2
Centre Musical Canadien.....	2
Canada Council Grants.....	3

Import Balance Reduced.....	4
Grain Supplies.....	5
Gift Of Books From Uruguay.....	6
Shipments of Textile Mills.....	6
Fresh Skiing Honours.....	6
NATO Anniversary Stamp.....	6
George Medal Awarded.....	6

## CANADIAN AID TO INDIA UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN

Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced in the House of Commons on February 6 that \$17 million will be made available to India out of Canada's Colombo Plan appropriation for the fiscal year 1958-59 to enable the Indian Government to purchase in Canada essential commodities and equipment which they have requested from us.

The Minister went on to say:

"Of the \$17 million, \$1 million will be applied to the Canada-India reactor to enable the work on that project to go forward; \$10.5 million will be devoted to the provision of industrial raw materials including aluminum, copper and nickel, which are urgently needed by India in various phases of her development programme and which will help sustain adequate levels of industrial activity and employment; \$2.5 million will be provided in the form of railway sleepers--which I interpret as railway ties--to assist in the expansion and improvement of railway facilities in India; \$2.5 million will be made available in the form of fertilizers which are required in connection with India's programme to increase her food

production; \$120,000 will be devoted to the purchase of another three cobalt beam therapy units for use in Indian hospitals. Discussions covering allocation of the balance of the funds being made available to India in the current fiscal year are still in progress.

"In all cases where Canadian aid is taking the form of commodities, the Indian Government has agreed to establish local counterpart funds equivalent to the amount of the Canadian grant. These counterpart funds, as in the past, will be used to cover the local costs of economic development projects agreed upon by our two governments.

"The House will be aware, Mr. Speaker, that over the past 15 months Canada was also able to assist India in meeting her requirements of food grains by making available a total of \$48 million in the form of grants and loans for the purchase of Canadian wheat. Of this amount \$7 million has been provided under the Colombo Plan and \$41 million over and above the assistance available to India under the Colombo Plan."

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## OPENING OF SEAWAY

The Prime Minister, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, has announced that President Eisenhower has accepted an invitation to come to Canada on June 26 to join Her Majesty The Queen in the ceremonies marking the opening of the St.

Lawrence Seaway at the St. Lambert Lock near Montreal.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower will fly from Washington to Montreal in the morning and join Her Majesty and Prince Philip on the Royal yacht BRITANNIA for the opening ceremonies.

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Details of the programme are being worked out by officials of the Canadian and the United States Governments.

Following the opening ceremonies, the Royal yacht will proceed through the Locks giving access to the Great Lakes.

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## SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Gross selling value of products shipped by Canada's 68 shipyards in 1957 (67 in 1956) increased 13.6 per cent to \$167,159,000 from \$147,199,000 in 1956, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual industry report. Employees advanced to 18,417 from 17,782 in the previous year, salaries and wages to \$71,166,000 from \$64,686,000, material costs to \$63,942,000 from \$54,131,000 and value added by manufacture to \$101,094,000 from \$91,189,000.

Value of naval vessels delivered in 1957 increased to \$76,447,000 from \$51,183,000 in 1956 and commercial vessels delivered to \$31,713,000 from \$16,462,000. Value of commercial vessels by types in 1957: cargo and cargo-passenger, \$4,576,000 (\$2,732,000 in 1956); dredges, \$1,072,000 (\$287,000); ferries, \$719,000 (\$234,000); fishing boats, \$1,909,000 (\$1,691,000); scows and barges, \$4,714,000 (\$3,464,000); tankers, \$2,663,000 (nil); tugs, \$6,674,000 (\$4,251,000); and small craft, \$354,000 (\$1,059,000).

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## NEW TOWN AT FROBISHER BAY

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Alvin Hamilton and the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Howard Green, have announced jointly that a team of consultants have been appointed to plan the development of a modern townsite at Frobisher Bay in the Northwest Territories.

Everything needed for a normal town of 1500 people - housing, schools, recreational facilities, hospital facilities, stores, administrative offices, churches, and hotel accommodation - will be included.

An important factor in the development of Frobisher Bay is the matter of providing adequate facilities for the shipping, handling and storage of necessary supplies. When the tide is out, there is a long, mud beach which adds considerably to the shipping difficulties encountered.

In order to provide the best possible conditions for a community life in the Northern townsite, it is expected that a town planning architect will be added later to the present team of consultants. Also as the studies progress, it may be necessary to obtain the services of specialists in related fields.

Frobisher Bay is the main administrative centre for the Federal Government in the

Eastern Arctic. It has an airport which is extensively used by aircraft travelling between Europe and the Western United States. The runway is now being extended by the Department of Transport to a length of 9,000 feet and a width of 200 feet. Frobisher is also used as a rehabilitation centre for Eskimos who have received hospital treatment in the South, before returning to northern life.

The Northern Canada Power Commission will be responsible for the design and operation of the plant and facilities necessary for the production of electric power and steam. Although this problem has not yet been considered in detail, atomic energy has been suggested as the source of power for the community. Oil is the most common fuel in use at present in the modern communities in Canada's North.

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## DWELLING UNITS IN 1958

Both starts and completions of new residential units set new records in 1958, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement. Starts increased nearly 35 per cent to 164,632 units from 122,340 in 1957 and bettered by 19 per cent the previous peak of 138,276 reached in 1955. Completions climbed 25 per cent in the year to 146,686 units from 117,283 in the preceding year and exceeded by 8 per cent the previous high of 135,700 units set in 1956.

In December, the number of starts rose to 9,596 units from 8,241 in the same month of 1957 and the number of completions to 13,469 units from 10,472. At December 31 there were 88,162 units in various stages of construction, up sharply (21 per cent) from the year-earlier total of 72,573 units.

More units were started in 1958 than in 1957 in all provinces and more were completed in all, except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Units under construction at the year's end were more numerous than a year earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick. More units were started in December compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while more were completed in all except Alberta.

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## CENTRE MUSICAL CANADIEN

Last spring the Canada Council donated a sum up to \$60,000, over a period of three years to the Canadian Music Council for the establishment of a Canadian Composers' Centre. This centre, with the official title of Centre Musical Canadien, is now established and is located at 599 Avenue Road, Toronto 7, Ontario. It will be under the direction of Mr. Jean Marie Beaudet, as Executive Secretary.

## CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

Awards amounting to almost \$2,300.00, have been announced by Mr. Brooke Claxton, chairman of the Canada Council. They range in scope from assistance to Canada's largest bilingual theatre, La Comédie Canadienne, to aid for a Canadian Library Week to be held from April 12-18.

Grants to six universities and colleges amounting to \$1,748,516 were made to: Queen's University, Kingston, \$350,000 for a Social Sciences building, \$910,000 for a men's residence, and \$117,141 for a women's residence; University of British Columbia, \$327,600 towards their residence project; Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, Port Arthur, \$30,000 for a general reference library; Banff School of Fine Arts, up to \$12,500 for additional costs of an Administration building; Huron College, London, Ont., \$1,275 for additional costs of a library.

In the arts, 34 awards totalling \$277,866 were made from the Endowment Fund. Leading the list of grants to theatrical organizations was La Comédie Canadienne, Montreal, which received \$50,000 to continue operations as a bilingual theatre. The Dominion Drama Festival received \$4,500 to offer in new, special awards at the regional festivals for the best productions of Canadian plays, and \$1,500 to undertake a survey of the need for training in theatre direction in Canada. The University of Saskatchewan's Greystone Theatre received \$3,400 to present a new play by W.O. Mitchell as part of the university's Golden Jubilee celebrations. An award of \$3,000 was made to La Poudrière (Montreal International Theatre) to help with translation and copying costs.

In the field of music, the following groups received awards: Opera Festival Association of Toronto, \$20,000 for a season of three operas in Toronto this coming fall, \$20,000 for a tour of the Prairies, and an additional \$20,000 has been made available to help finance the Association's return to the Maritimes for a tour in 1960; Montreal Symphony Orchestra, \$25,000; Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, \$10,000; Canadian Music Council, \$5,000 for their Music Journal; Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Association, \$3,000 for its convention and general support; Regina College Chamber Music Group, \$2,500 for a tour of Saskatchewan; and the Hart House Orchestra, Toronto, \$1,000.

The Montreal Bach Choir received a \$9,000 grant to perform at the Vancouver International Festival and at other Western centres, and a grant of \$1,500 under the Council's policy of assistance to choral societies. The Bach-Elgar Choir of Hamilton received \$866 and Les Disciples de Massenet, Montreal, \$1,500 under the same policy. The Sudbury Philharmonic (Choral) Society was awarded \$500 to give a repeat performance of

"Elijah". The Ontario Music Educators' Association received \$3,000 to bring the girls' choir of Notre Dame d'Acadie, Moncton, N.B., to its convention in Toronto, March 31.

Four grants were made to organizations of the visual arts. The Community Arts Council of Vancouver received \$7,000 to extend its "Artists for Schools" programme, to expand its News Calendar, and to assist the B.C. Arts Resources Conference. The Edmonton Art Gallery received \$3,000 and the Centre Canadien d'Essai, Montreal, \$1,000. The Education Department of the Montreal Museums of Fine Arts received \$1,000 for its training programme for teachers in child art.

Various festivals across the country received a total of \$42,500. Of this amount, \$25,000 went to the Vancouver Festival Society; \$14,000 to the University of Saskatchewan Summer Festival of Music to be held from June to August; \$2,000 to the Manitoba Arts Council to hold a Festival of the Arts for children; and \$1,500 to assist the University of Manitoba to bring a speaker to its Fifth Annual Festival of the Arts.

An Indian Carving project at the University of British Columbia will be assisted by a \$15,000 grant from the Council. This project aims at repair and duplication of rapidly vanishing totem poles, important relics of West Coast Indian culture, in the University's possession. The Banff School of Fine Arts received up to \$4,000 to assist them to bring outstanding artists as instructors to the 1959 summer session.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, which increased its audience attendance by 26 per cent over last season, was awarded \$7,600.

Micheline Legendre, director of Les Marionnettes de Montréal, received \$4,000 to enable her to display her marionettes at Lyon and Paris.

Other grants to the arts included two in the field of architecture. Five thousand dollars was set aside to enable teachers of architecture to attend seminars and conferences, while \$2,500 was granted the University of Toronto School of Architecture to make a film record of all architectural designs entered in the International Competition for the Toronto City Hall.

In the realm of the humanities and social sciences, 10 grants were made to organizations. The Centre de Recherches en Relations Humaines, Montreal, received \$13,000 to continue a research project in social psychology. The National Federation of Canadian University Students, Ottawa, was awarded \$11,500 for a national seminar and for its Inter-regional Student Exchange Plan. The Royal Society of Canada received \$10,000, as did the Canadian Library Week Council, Toronto.

Grants of \$5,000 each were made to the

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Humanities Research Council, the Canadian Social Science Research Council, and the Canadian Psychological Association, Montreal. The Canadian Mathematical Congress, Montreal, received \$4,000 for its summer seminar to be held at the University of New Brunswick, and for aid in publication. La Société Historique du Canada, Quebec, and the Canadian Association of Slavists, Toronto, received \$3,500 and \$1,000 respectively for aid in publication.

Up to \$30,000 is to be used to assist the publication of more poetry, essays and criticism. Aid will take the form of direct grants to publishers, or of block purchases of books for distribution abroad. Applications will also be considered from publishers in French Canada to publish novels. All requests for assistance must come from the publishing firm, not from individuals. The first book to be purchased in quantity by the Council is *The Arts in Canada*, edited by Malcolm Ross. Some of the 300 copies will be sent to foreign libraries, colleges, and UNESCO national committees.

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#### IMPORT BALANCE REDUCED

According to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, imports into Canada in 1958 totalled \$5,196,100,000 in value, about 8 per cent less than in 1957. Canadian total exports fell very slightly to \$4,928,500,000 and the import balance was thus reduced from \$689,000,000 in 1957 to \$267,600,000 in 1958.

Exports in the final quarter of 1958 increased by more than 1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1957 to \$1,312,000,000. Imports increased by almost 5 per cent in the same quarter of 1958 to \$1,383,000,000 and the import balance rose from \$29,500,000 to \$71,000,000. In the month of December 1958, exports were about 1 per cent lower at \$449,800,000, than in December 1957, imports increased by some 9 per cent to \$427,800,000 and the export balance, which had been \$60,600,000 in December 1957, was reduced to \$22,000,000.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, exports declined in the first quarter of 1958, rose in the second, declined again in the third and increased quite significantly in the final quarter of the year. Imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957, continued to fall in subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958 and then rose considerably in the fourth quarter.

Exports to the United States declined by about 1 per cent to \$2,914,800,000 in 1958 and imports from the same country fell by about 11 per cent to \$3,577,900,000. The Canadian import balance with the United States was consequently reduced from \$1,056,800,000 to \$663,100,000 and this reduction contributed greatly to the decrease in the overall import balance. The relatively high export total was

due in large measure to considerable increases in exports of beef cattle and uranium which offset widespread declines in other commodities, while the fall in imports was widespread and absolutely greatest in iron and steel goods, among which non-farm machinery and primary iron and steel were especially reduced. The proportion of Canadian exports shipped to the United States fell from 59.6 per cent in 1957 to 59.0 per cent in 1958 and the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States fell from 71.1 per cent to 68.9 per cent.

In 1958 exports to the United Kingdom rose by more than 5 per cent to \$781,000,000. Imports were 1 per cent higher at \$527,000,000 than in 1957 and as a net result of these changes the Canadian export balance rose from \$220,700,000 to \$254,000,000. The higher level of exports was due mainly to increased exports of wheat, barley, canned salmon and uranium and, to a lesser extent, drugs and chemicals. On the import side, there was a considerable reduction in textiles, but this was more than offset by increases in other commodities and especially in passenger automobiles. Canadian trade with Britain accounted for a higher share of the total in 1958 than in 1957; exports rose from 15.1 per cent to 15.9 per cent of the total and imports from 9.3 per cent to 10.1 per cent.

Mainly as a result of large shipments of Canadian-financed wheat in India and Pakistan (especially in the first half of the year) and higher total exports to the Union of South Africa and Australia, Canadian exports to the Commonwealth increased by about 21 per cent in 1958 to \$285,500,000. Imports fell by more than 12 per cent to \$209,200,000 as a result of widespread declines, and as a net result of these changes what had been an import balance of \$2,300,000 in 1957 gave way to an export balance of \$76,300,000 in 1958. As proportions of the export and import total, exports to the Commonwealth increased from 4.8 per cent to 5.8 per cent but imports declined from 4.2 per cent to 4.0 per cent.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group declined by about 7 per cent to \$947,200,000 in 1958, imports from these countries rose by some 2 per cent to \$882,000,000, and the export balance was consequently reduced from \$149,400,000 to \$65,200,000. The share of this group in the Canadian trade totals declined from 20.5 per cent to 19.2 per cent for exports but increased from 15.4 per cent to 17.0 per cent for imports.

Changes in exports and imports in the final quarter of 1958 differed somewhat in magnitude and direction from those recorded for the year as a whole. Exports to and imports from the United States both increased in the fourth quarter - both by about 2 per cent - and thus ran counter to the twelve-month's trend. Exports to and imports from the United Kingdom increased in the final quarter but both, at

about 12 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, more sharply than in the year as a whole. Exports to the Commonwealth, which had been very high in the first, second and third quarters of the year, were actually somewhat reduced in the fourth quarter, while imports for the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter declined by only 6 per cent or about half the rate of reduction for the year as a whole. As in the year as a whole, exports to other foreign countries declined and imports from these countries increased in the fourth quarter. The decline, and the increase, however, were more marked in this quarter.

In the month of December, exports to the United States increased by about 11 per cent and those to the United Kingdom by about 6 per cent. Exports to the Commonwealth fell by more than 30 per cent and those to other countries by some 11 per cent. Imports from the United States increased by some 5 per cent, those from the United Kingdom by 11 per cent and those from other foreign countries other than the United States by almost 27 per cent. Imports from the Commonwealth declined by about 8 per cent.

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### GRAIN SUPPLIES

With coarse grain exports well sustained in 1957-58 and wheat exports the largest in five seasons, the total carry-over of Canadian grain at July 31, 1958 declined by 215 million bushels from the all-time record of a year earlier, when the pile-up on farms and in commercial positions reached nearly 730 million bushels of wheat and over 390 million bushels of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed. Practically all of the past season's decline was in farm stocks in the Prairie Provinces, which fell from the extraordinary level of 560 million bushels at July 31, 1957 to about 350 million in the past summer.

The Prairie grain crops turned out surprisingly well in view of the dry growing season. The total Prairie coarse grain crop was in fact somewhat larger than in the preceding season and just about equal to the average for the preceding ten years, and the wheat crop was roughly the same as the 370 million bushels of 1957, though it was some 120 million bushels smaller than the ten-year average. Favourable harvesting weather played some part in the size of the outturn, but it also appears that modern methods of cultivation are alleviating the effects of drought on crop yields.

Prairie farmers this fall had on their hands considerably less grain than a year earlier, and if the export movement is fairly satisfactory there should be a further reduction in farm stocks next midsummer, though the elevator system is likely to remain as congested as ever. So far this season grain ex-

ports, with the exception of those of oats, have held up well. Wheat exports fell disappointingly in September because of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, but they picked up again in October and for the first four months of the crop year amounted to 98 million bushels against 103 million in the first four months of the 1957-58 crop year.

There are a number of favourable factors in the outlook as well. This year's crop, though comparatively small in size, is of high quality. At the same time western Europe will require more than the usual quantity of high-quality milling wheat for mixing purposes since the quality of European crops was rather badly lowered by a wet harvest season. (The large quantities of feed wheat available in Europe may, however, mean a poorer market for Canadian feed barley). France's wheat crop was particularly poor and there will therefore be less competitive pressure from it in export markets. It is not yet known whether negotiations with Russia, which took 15 million bushels of Canadian wheat in each of the past three years, will result in another contract. However, it is clear that the programme of making substantial quantities of wheat available under the Colombo Plan, which was an important factor in boosting exports in the past crop year, will be continued. If all turns out well, exports could again reach 300 million bushels.

While this season, therefore, looks reasonably satisfactory, the long-term wheat marketing problem remains. Importing countries are continuing for various reasons to encourage high-cost domestic wheat production, wheat yields are rising in both importing and exporting countries, and per capita wheat consumption is falling in the industrially advanced countries. Not the least disturbing element in the wheat outlook is the situation in the United States, where a record wheat crop of nearly 1.5 billion bushels was harvested in 1958. It is true that the competitive pressure from this huge crop is alleviated to some extent by the fact that it is somewhat deficient in quality. But it is difficult to feel very sanguine about the future in the face of the complete failure of the United States production control programme and the consequent intensified efforts at surplus disposal. It is clear that as long as unrealistically high price-supports continue to encourage excessive production, United States surplus disposal programmes will continue to be a threat to Canada's normal commercial wheat trade. The United States Secretary of Agriculture said recently that, without these programmes, "our wheat exports this marketing year would be only about 190 million bushels instead of the 425 to 450 million bushels now expected. We believe," he added, "that our exports will rise in the years ahead. We may reach a 500 million bushel

annual average during the early or mid-1960's." This is certainly anything but a reassuring prospect for Canada.

This item is taken from "Agriculture in 1958", the Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review for December 1958.

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### GIFT OF BOOKS FROM URUGUAY

The complete works of Carlos Vaz Ferreira, the great Uruguayan humanist and philosopher, were presented to the Library of Parliament as a gift of the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay at a special ceremony in the Hall of Honour of the Parliament Buildings recently. Mr. Ernesto Benavides, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay, made the presentation on behalf of his country. Senator Mark R. Drouin, Speaker of the Senate and Mr. Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons, accepted the books on behalf of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. F.A. Hardy, Parliamentary Librarian, as well as other officials and Parliamentarians were present at the ceremony.

In a short presentation speech, the Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay reviewed the distinguished and varied academic career of Mr. Carlos Vaz Ferreira. Noting that during his long life he always held high the importance of a broad interest in the arts and humanities, as opposed to narrow professionalism, Mr. Benavides pointed to the realization of his compatriot's dream in the creation of a Faculty of Humanities and Sciences at the University of Montevideo in 1946.

Mr. Michener and Senator Drouin in brief addresses in response, asked Mr. Benavides to convey to the Uruguayan House of Representatives the thanks of the Canadian Parliament for the generous gift. Mr. Michener expressed the conviction that a wise and noble spirit like that of Mr. Ferreira would provide inspiration to those who read his works.

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### SHIPMENTS OF TEXTILE MILLS

Factory value of shipments from Canada's 965 textile mills in 1956 increased 4.4 per cent to \$766,977,000 from \$734,515,000 by 977 mills in 1955, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual general review. This was the largest total since 1951's record high of \$846,477,000. The index of volume of production (1935-39=100) declined to 182.4 from 185.3 in the preceding year.

Employees increased in 1956 to 70,873 from 69,144 in 1955, salaries and wages to \$199,328,000 from \$187,805,000, material costs to \$430,420,000 from \$408,891,000 and value added by manufacture to \$323,821,000 from \$314,533,000.

All six main groups contributed to the rise in the factory value of shipments in 1956, totals being as follows: cotton textiles,

\$255,570,000 (\$248,045,000 in 1955); woollen textiles, \$126,976,000 (\$123,324,000); synthetic textiles and silk, \$161,161,000 (\$159,234,000); dyeing and finishing of textile goods, \$15,017,000 (\$14,281,000); narrow fabrics, \$18,889,000 (\$17,406,000); and miscellaneous textile products, \$189,363,000 (\$172,225,000).

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### FRESH SKIING HONOURS

Miss Ann Heggveit, 20 year old Ottawa skier, brought fresh honours to Canada when she won the coveted combined title in the women's competition of the Arlberg-Kandahar races at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, on February 7.

Miss Heggveit came second in the slalom race and third in the downhill run of the previous day. It was the best average performance among the 33 top European and North American skiers who took part.

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### NATO ANNIVERSARY STAMP

As part of the ceremonies which will mark the 10th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. William Hamilton Postmaster General, has announced that a new postage stamp will be issued on April 2, 1959.

Keeping in mind that NATO is working continually toward world peace, the design of the new postage stamp contains, in the upper left-hand corner, the dove of peace with an olive branch in its beak. In the left-hand margin appear the initials NATO and the French OTAN in the right margin. The centre of the stamp depicts the globe of the world showing the area in which the NATO member countries are located. The stamp, designed by Philip Weiss, of Ottawa, is blue in colour on a white background and is of the popular 5 cent denomination. The stamp is being produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

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### GEORGE MEDAL AWARDED

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the award of the George Medal to two officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, Lt.-Cdr. John H. Beeman, 35, of Fort William, Ont., and Halifax, and Lt.-Cdr. F. Roger Fink, 37, of Ponoka, Alberta, and Dartmouth, N.S., and the award of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to two former naval personnel, Lawrence P. Vipond, 32, of Ancaster, Ont., and Paul A. Smith, 30, of Oshawa, Ont.

The awards were for the helicopter rescue in November, 1955, of 21 crew members of the Liberian freighter, Kismet II, aground at the base of a 900-foot cliff on the northern coast of Cape Breton Island and being pounded to pieces by heavy seas and gales.