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NEW BRUNSWICK FIGHTS FOREST PESTS

Recent aerial spraying of about a million acres of forest against the spruce budworm increased to ten million acres the net area sprayed since the beginning of the operation in 1952.

Considerable portions of this acreage have been resprayed twice or more, at intervals of two or three years, to prevent a resurgence of budworm populations.

This year's expenditures, estimated at \$750,000, will place the total cost of ten yearly spray operations at more than \$15 million.

The aerial attacks on the budworm using a DDT solution are credited by forestry officials with saving the predominantly balsam-fir forests of northern New Brunswick from wide-spread devastation. They constitute the most extensive forest-insect control operation ever carried out in Canada, and one of the largest in North America.

SHARING THE COSTS

The actual spraying is carried out by Forest Protection Limited, a provincial Crown corporation consisting of the New Brunswick government and four pulp-and-paper companies in the province. Total spraying costs, including the construction of airfields, of which 15 have been built for forest spraying since 1952, are split three ways. The federal Department of Forestry and the New Brunswick government contribute a third each, and the companies make up the balance of the costs.

Federal assistance in this programme started in 1952, and initially comprised technical aid in the field of forest biology and, in addition financial aid starting in 1953.

Officials of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch of the Department of Forestry point to improvements in spraying techniques developed during the last ten years. Close co-operation with the Fisheries Research Board and the Department of Fisheries resulted in the use of smaller dosages of DDT, which give effective control of the budworm while reducing the hazard to fish in streams and lakes.

In 1961 and again this year, the spray was applied in New Brunswick at 1/4 lb. a half-gallon of solvent an acre, half the dosage of DDT used in previous spraying. Improvements in the timing of spray applications have at the same time resulted in maximum kill of the budworm.

BUDWORM STUDIES

Investigations of present spruce-budworm infestations in New Brunswick date from 1945. Population surveys of the insect were then started by the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory located at Fredericton. To provide the biological information on which the spraying operations are based, the Fredericton laboratory has also drawn on background knowledge of spruce budworm resulting from investigations in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario.

(Over)

Surveys of budworm larvae are conducted for several weeks before, as well as during, the spray operation, which lasts about three weeks in June. Extensive surveys of budworm eggs in August provide the best possible estimate of budworm populations for the following year. Personnel of the Fred-erickton laboratory, including university students in seasonal employment, and Forest Protection Limited employees are engaged in this work.

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GRANTS TO MUSIC

The Canada Council recently announced grants totalling \$165,000 for the encouragement of music. The awards went to the Ottawa Philhamonic Orches-tra (\$10,000), the Halifax Symphony (\$8,000), the Canadian Opera Company, Toronto (\$71,000), Les Jeunesses musicales du Canada, Montreal (\$43,000), the Hart House Orchestra, Toronto (\$10,500), and the Federation of Canadian Music Festivals, Win-nipeg (\$6,000).

A more economical use of this country's musical resources is being encouraged by the Canada Coun-cil. Grants to two symphony orchestras illustrate this policy.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA PROJECT

A unique co-operative musical project being un-der-taken by Montreal and Ottawa will provide new audiences this year for one of this country's lead-ing orchestras. A full series of concerts will be presented in the capital by the Montreal Symphony under its permanent conductor Zubin Mehta and two guest conductors of international repute. The series is being sponsored by the Board of Directors of the Ottawa Philhamonic Orchestra with the help of a grant of \$10,000 from the Canada Council. The Ottawa orchestra was disbanded in 1959.

The Halifax Symphony Orchestra will travel to Newfoundland with the help of a grant of up to \$8,000 from the Council. It will give some 12 concerts in St. John's, Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Argentinia and Gander.

AID TO OPERA

Operatic performances will be seen in many parts of Canada this year as a result of Canada Council assistance to the Canadian Opera Company. A grant of \$71,000 will enable the Toronto organization to give about 50 performances in Eastern Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to tour Western Canada, and to present a three-week season in the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto. Several intemationally-prominent Cana-dian soloists, including Jon Vickers and Teresa Stratas, will return to take part in the company's Toronto season, which will feature "Madame Butter-fly," "Rigoletto," "Hansel and Gretel," and "Die Walkure." Operas to be taken on tour are "La Bo-hème" in the West and Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte" in the East.

The second annual National Music Competition sponsored by Les Jeunesses musicales du Canada will be assisted again this year by the Canada Coun-cil. A grant of \$43,000 has been approved to enable

the organization to underwrite the costs of bringing adjudicators to Mount Orford for the competition this summer and to assist it with its concert circuits for young people. About 20 artists or small groups will be sent on seven circuits to centres in many parts of Canada.

A grant of \$10,500 will enable the Hart House Orchestra of Toronto to give some 17 concerts in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Eastern Ontario this autumn. This well-known 14-piece string orchestra will be under the direction of its permanent conductor Dr. Boyd Neel.

Assistance to music at the local level will be provided by the Council through a grant of \$6,000 to the Federation of Canadian Music Festivals. The award will be used to help pay expenses of the an-nual conference of the Federation and to aid work-shops and development work.

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PLANS FOR P.E.I. CAUSEWAY

The Minister of Fisheries, Mr. J. Angus MacLean, and the Minister of Public Works, Mr. David J. Walker, have jointly announced that consulting engineers have been appointed to assist the Department in the planning and construction of the most economical type of crossing for the Northumberland Strait be-tween New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The appointment involves three firms of con-sulting engineers, which will form a joint venture to carry out the work. All of them have a broad engineer-ing knowledge and experience, and all have offices operating in the Maritimes.

ENGINEERING STUDIES

The Government's decision to build the North-umberland Strait crossing was announced earlier on the basis of engineering investigations carried out previously by the Department of Public Works. It is expected that some additional engineering studies associated with the preparation of plans and speci-fications will be required on the part of the consul-tants. However, the plans are expected to be com-pleted in time for construction to start in two years.

The Northumberland Strait crossing will replace the existing ferry service. The cost has been es-timated at \$105 million, which compares favourably with the cost of the ferry service on both a capital-ized-cost basis and an annual-cost basis. It is es-timated that, from 1913 to the present, the Federal Government has invested more than \$20 million in ferry vessels and terminal facilities and, from 1933 to 1960 inclusive, it assumed responsibility for oper-ating deficits for the service totalling more than \$30 million. The deficit in 1960 amounted to \$2,621,000 for operations alone.

It is expected that, following the completion of plans and specifications in two years' time, a further six or seven years will be needed to carry out the work.

CANADIAN TATTOO AT SEATTLE

Some 750 Canadian servicemen and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will participate in the Canadian tattoo at the Seattle World's Fair from September 10 to 15. It is the first military tattoo of its size to be written and produced by Canadian service personnel and staged outside the country. It will be presented nightly as part of the "Canada Week" programme.

Besides the tattoo, which will include the RCMP Musical Ride, the RCAF will present each afternoon an aerial display by the "Golden Hawks" flying team and a daily concert by the 100-piece band of the Royal Canadian Air Force. During Canada Week, an escort squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy will be at anchor in the port of Seattle. The ships will be open for public inspection.

The spectacle will start with a 50-man guard of honour from the Canadian Guards, who will form up with the regimental band for inspection.

HISTORIC ATMOSPHERE

The tattoo will depict the three phases of Canada's military past (French, British and Canadian), with all troops performing in the dress uniform of the periods represented.

At the west end of the "Century 21" stadium, a large facade some 45 feet in height will represent a typical stone fortification of the 1800 era. The basic architectural design will combine elements from Fort Henry, near Kingston, Ontario, the Citadel at Quebec City and Halifax Citadel. The martello tower will represent the one now standing in Point Pleasant Park in Halifax. The 75,000 people who are expected to witness the tattoo will thus obtain a

realistic view of military exercises as they were conducted many years ago. Behind this facade a 50-piece concert band will provide background music.

The Canadian Guards and the Lord Strathcona's Horse military bands will march and play as a massed band, as will bands from HMCS "Naden" and the RCAF.

French-period sentry will be provided by the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment. Soldiers of this unit will carry out a sentry-mounting drill dating from about 1755. A British sentry mounting will also be demonstrated; it will be preceded by the firing of a six-pounder field gun by the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

A scene from the tattoo entitled "Highland Heritage" will feature 80 pipers and 24 Highland dancers. The dancers will be from the Regimental Depot of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and the pipers will be drawn from the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards, and the RCAF. A third pipe band has not yet been named.

Following the Highland display, 33 soldiers from the 3rd Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, dressed as wooden soldiers will perform precision drill movements without word of command.

After the Musical Ride, a 100-man contingent from the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, will fire the traditional "Feu de Joie". The finale, with all troops participating, will feature the playing of "Crimond" and "Sunset and Retreat". The "Last Post" will be sounded by a lone trumpeter located in semi-darkness on the facade.

The entire programme, with narration and music throughout will last about two hours.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding up Acts in the first three months of the year totalled 839, and increase of 10.5 per cent over last year's 759 in the same period. The estimated total liabilities was \$30,467,000, a decrease of 1.7 per cent from \$30,974,000 a year earlier.

The largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector, at 397 compared to 342 a year earlier. Failures in manufacturing numbered 90, compared to 81 a year ago; construction, 147 against 146; transportation, communication and utilities, 46 against 33; and service, 113 against 122.

There were 443 bankruptcies in Quebec during the first quarter of 1962 compared to 437 in the same 1961 period, and estimated liabilities totalled \$11,538,000 against \$13,102,000. Business failures in Ontario totalled 298 against 244, and liabilities amounted to \$13,892,000 against \$12,004,000. The number in the Atlantic Provinces was 6 (12 a year earlier); in Manitoba, 9 (11); in Saskatchewan, 8 (6); in Alberta, 32 (11); and in British Columbia, 43 (38).

MESSAGE TO LAOS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has instructed Mr. Paul Bridle, Canadian Commissioner on the International Commission in Laos, to convey the following message to Prince Souvanna Phouma, who will head the new Laotian Government of National Union:

"I should like to convey to you my own gratification and that of the Canadian Government on the agreement to form under your leadership a Government of National Union dedicated to a policy of independence, integrity and neutrality. I sincerely hope that this will mark the beginning of a new and happier period for the people of Laos and will open the way to a final accord at the Geneva Conference. I wish to assure you that Canada remains prepared, in co-operation with the Government of Laos and with the other members of the International Commission, to assist in every practicable way in the carrying out of the agreed settlement."

GOLD IN 1961

Although in 1961 the Royal Canadian Mint price for gold was the highest since 1951, production decreased by 4.4 per cent.

The year's output amounted to 4,425,820 troy ounces valued at \$156,851,060. The final total for 1960 was 4,628,911 troy ounces valued at \$157,151,527. In 1961, Quebec, Manitoba and Newfoundland were the only provinces that recorded an increase in output. Ontario remained the principal producer, with 58.6 per cent of the total, followed by Quebec with 23.8, the Northwest Territories with 9.1 per cent and British Columbia 3.6 per cent.

The output of lode-gold mines decreased to 3,735,718 troy ounces, or by 4.9 per cent from the 3,929,354 troy ounces produced in 1960. Gold recovered as a by-product from base-metal ores rose to 618,995 troy ounces from the previous year's total of 618,753. Placer-gold production decreased to 71,107 troy ounces from 80,804 recovered in 1960.

WORLD PRODUCTION

Among the minerals produced in Canada, gold maintained its position as sixth in value. It followed crude petroleum, nickel, copper, uranium oxide and iron ore. In the free world, Canada was second to the Republic of South Africa, the chief gold-producing country. The United States Bureau of Mines reports that in 1960 world gold production reached a total of 45 million troy ounces, the highest on record, the Republic of South Africa contributing 21,383,019 troy ounces (47.5 per cent), followed by the Soviet Union with an estimated 11 million (24.5 per cent), Canada with 4,602,762 (10.2 per cent) and the U.S.A. with 1,679,800 (3.7 per cent).

An amendment to the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, assented to on July 7, 1960, extended the Act to the end of the calendar year 1963. To qualify for cost assistance, Canadian gold mines must have operating costs less than \$26.50 a troy ounce of gold and are eligible for this assistance only to the extent that they sell their gold to the Royal Canadian Mint. During 1961, there were 53 producing lode-gold mines, of which 40, producers of about 53 per cent of Canada's 1961 output, received cost assistance under the Act. Most of the remaining gold was available for sale in the open market.

The gold mines benefited from an increase of about \$1.50 an ounce that occurred during the year in the price of gold. This was offset, however, by wage increases and higher mining and underground-development costs. Higher equipment and material costs also lessened the benefits of the price increase, especially in Ontario, where a 3 per cent sales tax went into effect on many items on September 1. No large lode-gold mine has come into production in Canada since 1949, and depletion of ore reserves has forced many old producers to cease operations. Production from the newly-opened lode-gold mines cannot make up for the loss of output caused by the closing of the larger lode-gold mines.

NEW ARMY FINANCIAL BRANCH

A new Army organization, to be known as the Comptroller General's Branch, has been authorized and will come into being on August 1, 1962. Brigadier L.G.C. Lilley, a distinguished career soldier, and at present Commander and Chief Engineer of the Northwest Highway System, will be promoted to Major-General and appointed Comptroller General of the Army.

The basic role of the Comptroller General's Branch will be to co-ordinate all financial aspects of Army activities and ensure that the financial impact of all Army programmes is fully and uniformly considered at all stages. The Comptroller General will provide effective correlation of Army manpower to finance. The Branch will provide an essential service in recording, reviewing, analyzing and interpreting monetary terms, as an aid to the making of sound operating and administrative decisions.

The Organization of the Branch will consist of three directorates: (a) *Directorate of Army Budget*, which is now operating within the Army organization and will continue to function; (b) *Directorate of Financial Management*, in which all personnel now employed in the various spending directorates will be correlated under the Comptroller General; (c) *Directorate of Manpower Control and Management*, under which will be grouped the present Army Establishments Committee and the Directorate of Staff Duties dealing with the Canadian Army (R), Canadian Army (M) and civilian personnel of all static establishments. This Directorate will also be the Army agency responsible for the co-ordination of management studies, systems improvement and manpower-utilization analyses.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes declined during April and May in eight of the ten regional cities, with decreases ranging from 0.1 per cent in Vancouver to 0.6 per cent in Halifax. The index for St. John's rose 0.2 per cent. The Edmonton-Calgary index was unchanged.

Food indexes fell in all cities except St. John's, where it rose 0.3 per cent; decreases ranged from 0.3 per cent in Vancouver to 1.9 per cent in Halifax. Housing indexes were up in five cities, down in two, and unchanged in three. In five cities there were lower indexes for clothing, in one the index was higher, while four remained unchanged. The index for transportation rose in four cities; fell in five, and held steady in the other. There were four higher indexes for health and personal care, one lower and five unchanged. Six cities had higher recreation-and-reading indexes; four cities had unchanged indexes. Six tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were unchanged, while two rose and two fell.

P.E.I. BOATS FOR ARCTIC

Two fishing boats to be built in Prince Edward Island will sail north late this summer to take part in the development of northern resources, it has been announced by Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale.

The two boats, the combined cost of which will be \$35,606, will aid in the further development of the char-fishing industry in Ungava Bay and along the west coast of Hudson Bay, in the Keewatin District of the Northwest Territories. When delivered, the vessels will enable Eskimo fishermen in the two areas to extend their current range of operations. At the same time the new boats will add to the safety of the native fishermen, increase their catch, and show them new and better ways of fishing and hunting.

One of the boats, 40 feet long and equipped with a 65 horsepower diesel engine, will operate from the communities of George River and Fort Chimo in arctic Quebec. Though owned by the Department of Northern Affairs, the wooden "longliner"* will be rented and operated by the Eskimo co-operative, and eventually will be sold to the co-operative. Besides taking part in fishing operations for arctic char, the longliner will also be used for seal and whale hunts, and for towing log-booms. Much of the whale meat obtained is used for dog food, a constant supply of which is important, since dog-sleds remain an essential means of winter overland transportation in the North.

The other longliner, 46 feet in length, will operate from Rankin Inlet and Eskimo Point and will be used for organized seal and whale hunts. It is hoped that use of this type of boat will help the Eskimos to harvest the local resources more efficiently than in the past. The boat, owned by the Department, will be operated by Eskimos under the supervision of a Northern Affairs projects officer.

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CANADIAN METEOROLOGY AWARDS

A McGill University professor and a federal communications specialist have received the Patterson Medal for distinguished service to meteorology in Canada. Dr. J. Stewart Marshall, Professor of Meteorology at McGill, and Arthur J. Childs, Superintendent of Communications in the Transport Department's Meteorological Branch, were awarded the medal for 1961 on June 6, at the Conference of Learned Societies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Dr. Marshall organized, and now chairs, the first department of meteorology at a Canadian university. Under his leadership, the Stormy Weather Group at McGill University has become one of the world's most respected research organizations in cloud physics and radar meteorology. He has also distinguished himself by his work on precipitation nuclei, by recent contributions to the Alberta hail-research programme and by the development of new radar instrumentation and new forecasting techniques that effectively complement the older methods.

* The term longliner designates a boat using a mechanical device to haul in the groundline, to which are attached at intervals shorter lines with baited hooks.

Mr. Childs has played a major part in the design, development and operation of Canada's meteorological communications system, which is recognized as one of the finest and most efficient of its kind and is the envy of many national weather services. The medal awarded was struck in honor of the late Dr. John Patterson, Controller of the Meteorological Service from 1929 to 1946. It is awarded from time to time for an outstanding achievement in meteorology or for sustained contributions to meteorology over several years. The only award made previously had been presented to Dr. Patterson himself in 1955.

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CANADIAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Canada's current-account deficit in goods and services with other countries in the first quarter of 1962 was \$363 million, \$25 million higher than the \$338 million in the same period last year. Again, the chief source of the current deficit was an excess of payments over receipts originating in non-merchandise transactions, up \$5 million to \$349 million. Contributing to the rise to \$349 million were larger deficits in 1962 from travel and business and other services, which more than offset some contraction in the deficit on income account from the wide imbalance in the first quarter of 1961, when there was an unusual concentration of dividend transfers from Canadian subsidiaries to foreign parent companies. When allowance is made for seasonal factors, this deficit from non-merchandise transactions was of the general order of \$1.25 billion at an annual rate.

On capital account, there was a decrease in official holdings of gold and foreign exchange of \$364 million in terms of Canadian currency in the first quarter. Apart from this change, capital movements, which continued to follow a variety of forms and directions, were mainly offsetting in the first quarter as a whole. Movements in long-term form were also close to balance, as outflows arising from security transactions were close to net inflows connected with direct investment and other long-term forms in the quarter.

MERCHANDISE TRADE

There were sharply higher levels of merchandise trade in both directions than in the first quarter of 1961, but the rate of increase in imports exceeded the rise in exports, yielding an import balance of \$14 million, compared with an export balance of \$6 million in the first three months of the earlier year. Divergent trends produced an 11 per cent increase in the value of merchandise exports, which was higher than any earlier first quarter. While exports to the United States rose sharply by more than one-quarter, the value of exports declined by some 8 per cent to overseas countries, including the United Kingdom, the rest of the Commonwealth, and countries in Western Europe.

With the quickening of business activity in the United States, merchandise exports to that country expanded \$184 million or 27 per cent to \$861 mil-

