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TRANSPLANTED COMMUNITIES

The November issue of "Ontario Hydro News" tells the interesting story of the relocation of communities along the St. Lawrence River made necessary by the St. Lawrence Power Pro-

The large-scale relocation of houses has been all but completed, and only occasionally is a small cottage or garage seen being eased

along a road to a new site.

As work continues on the St. Lawrence Power Project, Ontario Hydro's rehabilitation staff has kept pace. The construction of schools, churches, shopping centres and public buildings is continuing in all the new communities. while the immense task of dismantling the old villages and clearing the land is pushed forward. But the virtual completion of housemoving operations marks the end of one of the most unique phases of the whole programme, and heralds the beginning of the end of Hydro's rehabilitation programme.

The Commission launched its programme of relocating some 6,500 people along the wide St. Lawrence only after careful planning and preparation. Community planning experts studied the problem for almost a year and one-half before the townsites were selected, and Hydro's property, engineering and information staffs

began work.

NEW IROQUOIS

In the early fall of 1955, the first house was lifted from its site in old Iroquois, and moved half a mile north to a prepared, con-

crete-block foundation in the new town On September 25 last year, the last family vacated their home, and the old village virtually became a "ghost-town". Today, new Iroquois, which is in Matilda Township, 32 miles west of Cornwall, is almost finished. It contains 148 houses, which have been moved to the site from the old village, and 86 new homes. A shopping centre, containing facilities for 29 stores. was officially opened in April, and two handsome new churches, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, were dedicated last spring.

New public, separate and secondary schools were opened for classes in September this year. A United Church, an Anglican Church, a new town hall and various industrial buildings are still to be completed. Clearing of buildings, which could not be moved, has been pushed ahead rapidly in recent weeks. This phase of rehabilitation work in Iroquois was

completed late in October last year.
Incorporating the former hamlets of Mille Roches and Moulinette, Long Sault (formerly New Town No 2) is situated in Cornwall Township, eight miles west of the City of Cornwall. The spanking, 160-acre townsite can now boast of approximately four miles of hard-surfaced streets. Housemoving ended there recently when the 129th house was moved into the new community. An eight-store shopping centre, four churches and two schools are under construc-

Ingleside (known as New Town No. 1 in the early stages) is located in Osnabruck Township 13 miles west of Cornwall, and includes the former villages of Wales, Dickinson's Landing, Farran's Point and Aultsville. Housemoving was started in December 1955, and by early October last year, with a total of 102 homes from the four old communities relocated on new sites in Ingleside, the housemoving phase was complete.

Like Iroquois, this site comprises some 200 acres, and has four miles of streets. An eight-store shopping centre, four churches and two schools are being built by the Commission.

Work is also proceeding at Morrisburg, the largest community affected by the rehabilitation programme. Here the project involves the relocation of buildings formerly situated in the southern portion of the village in a new subdivision on the northeastern periphery of the community In all, some 84 homes have been moved to this new section, which also includes a new commercial area. Morrisburg's relocation programme involves moving almost the entire business section to a handsome shopping centre consisting of more than 40 stores largest of the four centres, provided for the communities. Located centrally in relation to both the new and the old sections of the village the new centre is approaching completion

In both Morrisburg and Iroquois, Hydro is also providing accommodation for a number of tenant families in the form of 96 self-contained living units - 84 of these are located in Morrisburg and 12 in Iroquois. In Morrisburg, 60 of the units are of the multi-row type, each with three bedrooms, complete kitchens and bathrooms and equipped with forcedair, oil furnaces. The 12 Iroquois units are similar in design and construction, while the remaining 24 Morrisburg units will be semidetached in style, all equipped with forcedair heating and featuring two bedrooms in each unit.

HIGHER STANDARD

Plans for the relocated St. Lawrence Valley towns have included provision for better municipal services, and as Toronto's Financial Post recently phrased it, "for a generally higher standard of amenities". The latest type of water, sewage, electrical and other facilities have been incorporated in the plans for each new townsite.

The location of residential areas is designed to keep them as far removed as possible from main traffic arteries, although easily accessible to shopping areas and work centres. Children, for example, will be required to cross only one street, and, in most cases, may use park pathways enroute to and from school.

Contrary to the old custom of building or "stringing" stores and other commercial premises along either side of a main business street, the shopping centres in the four communities follow the modern pattern, incorporating convenient access from "through" thoroughfares, and ample parking facilities for shoppers travelling by car.

In fact, practically everything about the entire rehabilitation programme seems to have a 20th Century atmosphere.

For example, the two giant housemoving machines used in moving homes and other buildings to their new sites are certainly the products of present-day mechanical ingenuity. These gargantuans - one capable of "lifts" up to 200 tons and the other up to 100 tons - are equipped with 200-horsepower diesel engines.

Before a house was moved, a steel frame was built under its sills and load-bearing sections. The U-shaped machine was backed into position, and cables attached at three strategically-located points. Electrically-operated winches then raised the building.

This three-point suspension system prevented twisting or jarring, and allowed the house to be raised or lowered at its normal level position.

By October last year, Ontario Hydro negotiators had completed 2,050 agreements for the purchase of property affected by the power project. This represents more than 90 per cent of the total land and buildings required.

Particularly significant is the fact that it has been necessary to refer only 20 of the 2,050 property transactions to the St. Lawrence Board of Review, the appeal body appointed by the Ontario Government to hear such cases.

COTTAGE RELOCATION

An interesting sidelight of the property acquisition programme is the clearing of cottages and homes from several riverfront sections. The owners of 27 such cottages on Sheek Island, just southwest of Cornwall, have made agreements with the Commission to have their summer homes relocated in an area, which will become Island 17 when flooding occurs.

Similarly, another new island - Island 1 - to be formed in the river on the dividing line between Osnabruck and Williamburg Townships, will be allocated to summer residents who formerly had cottages along the north shore of the river in these two townships. For this purpose, each township will be represented on an allocation committee, together with representatives of the cottagers and Ontario Hydro.

Another related relocation project is the work of diverting two main arteries of transportation. Late in July of last year, passenger trains began passing over a new section of track between Cornwall and Cardinal to herald completion of the relocation of 40 miles of double-line, main Canadian National Railways track between Montreal and Toronto. Almost simultaneously, work crews began tearing up the old section of track, which passes through an area that must be cleared for the raised water level necessary for the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

The second diversion affects No. 2 Highway, main motor-traffic artery between the eastern and western areas of southern Ontario. Ontario Hydro is building some 35 miles of new road north of the old highway to keep this import-

ant east-west road open.

FIVE NEW STATIONS

So careful has been the planning that all the new communities will be located close to the new highway and the new railway. Five new railway stations, each of modern brick construction with complete facilities, have been built at Iroquois, Morrisburg, Ingleside, Long Sault and Cornwall. With the inauguration of passenger service over the new rail line these new stations were placed in service.

Among the busiest workers in the rehabilitation area during the past few months have been the demolition crews and wood-cutters, most of them employed by contractors, who are handling the clearing of the affected area.

Today, despite the difficulties inherent in such a vast and trying programme of moving, demolishing and building anew, there is already evidence of great success

In the over-all relocation plan, provision has been made for ample expansion in each of the new communities. In Iroquois, Morrisburg, Ingleside and Long Sault, areas have been set aside for industrial development, and each community is optimistically and vigorously seeking new industries.

Further room for industrial expansion has been assured by the Ontario Government. Hon. William M. Nickle, Minister of Planning and Development, has voiced his government's intention of offering every assistance to the new communities in making all surplus land not required for the relocation of towns, highways, railways and parks available to industry

With the trying relocation period a thing of the past, for the most part, the people of the St Lawrence Valley are now facing the future with confidence.

* * * *

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT STEADY

Canada's total output of goods and services showed little change in the first nine months of 1957 compared with the corresponding period of 1956, according to the quarterly report on the national accounts released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While gross national product in value terms was higher by 3 or 4 per cent after adjusting for price advances the volume of total production was relatively unchanged. The sharp quarter-to-quarter increases in gross national product which were a feature of the years 1955 and 1956 have not been continued in 1957, and production of goods and services has remained almost level through the first nine months of this year.

Seasonally adjusted, the gross national product was at an annual rate of \$31.0 billion in the third quarter, or about 1 per cent over the rate of the preceding two quarters. It is estimated that approximately one-half of the increase between the second and third quarters was accounted for by a further advance in final product prices, so that in volume terms, total production of goods and services was

substantially unchanged. The major factors in the third quarter movement of gross national product were a resumption of the upward trend in consumer expenditures, which had eased off in the second quarter; an increase in outlays for housing, which had been moving down since early in 1956; and a rise in exports of goods and services, following upon the second quarter decline and reflecting larger shipments of iron ore and higher sales of animal products. Imports of goods and services fell slightly in the third quarter, contributing to some reduction in the current account deficit. On the income side, further gains occurred in labour income, reflecting mainly higher wage rates in some industrial groups. Other elements of personal income were also significantly higher in the third quarter. Corporation profits, seasonally adjusted, declined by 5 per cent

During 1955 and 1956, demand was expanding very rapidly, and sharp quarter-to-quarter increases were occurring in output of goods and services. Since the latter part of 1956, however, the quarter-to-quarter advance in total final purchases has slackened appreciably, falling to a low rate of increase in the first half of this year, though showing further strength again in the third quarter. The rapid expansion of investment outlays which has characterized the past two years appears to have moderated, and machinery and equipment investment has been declining for two successive quarters. At the same time, the upsurge in imports, which was a notable feature of 1956, subsided in the second and third quarters of 1957, and declines occurred in the seasonally adjusted value of imports of goods and services. Business inventory accumulation, which reached its peak in the middle of 1956, has declined steadily in each of the three quarters of 1957, and the seasonally adjusted rate in the third quarter was less than onethird of the rate for the year 1956 as a whole.

With the crop out-turn now known, and data covering three quarters of the year's activity in the non-farm sector available, it is possible to suggest an order of magnitude for the year 1957 as a whole. On the basis of present evidence, it seems likely that the gross national product in 1957 will be about 3 or 4 per cent above last year's figure of \$29.9 billion. With final product prices also higher by about the same amount in the first nine months of this year compared with a year ago, the physical volume of output in 1957 will probably show little change from that of the year 1956.

This would compare with gains in the physical volume of output between 1955 and 1956 of about 7 per cent and between 1954 and 1955 of about 9 per cent. It is evident from these figures that a substantial levelling-off in economic activity occurred in 1957, compared with the very rapid advances of the preceding two years.

To summarize, the year 1957 has been char-

acterized by the following developments:

-Stability in the total volume of production after the sharp increases of 1955 and 1956.

-A continuation of advances in final product prices, with some decline in prices at the

basic commodity level.

-Year-to-year gains in fixed capital investment expenditures by business for plant, machinery and equipment, but a levelling-off in the rate of these expenditures during the course of the current year.

-A gain of 3 per cent in national income, reflecting sharp gains in labour income, partly offset by a drop in crop production, and a decline in corporation profits of about 5 per

-Gains in personal income of about 5 per cent, which have been closely paralleled by advances in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services.

-A strengthening of outlays for housing, following the successive declines since early in 1956.

-Little change in the year-to-year levels of exports and imports of goods and services, following the sharp increases of 1955 and 1956.

-A reduction in the rate of business inventory accumulation

ALBERTA MARKETING BOARD

One of the lesser known Government agencies that have aided materially in Alberta's industrial upsurge is the Provincial Marketing Board of the Department of Industries and Labour. Organized in 1939 to help promote the rovince's natural resources, the Board has helped many industrialists, inventors and farmers build and maintain a successful business, according to the Alberta publication "Within our Borders".

Industrial enterprises utilizing natural resources and employing Alberta personnel are encouraged and assisted by the Board as part of its Alberta development programme. Raw materials for such enterprises are purchased in mass quantities; then sold to the industry in lesser quantities, but at a substantial savings. The small businessman can thus take advantage of volume buying and discount prices.

Another aim of the organization is to encourage and assist in the distribution of products made in the rovince, and the promo-

tion of such goods.

The Marketing Board also has the power to sponsor, manage and operate industries within Alberta for the utilization of natural resources and employment of Alberta personnel.

Indirect aid to farmers was started during the depression years when government implement parts stores were opened in several cities and towns throughout the Frovince. These stores were able to purchase equipment parts in bulk quantities, and pass on resultant savings to individual farmers.

As the economic situation improved, farmers were able to obtain repair parts at more equitable prices and the need for the stores decreased. The last parts store was closed in 1955.

Most common difficulty experienced by new manufacturing firms starting operations is their inability to obtain high quality raw materials at favourable cost. Such firms usually have a building for a plant, equipment and sufficient working capital to carry them through for a period of 90 to 120 days, when the first returns from sales can be expected.

In its programme of aiding such firms, the Board does not lend any money to the company, but can purchase for it bulk supplies of raw materials. This raw stock is sold to the company, to meet its day-to-day requirements, at the same price per unit as had been paid by the Marketing Board, buying on a mass-quantity price basis

Applicants for this aid must show to the satisfaction of Board that there is a good demand for the product involved, and that they possess knowledge and skill required to produce readily saleable products.

Financial structure and history of each firm is studied Plant buildings, all equipment and manufacturing methods and procedures

are also thoroughly inspected.

Agreements may be drawn up for periods of from four to 18 months. Most applicants are required to deposit with the Board a cash security deposit usually equal to 20 percent of the value of raw materials to be purchased.

The Crown corporation operated by the Board, named Marketing Board, purchases those materials required under an agreement.

The client company can withdraw from the agreement at any time without penalty by making payment in full for materials on hand.

There are 16 contracts in operation at present time, totalling \$991,431, Last year 28 contracts for inventory and other assistance received approval. Such materials were purchased as sheet steel, iron castings, steel plate, aluminum, cement, stoker parts, oxygen and acetylene cylinders, steel bars, tubing, glycol, lumber, wire mesh and plastics.

Inventors may receive advisory assistance from the Board, Gadgets or ideas may be investigated, or referred to specialists for opinions, depending upon their nature and apparent value in industry. Other assistance rendered may include information on ways and means of originating and developing ideas, obtaining patents, starting businesses, as

well as advice relative to suitable locations for certain types of manufacture and the extent to which competition may exist.

The Board also acts as agent for all Government departments in the sale of used passenger cars, trucks and mechanical equipment etc. no longer required in the government service.

Services of the Provincial Marketing Board are unique among governments in Canada. Requests have been received from many areas of the world for information on the structure and operation of the crown agency. Success of the programme is reflected in the growth of industries which at one time or other received assistance. One firm employed 25 persons when it first received assistance in 1953. In 1956 it employed 75 persons. Such expansion has become the rule rather than the exception.

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PRINCESS ACCEPTS

The Office of the Prime Minister has announced that Princess Margaret has graciously accepted the invitation of the Government of British Columbia to be present at their Centenary celebrations in 1958.

Her Royal Highness will fly from England to British Columbia, arriving there on July 12. Princess Margaret will spend approximately two weeks in the Province, after which Her Royal Highness will visit other parts of Canada during a period of about ten days

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PASSAMAQUODDY POWER

A study of the probable effect of development of tidal power on the economy of New Brunswick and the Canadian Maritime region has been ordered by Mr. Howard Green, Minister of Public Works.

The Minister announced that the Department has entered into an agreement with Prof. N.J. Grasberg and Prof. Eugene Whalen, both of the faculty of the University of New Brunswick, who will head up a team of economists undertaking the study.

This step by the Federal Department of Public Works is part of the larger investigation being made for the Governments of Canada and the United States by the International Joint Commission to determine both feasibility and economics of developing power from the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

The Canadian part of the investigations concerning the engineering and economic practicability of the project is under the supervision of Gerald Millar, Chief Engineer of the Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch of the Federal Department of Public Works. Mr. Millar was appointed by the International Joint Commission to act as Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Passamaquoddy Engineering Board.

The Canadian economic study is to get under

way immediately.

REVIEW OF ECONOMY

In a review of Canada's economy, in 1957, Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said, in part, that at year-end the economic situation in Canada is one of high activity but increasing slack in a number of industries. Total employment has moved upward and production has been sustained throughout most of 1957, but both are seemingly edging downward at the end of the year. The trend of overall sales has not been commensurate with the substantial rise in productive capacities. For the months immediately ahead, there is little indication of any basic change in this situation. On the one hand there are strong underlying supports in the economy. At the same time there is little evidence of forces which would quickly generate new strength in the traditionally dynamic areas of exports and investment.

Excerpts from Mr. Churchill's review follow:
"In view of the currently uncertain trend of activity in the United States, and with a number of other countries beset with underlying foreign exchange problems, there is little likelihood of significant strengthening in world commodity markets. Despite these conditions, there are several items which will probably be exported in larger quantities next year, uranium being the notable example. Such increases will probably be sufficient to offset declines elsewhere. Consequently, the overall trend of exports, though subject to temporary fluctuations, should be fairly well maintained.

"What is presently known of capital expenditure plans suggests a moderately lower volume of business investment in the coming year. The principal declines will occur in material-processing industries and some forms of transportation, while increases are in prospect for some service and utility groups. In addition, there are indications of a rise in residential and institutional building and also of more work to be done by way of local improvements. On the basis of these preliminary indications, the overall volume of construction in 1958 should be as large as in the previous year. On the other hand, outlays for machinery and equipment should be lower. This has already been reflected in reduced orders and lower activity in a number of equipment industries However, because of the large import content in Canada's equipment requirements, the full impact of reduced investment of this type does not fall on domestic industries.

"In the market situation ahead, consumer demand will be an important sustaining influence. Consumer income, traditionally less vulnerable than most other indicators to contractionary influences, has been given additional support by way of higher social security payments and lower taxes.

"Periods of economic adjustment are usually characterized by greater business caution in the matter of purchasing and inventory policies, which temporarily accentuates contractionary tendencies. Despite the existence of strong sustaining factors, the present situation may prove no exception in this regard. In such periods, however, it is important to keep constantly in mind the more fundamental considerations which underlie current economic

"As previously indicated, the present pause in expansion comes about as a result of the fact that Canada is approaching a phase of development in which, for the time being, less resources are required for the build-up of basic industries. There would appear to be no dearth of uses to which these resources can be diverted. A tremendous volume of new capital facilities is needed to supplement and round out the basic expansion which has taken place. In fact the greater availability of investment resources provides an opportunity to get ahead with public improvements which have been lagging in recent years. Apart from these institutional requirements, the potential needs of consumers are virtually inexhaustible.

"It would be a mistake, however, to assume that this re-direction of resources will take place automatically without effort or strain. Intensified business planning and aggressive salesmanship may be necessary to convert the latent buying power which exists in the economy into new markets for goods and services. In this way, available resources would be put to use and transformed into higher living

standards for Canadians at large.

"A number of new federal measures already implemented or proposed will facilitate this transition. Such measures include: More mortgage funds for would-be home-owners and relaxation of minimum requirements for loans under the National Housing Act, re-assessment of tax-sharing and other financial relationships with the provinces, financial aid to power development in the Maritimes, advances on farm-stored grain to Western producers, a more comprehensive system of supports to farm producers, extension of unemployment insurance benefits, increased pension rates, and reduced taxes. Each of these measures, in addition to meeting the specific need for which it is designed, serves the general purpose of supporting the financial position of individual Canadians

"Such action on the part of the Federal Government will facilitate but will not in itself accomplish the adjustments necessary for the renewal of sound economic growth. This will require insight, initiative and adaptibility on the part of all groups in the com-

munity."

CANADA HOST TO BOTANISTS

One of the most significant "things to come" on Canada's scientific calendar will be the Ninth International Botanical Congress, to be held 19-29 August 1959, at Montreal.

The ten-day meeting will be one of the biggest scientific gatherings ever to take place in Canada. Some 4,000 participants are expected from all parts of the world.

Dr. W.P. Thompson, President of the University of Saskatchewan, has been named President of the Congress. Dr. Thompson is an international authority on genetics of cereals, especially wheat. Dr. Thompson was for many years a Member of the National Research Council; he also was President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1947-49, and President of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, 1953-54 and 1954-55. Dr. Thompson is the re-

Royal Society of Canada The University of Montreal and McGill University will share in the honour of enter-

cipient of six honorary degrees and of the

taining the Congress.

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RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The Library of the National Research Council is the major science library in Canada. Its chief aim is to supply the Canadian scientific community with information, published in any language, that may contribute to the advancement of science in Canada. For many years it has been acquiring scientific and technical papers from all countries and, the Council announces, Russia is no exception.

At present the NRC holdings of Russian scientific literature compare favourably with any collection outside the Iron Curtain. In addition to books, over 150 Russian language journals arrive regularly covering fields of science and technology from astronomy to

zoology and atomic energy to welding.

These are scanned by scientists familiar with Russian. Anything that appears to supplement current knowledge is sent to the Translation Section, where the staff is able to deal with all the major languages. English translations are prepared, and listed in the Canadian Translations Index. This records all English translations of papers, from any language, that have been translated in the Commonwealth or in the United States.

This Translation Section also conducts weekly classes in Russian, for NRC scientists and librarians. These classes are very popular

and well attended.

Acquiring Russian scientific literature has never been easy, anywhere in the Western World; even now, when there is greater freedom, it is still very difficult. An interesting source of books is through the Eastern Zone of Germany, where German translations of Russian books are being turned out in large numbers.

For the NRC Library, one of the best methods is the co-operation and help of Canadian scientists who attend international conferences. They alert the Library to the existence of reports and papers that might otherwise be missed.