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THE BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION

In amplification of a statement made by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, in the House of Commons on February 9, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration recently issued the following statement:

"There are many benefits that have accrued from immigration. Not only do newcomers infuse a new spirit into our social and cultural life, but they have made a quite distinctive contribution to Canada's economy.

"In the past 11 years, for example, 5,967 businesses have been established and 5,385 farms purchased by post-war newcomers. The value of these businesses and farms amounts to \$140,866,900. They have provided employment for 34,882 persons.

"These are business and farm purchases reported to Immigration Branch officials. There are many others, for no immigrant is under any compulsion to report his business or farm purchase to the Department.

"It is well known that most immigrants are willing to work hard and sacrifice much in order to establish themselves securely in Canada. This is borne out by figures that indicate that they paid \$69,284,200 - almost half the value of their businesses and farms - in 'cash-down' payments.

IMMIGRANT BUSINESSES

"There has been a very marked upswing in the number of immigrants establishing businesses in the past two or three years. Roughly

one-quarter of the businesses established during the last 11 years were bought in 1960.

"There are certain patterns emerging from the statistics for both business and farm settlements.

"In the business field, 2,433 out of 5,967 settlements since 1950 have been in Ontario, 1,557 in British Columbia-Yukon, 1,150 in Quebec, 275 in Manitoba, 269 in Alberta, 221 in Saskatchewan, 41 in Nova Scotia, 17 in New Brunswick and four in Prince Edward Island.

"Germans have established 1,381 of these businesses, Dutch 1,223, British 559, Italians 531, Hungarians 333, U.S. citizens 329, Polish 267, French 263, Danish 254 and Austrians 242.

"The average immigrant buys his business from three to six years after his arrival in Canada.

"Among the 137 'other' settlements reported are included New Canadian businessmen of Argentinian, Australian, Bolivian, Cypriot, Icelandic, Moroccan, Mexican, Paraguayan, South West African and Venezuelan nationalities.

"In agriculture, 3,123 out of 5,385 farms were bought in Ontario, 815 in British Columbia, 500 in Quebec, 293 in Alberta, 235 in Nova Scotia, 152 in Manitoba, 139 in Saskatchewan, 69 in New Brunswick and 59 in Prince Edward Island.

"Dutch farmers, who have brought to Canada their experience, skill and many new techniques, predominated in the purchase of farms. Two-thirds of the new farm-owners - 4,213 -

(Over)

have been Dutch. Germans, the next largest number, totalled 828, U.S. citizens 249, Belgians 243, Polish 229, British 185, French 144, Swiss 124, Italians 76, Hungarians 74 and Danish 72.

"The average farmer spends five years working on a Canadian farm before buying his own property.

Among the 280 'other' settlements were New Canadian farmers of Chinese, Cuban, Egyptian, Indian, Philippino, Uruguayan and West Indian nationalities."

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CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Employment declined seasonally during December and January, while continuing higher than a year earlier. The month-to-month decrease was 199,000; the year-to-year increase was 47,000. Unemployment rose by 165,000 over the month.

The labour force was 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, a substantially greater increase than the 0.8 per cent rise in employment. The number of women employed increased by 101,000 over the year, while the number of men employed showed a drop of 54,000. Unemployment in January was 146,000 higher than a year earlier.

CAUSES OF DECLINE

Seasonal factors were responsible for the greater part of the December to January employment decline. Construction and trade shared nearly equally in the decrease, and together they accounted for about 60 per cent of the net change in employment over the month. Most of the remainder was in forestry, agriculture and services. Employment declines in the trade and service industries stemmed, in part, from the release of temporary workers hired for the Christmas season. Forestry activities decreased a little more than is customary for this time of year. In other seasonal industries employment declined by about the usual amount. Men accounted for about 85 per cent of the employment decline during the month.

Employment in January was 47,000 higher than a year earlier. The continuing strength of the service industry outweighed decreases in the goods-producing industries. The most significant declines were in construction and the manufacture of durable goods.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Unemployment increased by 165,000 during December and January. About 87 per cent of the unemployed were men, the same proportion as in the previous month. The 693,000 unemployed in January included 63,000 on temporary layoff. Of the remaining 630,000 who were seeking work, 71 per cent had been unemployed for three months or less, 18 per cent for four to six months, and 11 per cent for seven months or more.

Unemployment in January was 10.8 per cent of the labour force, compared to 8.8 per cent a year earlier and 9.5 per cent in January 1959. Of the total number of unemployed, almost a third had been employed in construction and about the same proportion in various service-producing industries. Workers who had been employed in manufacturing and forestry accounted for most of the remaining unemployed.

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UN DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

The Canadian Ambassador to Austria, Mr. J.S. MacDonald, heads the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, that opened in Vienna on March 2.

The delegation includes, as alternate delegate, Mr. G. Sicotte, Head of the Legal Division of the Department of External Affairs, and, as advisers, Messrs E.H. Smith of the Taxation Division, Department of Finance, E.A. Warnock, Assistant Secretary of Excise, Department of National Revenue, J.M. Côté of the Protocol Division of External Affairs, and P.D. Scott of the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw.

The purpose of the Conference, which is expected to last six to eight weeks, is to consider the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission pursuant to a request by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the codification of "diplomatic intercourse and immunities".

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POULTRY MISSION TO EUROPE

Officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, together with representatives of the poultry trade, have been, since February 25, surveying the market for Canadian poultry and poultry products in the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Their purpose is to gather information that will assist exporters in Canada to obtain a larger share of the market in Great Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland.

Canada has for many years supplied the United Kingdom with a large proportion of the foodstuffs required to sustain its population. During and immediately following the Second World War, this country was a leading source of supply for fresh, chilled and frozen poultry, shell and dried eggs. An embargo was imposed after the war on the importation of uncooked poultry meat from North America, in an effort to eradicate Newcastle disease or "fowl pest", as it is known there. But there are no restrictions on the importation of cooked poultry, shell eggs, or other poultry products, such as egg powder or melange.

As the Canadian poultry industry has expanded substantially since the war and is in a position to meet the requirements of other

countries, it is felt that an effort should be made to examine sales possibilities in the United Kingdom.

There has been a large increase in the consumption of poultry meat in Western Europe in recent years. That in West Germany has risen from four pounds *per capita* a few years ago to approximately ten pounds last year, while imports totalled 120,000 tons. Switzerland and the Netherlands are also large importers of poultry meat.

IDEAL MARKET FOR CANADA

Exports of poultry meat to these countries by the United States have assumed substantial proportions in the last three years. It is felt that the high quality of Canadian poultry and poultry products, the strict attention paid to packaging, and the rigid inspection of poultry exports should enable Canadian producers to fill a large proportion of the market requirements of the United Kingdom and Western Europe.

The itinerary of the group is as follows: London, February 25 -- March 2; The Hague, March 2 -- March 4; Copenhagen, March 4 -- March 8; Hamburg, March 8 -- March 12; Bonn, March 12 -- March 14; Frankfurt, March 14 -- March 17; Munich, March 17 -- March 19; Zurich, March 19 -- March 21; Basle, March 21 -- March 23.

URBAN WEATHER RADAR

"It'll start snowing in the western suburbs in half an hour, but snow won't fall on centre town until 4 o'clock this afternoon." That is the sort of short-range weather forecast that will soon be made possible by the use of radar in Canada's metropolitan areas, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently.

The Department of Transport is ordering five weather-surveillance radar units to be installed at Halifax in 1962 and at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Toronto in 1963. The fifth unit is to be used for research under the precipitation-physics project, a study of the cause and effect of precipitation conducted in conjunction with various government and private agencies.

Meanwhile, the department is converting smaller radar sets to the local requirements of London, Ottawa and Quebec, where they will serve as "gap-fillers" between the larger units.

Radar is the only means of obtaining the detailed information required for accurate short-period forecasts for a specific area. Such forecasts are of particular value to aviation and shipping and to densely-populated areas where sudden bad weather affects transportation and industry.

A weather-radar unit in Montreal, now used jointly by the Transport Department's Meteorological Branch and McGill University, is to

stay where it is, while a lower-powered radar set now at Toronto will be moved to Regina.

Other radar sets situated throughout Canada are used for a variety of purposes, such as air-traffic control, and, as they are usually designed to eliminate weather phenomena from the scope rather than to detect them, they are not suitable for weather surveillance.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AERO SURVEY

An \$18-million programme of aeromagnetic surveys, unique in the history of Canadian mineral development and involving great blocks of unsurveyed territory in the Canadian Shield, will get under way this summer, Mines and Technical Surveys Minister Paul Comtois said recently. A unique feature of the programme is agreement by the Federal Government, and provincial governments concerned, to carry out the surveys and to share, on an equal basis, the cost of such surveys within their respective territories.

PROGRAMME UNPARALLELED

The programme has no parallel in the history of Canada's mineral industry, either in the number of governments involved and the size and cost of the project or in the far-reaching results it can have on the growth and development of the industry. "It is exactly in accord with our Government's policy of promoting the development of Canada's natural resources for the welfare of present and future generations of Canadians", said Mr. Comtois. "It will give us a picture of the mineral potential of these great unsurveyed areas and thus assist in the development of our mineral resources." "Our prime concern and that of the Geological Survey of my Department is to furnish the Canadian people with information on the mineral-resource potential of our country. The information we gain from these aeromagnetic surveys will be used to supplement ground geological surveys to enable those interested to delimit areas favourable for mineral occurrences and areas where more detailed surveying may be required."

LARGEST OF ITS KIND

The new programme is by far the largest of its kind known to have been carried out in any country. It will take 12 years to complete, will cover areas totalling 1,800,000 square miles, and involve over three and a half million line-miles of flying. The project was proposed by the Federal Government and received unanimous approval at the Provincial Mines Ministers' Conference in Quebec City in 1960.

The only other such agreement took place between Ontario and the Federal Government in 1959 and involved a \$416,000 aeromagnetic survey of a 60,000-square-mile area in the Patricia district of northwestern Ontario in connection with the Federal Government's "Roads to Resources" programme.

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The programme comprises two sections. Two-thirds or \$12 millions of the expenditure will go toward the aeromagnetic surveying of the unsurveyed parts of the Canadian Shield and will be borne by the Federal Government, and provincial governments concerned, on an equal cost-sharing basis; \$6 millions will be used for similar surveys in parts of the Northwest Territories and Yukon and will be borne by the Federal Government.

In referring to "unsurveyed" areas, Mr. Comtois pointed out that these would include many small areas that had been surveyed in detail for special purposes by mining companies, but that the planned survey would give a broad picture of much larger regions.

USE OF INFORMATION COLLECTED

The information gained from such aeromagnetic surveys and used in conjunction with the results of ground geological surveys is useful in the delimiting of those areas favorable for mineral occurrences. It is particularly valuable in areas covered with glacial debris and with few rock exposures, as well as in areas where younger sedimentary rocks cover potential mineral-bearing rocks.

The potentialities of such a programme are immense. The governments concerned hope to uncover several deposits of mineral wealth in the areas to be surveyed. During the past decade, aerial surveys on a much smaller scale have brought to light the base-metal wealth of the Metagami area of western Quebec and the large iron-ore deposit at Marmora in south-eastern Ontario.

The flying and compilation of the results will be done by commercial companies. Over 6,000 separate map sheets will be required to cover the territory involved.

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UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS

The Canada Council has modified its list of universities and colleges eligible for capital grants and imposed a time limit on applications.

In January all institutions which had been on the eligible list for grants from the Canada Council's \$50 million University Capital Grants Fund, established in 1957, were informed of the policy which would govern distribution of the balance of the principal sum. By January 1961, grants made totalled \$24 million and \$14 million had been earmarked for institutions in the Province of Quebec, leaving \$12 million for institutions in other provinces. No decision has yet been made regarding disposition of interest and profits earned by the Fund.

The Council's statement read, in part, as follows:

"The Council's list of eligible institutions up to now has been identical with the list used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and its successor, the

Canadian Universities Foundation, in distributing the annual federal grant. The measures which the Council has adopted modify this list to some extent and impose a time-limit on the application for grants. The revised policies are as follows:

1. Institutions on the Council's eligible list which have not made an application before June 30, 1961, will be removed from the list. This ruling will not apply at this time to institutions in the Province of Quebec, where special circumstances have prevailed and still obtain.

2. All institutions on the list which consist of only one professional faculty—law, theology, engineering, agriculture, social work, and the like — have been removed from the list. (The Faculty of Arts is not considered a professional faculty.)

3. Institutions which came or may come into existence after December 1, 1960, will not be placed on the eligible list.

4. The allotments which the Council makes to institutions on the eligible list shall be fixed in accordance with the registration figures as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for either December 1, 1956, or December 1, 1959, whichever, when used as the basis for calculating the allotment, gives the larger figure.

5. If an institution has drawn down its full entitlement according to the 1956 registration figures, it can apply for an increase in its allotment if the calculation based on the 1959 registration allows for a larger sum. Such an increase should preferably be used for a new and eligible building."

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INTERIM WHEAT PAYMENT

An interim payment of 10 cents a bushel on the 1959-60 wheat pool was announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton in the House of Commons on February 14. He said the payment, recommended by the Canadian Wheat Board, would mean the distribution to producers of approximately \$37,744,000 on some 377,438,000 bushels delivered to the pool between August 1, 1959, and July 31, 1960. Mr. Hamilton added that, with the final payment of \$3,852,323 on the 1959-60 oat pool, announced the previous day, a total of \$41,600,000 would be going out to producers.

Oat payments are now being made and will be immediately followed by the wheat payments.

Of the total wheat payment, \$23,678,000 will go to producers in Saskatchewan, \$9,213,000 to Alberta and British Columbia, and \$4,894,000 to Manitoba and Ontario.

The 1959-60 barley pool will be closed sooner than expected because of recent sales. Consequently, the Canadian Wheat Board will report to the Government on the conclusion of the interim wheat payment regarding a possible closing date for the 1959-60 barley account.

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT

Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton has reaffirmed that there will be no change in Canada's dairy price support programme before May 1. The Minister's statement came in the wake of reports that the price of butter to consumers would be cut by 10 cents a pound starting April 1. "The dairy support programme is under study now, but the details have yet to be worked out," he stated.

The new dairy year, as far as price supports are concerned, will be May 1, 1961, to April 30, 1962.

Mr. Hamilton said that the support programme for the new year would be announced as early as possible.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES BOARD

Too many "trivial or inappropriate" names are given to Canada's geographical and other features, Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, told the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names held in Ottawa recently. "These names are given without benefit of consultation with either provincial or federal authorities. And once a name is given, a local usage is established, and any change thereafter becomes exceedingly difficult and sometimes frustrating", he said.

Mr. Comtois, through whom the Board reports to Parliament, congratulated it for the educational campaign it had carried out during the past year with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and with mining and oil companies on the matter of naming Canada's features.

Mr. Comtois went on to state: "In setting up and maintaining an organization such as yours, one is conscious of the fact that the inherent and acquired rights of all parties concerned should not be jeopardized. The Canadian Board on Geographical Names is, in essence, not a centralization, but a pooling of authorities, Federal and Provincial, to accomplish, in a co-ordinated and orderly fashion, that which otherwise could only lead to confusion and misunderstanding."

A highlight of the programme was the naming of a ridge in the central Yukon "Miller's Ridge", after the late W.H. Miller, former director of the Department's Surveys and Mapping Branch. The ridge, which is near Carmacks, is some 16 miles in length. It was in this area that the late Mr. Miller laid out a baseline for 4-mile topographical mapping in the area. This was the start of the 4-mile series in Canada.

G.M. Munroe, secretary, reported that the Board had processed some 19,000 names for 139 new maps, 21 hydrographic charts, and four revised maps. He also reported that the gazetteer of Prince Edward Island was released in 1960 and that the gazetteers for Ontario and Nova Scotia are under way.

NEW NORTHERN ROAD

The federal and provincial governments have agreed to co-operate in building a new road in northern Ontario to provide access to the McIntosh Indian Residential School. Each government will pay 50 per cent of the cost, which is estimated at \$120,000 for the 10 miles of road.

The school, which has an enrolment of 175 pupils, is a boarding school for Indian students in the vast area from Fort Frances to Hudson Bay. It lies 17 miles northwest of Vermilion Bay and north of Kenora. Access hitherto has been by way of an old logging road and has been extremely difficult. The 60-year-old school is isolated at certain seasons.

Pupils will now be able to take part in extra-curricular activities with other schools, both Indian and non-Indian, in northern Ontario.

The road is to be built and maintained by the provincial government. Work is expected to begin this summer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

There were fewer work stoppages in January than in the previous month and, although more workers were involved, there was a drop in the number of man-days lost, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts issued by the Department of Labour.

There were 21 work stoppages in January, involving 2,346 workers, with a duration of 28,140 man-days. In December there were 29 work stoppages, involving 1,891 workers, with a duration of 30,160 man-days.

Fourteen of the January work stoppages were in Ontario industries, six in Quebec industries and one in British Columbia. None of the stoppages was in an industry under federal jurisdiction.

MAIN DISPUTES

More than 67 per cent of the time loss -- 18,950 days -- resulted from four disputes. These were in the paper-products industry in Pont-Rouge, Quebec, among shipyard workers in North Vancouver, in the iron and steel products industry in St. Thomas, Ontario, and in manufacturing in St. Laurent, Quebec.

Six of the January work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, three had been terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 11 in manufacturing, five in trade, four in construction and one in transportation, storage and communication.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in January represented 0.03 per cent of the estimated working time. In December the percentage was also 0.03, while in January 1960 it was 0.06 per cent.

MARINE COMMISSARIAT COURSE

Seven chief stewards and two chief cooks of the Department of Transport Canadian Marine Service recently received certificates denoting successful completion of a special training course at Montreal.

The course, held for the second successive year at HMCS "Hochelaga", Royal Canadian Navy supply depot, was for English-speaking personnel. It was the first of two to be attended this year by stewards and cooks from departmental vessels. The second, for French-speaking personnel, has already begun, and will continue until April 17.

The programme was begun by the Department to step up economy and efficiency in the purchasing, preparation and storing of ships' food-stuffs and to ensure the provision of high-quality meals and related services on board Canadian Marine Service ships. The men, under the tuition of naval experts in the field of cookery and dining-room operation, studied general cooking, wardroom organisation, dining-room operation, inspection and accounting of stores, purchasing and related matters.

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JUNIOR AID TO GREEK SCHOOL

More than 2,700 elementary schools in the poorer areas of Greece are being "adopted" by Canadian school children through the classroom branches of the Junior Red Cross.

School-supply chests will be built and packed to a uniform plan in classrooms throughout Canada. Each chest will contain sufficient supplies for the 100 to 150 pupils in Grades I-VI of an adopted school. Pencils, scribblers, erasers, metric rulers, crayons, penholders and nibs, powdered ink, volley balls, inflatable globes, and first-aid kits are among the items to be included.

Most of the chests, which will serve both as shipping containers and lockers when unpacked, will be built in manual or vocational training classes as part of the Junior Red Cross project. In school districts where these facilities do not exist, it is expected that many "handyman" teachers or parents will assist. The value of each chest with its contents will be about \$100.

Arrangements have been made for an exchange of friendship gifts, albums, crafts, and

correspondence between each Canadian school supplying a chest and its Greek counterpart.

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RCAF MEMORIAL TROPHY

The Mynarski Memorial Trophy, symbolic of well-conceived and effective recreation programmes for children of RCAF personnel, has been won by RCAF Station Cold Lake, Alberta, for the 1959-60 period. The Alberta base was runner-up in the 1958-59 competition to the previous winner, RCAF Station Parent, Quebec.

The trophy is presented annually to the RCAF station making the best use of its resources in developing a recreation programme for the young people of the Air Force community.

The Mynarski Trophy was donated to the RCAF in 1958 by the Polish Wings of the RCAF Association in memory of Pilot Officer A.C. Mynarski, who died in the crash of a Lancaster bomber in France on the night of June 12, 1944. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery in the action that took his life.

Twenty-two stations were entered in the 1959-60 competition. RCAF Station Falconbridge, Ontario, was second in the contest; RCAF Station Uplands, Ontario, was third, and RCAF Station Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, was fourth.

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MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in 1960 took 3,273 lives, a rise of 1.3 per cent from the 1959 total of 3,231, according to a special statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fatalities in December were 18.5 per cent more numerous than in the same 1959 month at 333 compared to 281.

All provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta reported fewer deaths in 1960, compared to 1959. The toll in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was unchanged from the preceding year's 8.

The number of fatalities by province in 1960 were: Newfoundland, 45 (36 in 1959); Prince Edward Island, 13 (30); Nova Scotia, 168 (121); New Brunswick, 165 (106); Quebec, 853 (871); Ontario, 1,166 (1,187); Manitoba, 121 (147); Saskatchewan, 155 (168); Alberta, 288 (248); and British Columbia, 294 (309).

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