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## FISH SALES HIT RECORD

Writing in the April 13 issue of "Foreign Trade", T.R. Kinsella of the Department of Trade and Commerce, pointed out that sales of Canadian fish abroad reached a record \$133.7 million. Fresh and frozen fish sales reached a value of \$78 million. Lobster shipments totalled more than \$20.5 million.

Excerpts from the article follow:

Fishermen and exporters of fisheries products experienced an excellent year in 1956. The total catch reached 2,023,237,000 pounds worth \$89,679,000, compared with 1,780,034,000 pounds valued at \$77,688,000 in 1955, according to preliminary sea-fish landing returns.

During the year the total Atlantic coast catch was valued at \$54,502,000, 9 per cent higher than in 1955. The lobster fishery reported a total of \$17,764,000--an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year--and the cod catch rose in value to \$15,622,000 from \$14,206,000, or 10 per cent. All of the eastern provinces shared in this increase, although it was more noticeable in Quebec, where cod landings and landed values totalled 70.3 million pounds worth \$1,731,000, compared with 41.3 million worth \$938 thousand in 1955.

The Pacific coast catch, at \$35.2 million, achieved a 27 per cent increase. Salmon landings were valued at \$20.8 million, or about 12 per cent over the 1955 figure. In the herring fishery the total landed value, \$7.1 million, was almost 70 per cent above the returns for the previous year.

## EXPORTS TO EIGHTY COUNTRIES

Canadian exports of fisheries products during 1956 went to some 80 countries and set a new record of \$133.7 million, or about 4 per cent more than the value of shipments in 1955 (\$128.8 million). The pattern of distribution followed the usual trend, with the United States taking about half the output. Quantities shipped to Europe were down, chiefly because of the smaller pack of Pacific coast salmon. Exports of salted fish to the Caribbean area decreased, although sales of salt cod to Cuba rose. Sales abroad of fresh and frozen fish, fishmeal, canned lobster, and canned sardines also showed gains.

## SPECIALTY PRODUCTS IMPORTED

Other fish-producing nations are finding an increasing market here for specialty products. Total imports of fisheries products into Canada from some 27 countries in the first ten months of 1956 reached \$12.9 million, compared with \$9.8 million in the corresponding period in 1955. Canned shellfish from the United States and Japan, canned sardines from Norway, and canned salmon and tuna from Japan were the most important items. The salmon was used to supplement domestic stocks which were short, principally because of the disappointing results of the chum fishery. Limited quantities of South African rock lobster or crayfish were also sold in the Canadian domestic market.

(Over)

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## FRESH AND FROZEN FISH

Exports of fresh and frozen fish during 1956 reached a value of \$78 million, a considerable jump over the previous year, as supplies from the Atlantic, Pacific and inland fisheries continued to increase. Demand was also strong in the domestic market and it is expected that sales will rise, thanks to innovations introduced during the year to improve the keeping quality of fish.

The Canadian fishing industry has received official approval for the use of antibiotics as a preservative in extending the freshness of fresh fish. The greatest benefit comes from the use of these wonder drugs in the ice with which the fish are refrigerated at sea. In the United States, official approval of antibiotics for use with fresh fish has not yet been granted, although they are being employed in the distribution of fresh poultry there.

Imports into the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and blocks (cod and related species as well as ocean perch) from all sources in 1956 reached a new high of 138.6 million pounds in comparison with 130.1 million pounds in the previous year. Canada, with sales of 99.4 million pounds (or 72 per cent of the total) was the leading supplier. Iceland was our strongest competitor with 27.1 million pounds, and Norway, Denmark, and West Germany also shipped fair quantities. However, with the settlement of the Icelandic-United Kingdom fisheries dispute last November and the signing of a new trade agreement between Soviet Russia and Iceland for the shipping of increased supplies of Icelandic frozen fillets to the USSR, strong demand for Canadian fish in the United States market should continue. Under the new trade agreement between Iceland and Russia effective for three years from January 1, 1957, annual exports from Iceland to Russia will include 32,000 tons of quick frozen fillets, 15,000 tons of salted herring, and 1,000 tons of quick frozen herring.

Although production of fish sticks in the United States was lower than in the previous year, exports of Canadian frozen blocked fish for fish-stick manufacture remained about the same as in 1955. The introduction of voluntary continuous in-plant inspection and grading of fish sticks in the United States is expected to encourage stronger consumer demand for this product. Prohibitive tariffs of 20 and 30 per cent on uncooked and cooked fish sticks respectively prevent Canadian producers from exporting them to the United States....

## CANNED FISH AND SHELLFISH

Exports of canned fish during 1956 totalled some 45.5 million pounds valued at \$17.4 million, as against 56.6 million pounds worth \$18.2 million in 1955.

In British Columbia the salmon pack was the smallest since 1944--only 1.1 million cases compared with 1.4 million in 1955. The sockeye pack was larger but the pink and chum output, particularly the latter, was poor. It was the low cycle year for pink salmon but a much larger pack of chum salmon was expected. Some of the chum catch was shipped to the United States in the fresh and frozen forms. World demand for West Coast salmon was keen and the packers endeavoured to supply the needs of traditional markets. The United Kingdom authorities announced an allocation of 3.3 million pounds for c.i.f. imports of canned salmon from North America, the same as in 1955. The United States, New Zealand, Belgium and the Netherlands purchased significant quantities, and so did the various colonies in the British West Indies which were free of dollar restrictions. Australia and Italy once again provided allocations for canned salmon from Canada. The 1957 salmon pack is expected to be substantially larger than last year and may correspond more closely to the 1953 cycle, which produced over 1.8 million cases. Indications are that there should be a good sockeye run in the Fraser River and a good pink catch in southern British Columbia.

An encouraging feature was the larger 1956 pack of canned sardines; at 837 thousand cases, it was almost double the 1955 output. A few markets were still restricting imports of sardines from the dollar area for currency reasons. However, important quantities were shipped to Jamaica, South Africa, Trinidad, Cuba, British Guiana, Dominican Republic, Panama, Barbados, and New Zealand.

The lobster catch was larger in 1956. More of it was canned than in 1955 and the value of exports of lobster in the shell also increased. The United Kingdom Token Import Plan for the import of Canadian canned lobster and paste, based on a past pattern of trade, was still operating. The United States took almost all the fresh and frozen lobster available and a large quantity of canned. Sweden, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were other markets.

## FISHERIES EXHIBITS

Canadian exporters of fisheries products continue to take advantage of the facilities and services provided by the Department of Trade and Commerce for displaying fisheries products at international trade fairs, particularly in Europe. During 1957 fish will be among the products exhibited in Brussels and Vienna and in New York City. The display in the Canadian Showroom at Rockefeller Center will include all forms and types of fish: fresh, frozen, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, and canned, plus several byproducts. The exhibit should attract the keen interest of not only United States importers and consumers but also representatives of foreign governments and purchasing missions in the New York area....

## FAR NORTH EXPEDITION

Led by Dr. Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith, 34-year-old Defence Research Board glaciologist, a group of eight scientists will begin the first of a three-phase geophysical, geological and climatological study of the Lake Hazen area in north Ellesmere Island early in May. The Defence Research Board-sponsored expedition to Canada's northernmost land mass will support the International Geophysical Year programme.

During phase one of "Operation Hazen", Dr. Hattersley-Smith and his associates will be airlifted to Lake Hazen by the RCAF to establish a base in the vicinity of Johns Island. The party will organize an advance camp on the nearby ice cap for geophysical, glaciological and meteorological studies.

Phase two will include the establishment of a winter site to obtain synoptic or general meteorological observations and to study the thermal regime of the lake over a 12-month period.

Plans for the third and final phase during 1958 will depend in size and scope on the results obtained this year. Scientific personnel may be added to the party to extend the 1957 work and to undertake biological investigations.

The Royal Canadian Air Force and the United States Coastguard will support the expedition with air and sea transport and the Canadian Army is providing over-snow vehicles and cold weather equipment. About 100 pounds of dehydrated meat, prepared by a process developed recently at the Defence Research Medical Laboratories at Downsview, Ontario, will be tested under Arctic conditions.

About 70,000 pounds of summer and winter supplies will be required to support the operation for a six-month period. Nearly

13,000 pounds will be airlifted to the ice cap by RCAF ski-wheel aircraft from Resolute Bay late this month.

In addition to the leader of the expedition, members of the party during the initial phase of the project will be Dr. R.L. Christie, of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dr. R.E. Deane, a pleistocene geologist, geophysicists Dr. F.S. Grant, H. Sandstrom and J.D. Filo, and K.C. Arnold, a surveyor, all representing the University of Toronto. To carry out research in the field of micro-meteorology will be J.R. Lotz, of McGill University. Sgt. David Engel, RCE, will accompany the group for the first month as a mechanic.

Because the experience of the members of the party range from activities in the Canadian Rocky Mountains and the high Arctic to the Antarctic and Greenland, valuable fundamental and practical geophysical information about this little known area of the Canadian north is expected to result from the investigations.

While studying the shelf ice bordering the north Ellesmere Island coast on two previous occasions, Dr. Hattersley-Smith returned to the Defence Research Board Headquarters with relics from past historic expeditions dating back to 1876. A particularly interesting find was a remnant of the United States' flag carried by the late Admiral Peary in 1909 when he claimed to have dashed across ice floes to the North Pole from Ellesmere Island.

The scientists will concentrate at Resolute Bay on April 25 for the flight to Lake Hazen. They plan to begin the programme about mid-May after establishing fuel and supply bases in the area to be studied.

**CANADIAN DELEGATION:** Col. J.H. Jenkins, of Ottawa, chief of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, will be head of the Canadian Delegation attending the Seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Australia and New Zealand August 26-October 10, according to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The Canadian Delegation will present five technical papers on the development of Canadian wallboard manufacturing, grading and utilization in Canada, Canadian forest inventories, Canadian plant protection organizations, and a special study of a 70-year-old Douglas Fir stand in British Columbia. Some members will attend a preliminary conference on forest products and take part in various pre-conference tours of Australia August 12-25. The main conference will be held in Australia August 26-September 25 and in New Zealand September 26-October 10.

**HOTEL CARPETS:** First guests will not arrive at Montreal's new Queen Elizabeth Hotel until the spring of 1958 but Canadian National Railways announces that it has already started to roll out the welcome carpet--36 miles of it.

That is the length of carpeting that has been ordered from Canadian mills, at a total cost of more than \$350,000, to cover the convention hotel's 21 floors. It's a tall order--covering an imaginary stairway to the stars it would reach well into the stratosphere. Or, for those who like statistics, it's enough carpeting to meet the average requirements of more than 2,000 Canadian homes.

Only a third of this carpeting will be required to cover the more than 1,200 bedrooms in the hotel. More than 20 miles of carpeting will go on corridors and most of the remainder is tagged for convention rooms and banquet halls.

**MORE NATO TRAINEES:** The Department of External Affairs announced April 18 that arrangements have been concluded by Canada with Denmark, Norway and The Netherlands for the training in Canada of a number of aircrew students under a special extension of the NATO Air Training Plan, on the recommendation of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, in view of the special difficulties experienced by these countries in providing such training under a suitable national scheme.

Under these special arrangements, which will remain effective for a period of three years, the Royal Canadian Air Force will be making available annually training accommodation for 55 student pilots of the Royal Danish Air Force, for 65 student pilots and 5 student navigators of the Royal Norwegian Air Force and for 30 student pilots of the Royal Netherlands Air Force. The training of the students of these countries will be phased into the Canadian Air Training System, in proportionately equal contingents throughout each training year.

The countries concerned will bear a portion of the costs to the Canadian Government for providing these special facilities under the Canadian Air Training System. The trainees are expected to commence training in Canada in July of this year.

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**THRIFTY ESKIMOS:** It is one of the ironies of these times of national prosperity that the average Canadian is in debt. Among the not-so-average Canadians are some Eskimos who have managed to build up healthy bank balances, even at a time when their own local economy is threatened, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources announces.

Of course, there aren't any Eskimo millionaires, and it is unlikely there will be any for some time to come. But a few who have the chance are prudently saving for the proverbial rainy day that can come in the Arctic as anywhere else, and with less warning.

Eskimos have had money before. In days when fur trapping was more profitable, a few were relatively wealthy. But without experience in handling money and with no one to advise them, their dollars soon disappeared. Now, for the first time in history, Eskimos are keeping their money in the bank.

While trapping is still an important source of income, not many trappers have been able to save money in these years of low fur prices and vanishing fur-bearers. However, defence construction and increasing commercial activity in the Arctic have helped to offset the threats to the old means of livelihood. Construction of the Distant Early Warning and Mid-Canada radar defences alone has enabled about 235 Eskimos working at points throughout the North to save around \$200,000. A few individuals have saved as much as \$2,000, although most accounts range from \$80 to \$1,000.

In some settlements, the Hudson's Bay Company provides banking facilities. In others, the Eskimos deposit their money in post office accounts. Northern Service Officers of the Department of Northern Affairs explain the principles and advantages of banking to the workers. Of course, the Eskimos, like any other citizens, are free to spend their money just as they like. However, since not all of them are accustomed to cash, the Northern Service Officers suggest the wisdom of careful spending and try to discourage the withdrawal of funds for foolish and unnecessary reasons.

The average Eskimo is quick to see the advantages of saving, as he is quick to see everything else that is shown to him. At one DEW Line site alone, seven-tenths of all the earnings banked by Eskimo workers were still on deposit in March. Occasionally an Eskimo may splurge just like anybody else, but most spending is for food and clothing, and for such permanent equipment as rifles, boats, and tents.

Considering that Eskimos are newcomers to wage employment, the fact that they have saved \$200,000 is impressive. But this figure represents the temporary financial success of only a few scores of people, and there are about 11,000 Eskimos in Canada. The figures do indicate what Eskimos can do to help themselves when they have the chance. In future, they should have more chances. Vocational training courses continue to equip Eskimos for skilled and semi-skilled jobs, and the number of these jobs is bound to increase with quickening commercial activity in the North. In particular, northern mining developments are expected to bolster the future prosperity of Eskimos and all other Canadians.

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**JUBILEE DECORATIONS:** The Boy Scouts Association has announced that a 16-foot styrofoam plastic igloo, two Indian tepees, eight small totem poles and two carved grizzly bears will decorate the Canadian Contingent headquarters encampment at the Boy Scouts' Jubilee in Britain next August.

Canada's Department of Northern Affairs is lending the Igloo, which will be manned part time by Canadian Eskimo Scouts. Authentic furnishings for the igloo are now being gathered in Canada's northland. The igloo is now on display in the National Museum in Ottawa prior to being dismantled and packed for shipment to the Jamboree early in May.

The carved grizzly bears are being loaned by the British Columbia Provincial Museum. Scouts and leaders of the London, Ontario, District are making the tepees and carving the eight totem poles. W.A. Speed of Halifax, N.S., Executive Commissioner for the Nova Scotia Scout Council, is in charge of programmes and displays for the Canadian Contingent to the Jamboree.

## THE CANADIAN DOLLAR

The strength of the Canadian dollar in terms of United States funds, resulting from a phenomenal inflow of capital from abroad and despite a record deficit in the balance of Canada's international transactions on current account, is analysed by the Bank of Montreal in its April Business Review.

Pointing out that the dollar had risen to a premium of 4.71 per cent in March of this year--surpassing all previous peaks since 1933--the review says the recent publication of the preliminary survey of the Canadian balance of international payments in 1956 has now made it possible to appraise adequately the strength of the opposing forces affecting the Canadian dollar.

Commenting on the nation's rising current account deficit for 1956, which amounted to \$1.4 billion, the Bank of Montreal says that, while it would probably be considered an adverse development of critical importance for most countries, and should not be viewed with equanimity here, it has produced no suggestion of a crisis or of any deterioration in the economic position of the country.

"On the contrary," the review continues, "it has been accompanied by a marked buoyancy in domestic business activity, and the foreign-exchange necessary to finance the current-account deficit was readily forthcoming from the inward movement of capital funds, some of which were obtained by provincial, municipal and corporate borrowers, but a good part of which arose at the initiative of non-resident investors."

Prominent in the latter category was the capital inflow from abroad for direct investment in Canadian subsidiaries, the review observes, pointing out, that the latter category expanded by 25 per cent over 1955, to reach a record figure of \$525 million.

**NEW TRADE OFFICE:** The Right Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced April 23 that an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service has been opened in Vienna, Austria. Mr. R.K. Thomson, of Vancouver, has been appointed Commercial Secretary of this new office following his transfer from Karachi, Pakistan. This brings to fifty-five the number of trade offices maintained by Canada in forty-four countries.

Although Canada's trade with Austria has never been large, an effort has been made in the postwar years to stimulate interest in Canada as a source of supply. Canadian exports in 1956 had a value of \$5.2 million, the principal items being wheat and other grains, base metals, asbestos and chemicals. As Austria extended her list of liberalized dollar imports recently, that country may offer a

### LARGEST SINGLE FACTOR

"However," the Bank of Montreal adds, "the largest single change in the capital account was an inward movement of funds arising from net sales of new issues of securities to non-residents. In contrast to 1955, when retirements of Canadian securities held abroad exceeded sales of new issues by \$18 million, there was a net sale balance of \$541 million in 1956, most of it being with residents of the United States."

For large borrowers with well-established credit ratings, capital was more readily available and interest rates somewhat lower in New York than in Canada, says the Bank of Montreal, which points out that these attractions were sufficient to offset the deterrent effect of the decline in the Canadian dollar equivalent of the United States funds borrowed.

### CAPITAL INVESTMENT IMPACT

"Taking a broad view of Canada's balance of international payments during the past year," the review continues, "it is evident that most of the major changes that occurred can be traced directly to the impact of Canada's heavy programme of capital investment." On the basis of the official survey of capital investment intentions for 1957, these same influences can be expected to be at work in the year ahead.

"Certainly," concludes the Bank of Montreal, "this view is supported by the fragmentary information available for the early months of the year, when the deficit in merchandise trade was significantly larger than a year earlier and flotations of new security issues in the United States continued in undiminished volume, attracted by a differential in interest rates that was even larger than in the final quarter of 1956."

better market for Canadian products. Canadian imports from Austria, on the other hand, had a value of \$3.9 million in 1956.

Czechoslovakia, which will comprise part of the area for which the Vienna office will be responsible, occupies an important position among the East European group of states. The postwar shift in her economy involves the importation of large quantities of wheat, grain and other foodstuffs, which can be supplied by Canada. Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia in 1956 had a value of \$12.1 million, a large proportion of which consisted of wheat and barley. Canada's purchases from that country in 1956 had a value of \$5.7 million, compared with \$2.9 million in 1955.

The territory of the Vienna office has a population of approximately 20,000,000.

**NEW POSTAGE STAMP:** The Hon. Hughes Lapointe, Postmaster General, has announced the details of a special postage stamp to be issued in honour of David Thompson, famous Canadian explorer and geographer of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The stamp will be a five cent denomination and will be first issued for sale on June 5, 1957.

The story of David Thompson is that of a young English "Charity" boy who at the age of 13 came to Canada in the service of the Hudson Bay Company after having completed a course in navigation. Following his arrival in 1784, he painstakingly continued his studies, and soon was carrying on important exploratory work for the company in the Northwest. By the time he was 17, he had penetrated Western Canada as far as present day Calgary. David Thompson had an unusual ability to get along with the Indians, and his friendship with the various western tribes played an important part in the success of his work. Transferring to the North West Company in 1797, Thompson devoted all his time to mapping and exploration and before his death in 1857 had become famous for his achievements in the territories now forming the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

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**RESEARCH REACTOR:** The Atomic Energy Control Board has issued to Hamilton College, McMaster University, a permit for the construction of a one megawatt research reactor of the swimming pool type. The reactor will be built on the McMaster University campus in the west end of the City of Hamilton.

This will be the first non-government reactor to be constructed in Canada. The Atomic Energy Control Board has established a Committee, the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee, to advise it on the health and safety aspects of reactor projects. The permanent members of this Committee--experts from National Research Council, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Department of National Health and Welfare, and the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario--had been joined by representatives of the Ontario Departments of Health and Labour and by the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Hamilton in their consideration of the Hamilton College application.

At the request of the Committee, Hamilton College has made a number of changes in design to improve the control and safety features of its reactor. In addition it planned to house this reactor in a windowless reinforced concrete building with walls 2 feet thick, which it is considered will provide more than ample protection for the public in the unlikely event of an accident. Permission

to operate the reactor will not be given, however, until the reactor has been completed to the satisfaction of the Board and until detailed operating procedures have been submitted by the College and approved by the Board.

This reactor will provide additional Canadian facilities for atomic energy research and development and will enable this country to make still more contributions in this important field of science.

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**JET TRAINING:** Nine RCAF pilots left last week for England to attend a three-month course on the Comet jet aircraft, it was announced by Air Force Headquarters.

A total of 70 aircrew and groundcrew personnel will have attended the courses by the time they are completed in mid-July of this year. The courses, which are being held at the De Havilland Aircraft Ltd. plant at Hatfield, Eng., are of varying lengths and the aircrew and groundcrew are moving over to England from Uplands as their courses come due.

Four flight engineers and a number of groundcrew personnel have already left for courses which began in mid-March. The nine pilots who left last week, all members of 412 Transport Squadron, based at Uplands, Ont., are the first of the aircrew to leave. Four navigators will leave this week and the four radio officers are scheduled to go at the end of April. The ground training portion of the various aircrew courses has been arranged in this manner in order that the aircrews will be ready to begin flying when the aircraft are accepted by the RCAF from De Havilland.

On completion of the flying training, the RCAF crews will bring the Comets back to Canada.

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**FARM WORKERS:** An organized movement of workers from the Atlantic Provinces to Ontario farms has now begun, according to an announcement by Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour.

This organized farm worker excursion, like many movements of farm labour in previous years, was arranged under Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements, the Minister explained. The gradual movement is expected to continue until the end of July. The return movement will take place between August 15 and October 31.

At this time it is not known how many Maritimes workers will participate in the excursion, but in other years as many as 400 to 600 have taken part in the excursion.