



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## CONTENTS

World Economic Problems Demand World Solutions.....	1
Grants to Forensic Scientists .....	3
A Revolutionary Invention.....	3
Shakespeare Seminar Speakers .....	3
Industrial Production .....	3
Rail Transport Museum .....	4
National Gallery Attendance.....	4

A Provincial Fitness Survey .....	4
Another "Ham" Agreement .....	5
Divorces in 1962 .....	5
New Soviet Envoy .....	5
Fisheries in 1962 .....	5
Winter Works in National Parks .....	5
School Attendance .....	6

## WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DEMAND WORLD SOLUTIONS

The following is a partial text of a speech by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. M. Wallace McCutcheon, at the World Markets - Machinery Dinner held in Toronto on March 30:

"...Because of the very broad nature of its trade, Canada has always favoured the closest co-operation with its trading partners to find world-wide solutions to world economic problems. The international trading community is faced with major challenges and opportunities, and this process of close co-operation is more important now than ever before.

"The new pattern of world-trading arrangements emerging from the creation of the European Economic Community represents a challenge for the entire free world. Agriculture requires urgent attention and the fullest possible co-operation to free the many barriers to trade in this important sector of economic activity. The economically-advanced countries must also consider the serious problems facing the under-developed countries of the world. These nations, many of them newly independent, are looking to international trade as a vital means of providing much of the foreign exchange so necessary to their economic progress.

### NO GOING IT ALONE

"Effective solutions cannot be found by Canada or any other single country acting alone. We have been and continue to be active members of international organizations such as GATT and the International Monetary Fund, which were established after the war to build an international trading community from which we all can benefit. Within this framework, Canada will continue to follow a policy of close

## DEMAND WORLD SOLUTIONS

co-operation with like-minded countries. Through international negotiations in many directions Canada and her trading partners should continue to work toward expanding trade on a fair and equal basis. In these endeavours we welcome the new and farsighted United States trade expansion programme, which will provide greater scope than ever before for the reduction of barriers to the exchange of goods between nations....

"I should now like to tell you something about the long-term financing programme which has been developed and implemented by the Government of Canada. This programme was conceived to meet the needs of developing countries for capital equipment and in response to the challenges of international competition.

### HOW TO OBTAIN CREDIT

"For those of our guests who are interested in buying capital goods from Canada, and are considering financing on extended terms, it might be helpful for me to indicate the method of obtaining this credit. The programme is administered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, a Crown corporation, completely owned by the Canadian Government, which has available to it \$300 million for such long-term financing. This programme, which first became effective in 1961, provides for a Canadian exporter making application to the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for a loan to cover the costs of exporting heavy machinery items.... Basically, this is to encourage Canadian business firms to be energetic and efficient in going out and obtaining business.

(Over)

"Before the Canadian exporter can make an application he must, of course, have a specific sale or project in mind. It will be necessary for the Canadian exporter, prior to making application, to know the amount involved, the credit terms necessary and full financial information about the buyer. With this and other information available to it, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation will carefully study the application, giving consideration to various factors, including the economic implications for the Canadian economy; the feasibility of the particular sale in the importing country; the balance of payments and general economic conditions in that country; the ability of the foreign country to absorb additional debt; and the credit terms extended by other governments under similar conditions.

EXTENSION OF CANADIAN CREDIT

"In the less than 20 months since we signed our first financing agreement, long-term credits have been spread throughout four continents and six different countries. Today negotiations are active that could result in the financing of Canadian capital goods for export to four other countries. Projects in several additional areas have also been brought before us, and we anticipate that in the coming years our long-term financing programme will reach out into many other nations.

"This week we finalized export credits arrangements for the sale of \$2.4-million worth of diesel-electric locomotives to Brazil. This was a repeat order on a previous order for \$5.6-million worth sold to that country last year. We also finalized this week export credits arrangements for the sale of \$1.85-million worth of road graders to the Argentine. This also was a repeat order.

"Since the inauguration of long-term credits... Canada has financed in excess of \$105 million in sales of heavy equipment, and we are prepared to increase this amount materially in line with the requirements of good business procedure.

"You have visited and examined various machinery plants throughout Canada during the past week and you have seen some of the products we have been exporting under this long-term financing. They are products which a glance at a map of Canada will tell you have played a large part in the development of this vast country.

AN ACCUMULATION OF EXPERIENCE

"For instance, decades of experience have been accumulated in the building of the great network of our railways and airlines, our roads and waterways, our telephone and other communications systems, and our radio and television systems. It is an accumulation of experience that is now available to other countries developing their own transportation and communications. It is an accumulation of experience that justifies our pride in our ability to produce these diesel locomotives, steel rails, aircraft and telecommunications equipment, which we believe are comparable or superior to those produced by any other nation of the world today. It is, therefore, not surprising that Canada should specialize in the export of this equipment or that such exports should be financed by the Canadian Government.

"A second area of capital-goods production in which Canada excels is that of equipment to harness nature's energy for industrial use. We have the world's largest supply of fresh water and we have harnessed much of its potential to provide hydro-electric energy. We have utilized thermal-electric power and are now crossing the threshold of developing nuclear energy. Many Canadian firms have participated in building the power dams, the generating stations and the transmission lines, and today these Canadian firms are prepared to make their experience available to others who require industrial power.

"A third significant area of capital-goods production for Canada is related to our abundant forest wealth. We have not become the world's leading producer of newsprint without at the same time becoming proficient in producing the required pulp-and-paper machinery. From our Newfoundland forests in the East, through Quebec and Ontario, and West to the forests of our Pacific coast, Canadian pulp-and-paper machinery efficiently transforms the wealth of our woods into an endless stream of newsprint. This, too, is machinery which we are marketing in other parts of the world today.

CANADA'S ENGINEERS PRE-EMINENT

"And let us not lose sight of an essential ingredient that has made possible these capital goods and projects. I am referring, of course, to the engineering know-how, without which none of them could have occurred. Our Canadian engineers are in the forefront of technological process. Part of our long-term credits have included financing of these engineering services.

"I cannot over-stress the fact that this long-term financing is a two-way street, a street which brings benefit to both Canada as the exporting country and to you as the importing country. Here in the Canadian economy, this long-term financing makes possible a fuller utilization of our economic resources. And for the importing country, it provides essential capital goods which will help increase your productive capacity. We, of course, hope that it will be a continuing market which we are developing.

"In terms of years, we are comparatively a young nation. In terms of trade, we believe we are competitive with other countries, and we have proved this on numerous occasions. The particular reason why it would be of advantage to you, as purchasers, to look carefully to Canada for your requirements, is the fact that: (1) we have developed in Canada the technical know-how to produce goods competitive with those of other world producers; (2) we have the plant capacity to make deliveries on schedule, competitive with any other source of supply; and (3) because of our comparatively limited domestic market, arising from our small population, we are, as a nation, gearing our production with a view to export markets under a threefold programme of offering products that are comparable or better in quality, design, and price to those obtainable elsewhere.

"To further augment our competitive position in world markets, we have a programme to provide credits for the sale of capital goods, which we believe comparable to that offered by any other country. We have also inaugurated a programme of trade

(Continued on P.6)

### GRANTS TO FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

Grants have been awarded to two members of the Department of National Health and Welfare to attend a world gathering of forensic scientists in London, England, April 16-24. Dr. C.G. Farmilo of the Food and Drug Directorate and J.L. Monkman of the Occupational Health Laboratory will participate in the Third International Meeting of Forensic Immunology, Medicine, Pathology and Toxicology, on grants administered by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Dr. Farmilo, head of the organic chemistry laboratory and an authority on the identification of narcotics, will give a paper on marihuana, and will appear on a panel discussing chemical problems associated with narcotic addiction. Mr. Monkman will speak on research carried on in his laboratory on arsenic and fluoride in biological materials.

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### A REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION

A Canadian invention manufactured in Italy will be the subject of an international scientific conference at the National Research Council in Ottawa from April 1 to 4. The *analytical plotter*, a new system applied to aerial surveying and mapping, is considered to be the most revolutionary development in the science of photogrammetry since the first plotters were built early this century. Twenty-five, in a very elaborate version for defence purposes, have been ordered by the United States Government at a unit price of about \$250,000. The first instruments, delivered about a year ago, are living up to every expectation. A much simpler version for civilian use is now being produced at prices competitive with traditional plotters of infinitely less versatility.

#### WHAT NEW INVENTION MEANS

The new plotter, invented by U.V. Helava of the National Research Council, substitutes mathematical projection for mechanical projection, eliminating the mechanical shortcomings of previous equipment and permitting more reliable measurement and greater efficiency. The analytical plotter extends the range of photogrammetry. For example, it is the only device which can use photographs taken from orbiting satellites for photogrammetric information. Scientists regard this invention as one which moves the science of photogrammetry from the "Bicycle Age" to the "Jet Age". The analytical plotter is not just a new piece of equipment, but represents an entirely new approach to the problems of photogrammetry. It consists of three fundamental parts - an optical-mechanical part of greater simplicity than plotting devices now in general use, a small special-purpose computer, and a plotting table.

#### NO CANADIAN BUYER

It is manufactured by the Nistri Company of Milan, Italy (Ottico Meccanica Italiani). Efforts of Canadian Patents and Development Limited to find a manufacturer in Canada were unsuccessful and, encouraged by the Mayor of Milan, Professor Gino

Cassinis, Past President of the University of Milan and a scientist of international reputation, the Nistri Company applied for and was granted a license to manufacture the plotter. Professor Cassinis will attend the Ottawa conference, as will the company president, Dr. Rafaelo Nistri. Development work was financed by the United States Air Force, which already has the system in operation. One of the first American experts to recognize the importance of the plotter was Anthony F. DiPentima of the Rome-New York Air Development Center, USAF, who also will attend the conference.

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### SHAKESPEARE SEMINAR SPEAKERS

Leading Shakespearean authorities from three countries will visit Stratford this summer to take part in the 1963 Shakespeare Seminars to be held from August 4 to 17. Dr. B.W. Jackson, seminar director, has announced that G. Wilson Knight, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at the University of Leeds, Harry Levin, Irving Babbitt, Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard University, and Clifford Leech, Professor of English at the University of Toronto, will be among the speakers to take part in the lectures and discussions sponsored by the Canadian universities and the Stratford Festival. Also on the roster of participants are: John Bayley, Fellow of New College, Oxford; W. Moelwyn Merchant, Professor of English Literature, University of Exeter; John Crow, Reader of English Literature, King's College, University of London; Arnold Edinborough, Associate Professor of English, University of British Columbia; John Pettigrew, Registrar and Assistant Professor of English, Trent University; R.F. McDonnell, Ohio University; Michael Langham, artistic director of the Stratford Festival, and Eric Christmas, a leading member of the Festival Company.

"Though sponsored by universities and organized by the Extension Department of McMaster University, the Shakespeare Seminars are not courses for college credit" Dr. Jackson pointed out. "They are intended for the Festival visitor who carries a book as well as a camera. They are designed for all those who wish to deepen their appreciation of Shakespeare's plays by discussion and informal study."

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### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production for January (1949=100) was 189.3, unchanged from the revised figure for December and virtually unchanged since August last year. With both manufacturing and mining lower in January, the total index was held up by a gain or more than 4 per cent in electric-power and gas utilities.

Non-durable manufacturing was off slightly in January, with component industries showing only marginal gains and losses. All major group movements were in the order of 1 per cent, with the exceptions of a 2 per cent decline in paper products (due to pulp and paper) and an advance of 4 per cent in tobacco products.

(Over)

In durable manufacturing, which was off by more than one-half of 1 per cent, electrical apparatus and supplies, non-metallic mineral products and wood products were lower by 2 per cent each. The latter was owing to decreased sawmilling and veneer and plywood production, while, in the former two groups, losses were spread generally throughout the components, including telecommunication equipment, refrigerators and appliances, cement and concrete products. Iron and steel products also declined by about 1 per cent, mainly as a result of losses in heating and cooking apparatus and wire and wire goods and in spite of slight gains in primary steel and steel castings. Motor vehicles continued strong in January (after a gain of more than 30 per cent in 1962), gaining a further 4 per cent, to bring the transportation-equipment index somewhat higher. Non-ferrous metal products were also up by about 1 per cent.

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### RAIL TRANSPORT MUSEUM

Steam locomotives that once crossed lonely prairies, high trolley cars from urban streets, the oldest electric locomotive in Canada — in all, more than 40 historic exhibits of rolling stock — will be displayed and preserved in the Canadian Rail Transportation Museum near Delson, Quebec, about ten miles from the heart of Montreal.

#### COST

An agreement signed on behalf of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources provides for a federal contribution of \$50,000 toward the cost of preserving items of the Society's collection that are of historic importance. The total cost of the project to house the old-time rolling stock is estimated at over \$200,000.

Inside the building, locomotives, railway carriages and streetcars will be displayed on several sets of parallel tracks. The exhibits include the Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive No. 29, built in 1887 and retired in 1960 after more than 70 years service. Visitors will be able to examine the superb interior of Sir William Van Horne's official car No. 1638, "Saskatchewan", built in 1883.

More recent design is illustrated by the CPR locomotive No. 2850, which hauled the Royal Train in 1939, and the Canadian National Railway's No. 4190, the most powerful steam locomotive in the Commonwealth.

Streetcars are illustrated by No. 8, the only remaining authentic open-bench vehicle, formerly operated in Toronto, and by No. 423, a Royal Mail streetcar, which saw service in Ottawa.

#### A MOBILE DISPLAY

Plans for the Rail Transportation Museum include dynamic and contemporary exhibits. Streetcars will run on a loop of track at the edge of eight and a half acres of museum land; later on, locomotives will be steamed up and go into action on extended tracks. In

another section, the latest advances in rail transportation — rolling stock, equipment and appliances — will be on view.

The Museum site is near an historic spot, the road-bed of Canada's first public railway — the Champlain and St. Lawrence, which operated between Laprairie and St. Johns, Quebec, more than 125 years ago.

A number of items in the Society's collection are considered, by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, to be of national historic importance. The agreement will assist the Society in housing this rolling stock, placing it on public display and making it available during the Centennial of Confederation.

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### NATIONAL GALLERY ATTENDANCE

The National Gallery of Canada recently made public the attendance figure for the three-year period its collection had been housed in its new home in downtown Ottawa. From February 17, 1960, when the new Gallery was opened, until closing on February 16, 1963, the attendance figure totalled 1,265,849. The yearly average based on these figures is slightly higher than 421,949 or more than 1,000 persons a day.

Three major exhibitions took place during the three-year period: the Van Gogh display (November 17 to December 18, 1960), attendance at which was 70,614; Héritage de France (January 5 to February 4, 1962), with an attendance of 43,299; and The Controversial Century (September 27 to November 4, 1962), attendance 54,870. These figures include public participation in all Gallery events in Ottawa, such as openings of exhibitions and lectures and tours. Attendance at events sponsored by the Gallery in other parts of Canada and abroad would nearly double the total figure.

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### A PROVINCIAL FITNESS SURVEY

The Recreational and Cultural Development Branch of the Alberta Department of the Provincial Secretary has announced the establishment of a Fitness and Amateur Sports Survey and Study Committee, which will carry out a programme of study and analysis of present physical-fitness and amateur-sport endeavours in the province, with the purpose of making recommendations for immediate and long-range developments for Alberta. This programme is a part of the National Fitness and Amateur Sports Programme introduced last year by the Federal Government.

The study will be fourfold, under the headings facilities, finance, personnel, and programming. The Committee will solicit written submissions from communities and associations on these and any other pertinent subject.

During March, April and May, a series of communities will be selected for visits by the Committee for the purpose of obtaining first-hand knowledge of their activities. A full report on the study programme will be issued later this year.

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## ANOTHER "HAM" AGREEMENT

The Department of External Affairs recently announced that, following an exchange of notes, which took place in San Salvador on March 11 and March 20, the Governments of Canada and El Salvador had concluded an agreement to permit amateur radio stations in the two countries, subject to certain conditions, to exchange messages or other communications from or to third parties. The conditions are that amateur stations should be paid no direct or indirect compensation and that messages should be of a technical or personal nature, where recourse to public telecommunications services would not be justified.

This is the seventh such agreement to which Canada is signatory, the earlier ones having been concluded with the United States, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and Chile. The Canadian Government is at present negotiating similar agreements with a number of other countries.

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## DIVORCES IN 1962

Although there were no bills of divorce passed by the House of Commons during the two sessions of Parliament in 1962 on behalf of petitioners from Newfoundland and Quebec, the national total for divorces granted during the year increased to 6,709 from 6,563 in 1961, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Additional returns, notably from Ontario, may raise the total slightly.

The 1962 rate was 36.1 (in 100,000 of the population), compared to 36.0 in 1961, which had been the lowest in recent years. Since 1960, the rate has fluctuated between 36.0 and 41.5, compared to the all-time peak of 65.4 in 1947. In 1962, five provinces reported higher rates than in the preceding year. Ontario and British Columbia together accounted for 68 per cent of the Canadian divorces in 1962, or 4,571 out of a national total of 6,709.

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## NEW SOVIET ENVOY

In a recent ceremony at Government House, His Excellency Ivan Fadeevich Shpedko presented the Governor-General with his letter of credence as Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Mr. Gavriil Kaverin, Counsellor; Mr. Vladimir Platonov, Commercial Counsellor; Mr. Petr Borisov, Counsellor; Mr. Ivan Khoroshilov, Agricultural Counsellor; Colonel Leonid Nemchenko, Military, Naval and Air Attaché; Mr. Anatoly Ivantsov, First Secretary; Mr. Vladimir Moltchanov, First Secretary; Mr. Sergei Sokolov, First Secretary; Mr. Vladimir Semenov, First Secretary; Mr. Vadim Kavalero, First Secretary; Mr. Sergei Divilkovsky, Attaché.

Mr. Shpedko was born in 1918 and is a graduate of the Kharkov Pedagogical Institute. He joined the foreign service of the U.S.S.R. in 1941 and has since served as Counsellor in Afghanistan and Ambassador to Pakistan. Before taking up his appointment in Canada, Mr. Shpedko was the Deputy Head of the South Asian Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

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## FISHERIES IN 1962

Canadian fisheries were more prosperous in 1962 than at any previous time in their history. Top records of previous years were surpassed in every major sector, with expansion spilling over to add impetus to the construction and boat-building industries.

The Maritime Provinces reported the most productive period they had ever experienced, bringing fishermen a record gross income of over \$43 million. The value of each of the two major catches, lobster and cod, increased by about \$1 million. Scallops, until recently a minor fishery, moved up to third place, and a marginal enterprise, the harvesting of Irish moss from the sea, showed signs of expanding into sudden importance.

Newfoundland established new levels in both the landed value of its catch (\$17 million) and the output of its rapidly-growing frozen-fish industry, while the volume of its traditional products, light-salted cod, showed an upturn for the first time since 1959.

In Quebec, both quantity and value of the sea-fish catch ran from 20 to 25 per cent ahead of 1961 in almost every month of the year.

British Columbia set a new mark for the number of salmon taken in one season (33 million), put up the biggest pack of pink salmon it had ever canned, got a higher value for its halibut catch than ever before and made its first serious venture into the world tuna fishery.

Freshwater operations, which now contribute about 10 per cent of the annual marketed value of all Canadian fish products, made more than proportionate advances.

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## WINTER WORKS IN NATIONAL PARKS

The 1962-63 winter-works programme in Canada's national parks and on the country's historic sites has been extended and will provide an additional two months employment for some 1,000 men in the vicinity of the parks, it was recently announced by National Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale.

"The extension of the works programme...will provide wage-earning opportunities to those persons who would otherwise be unemployed during April and May", said Mr. Dinsdale. "In addition to the employment, the extension will assist in the completion of a number of projects in the parks already started".

(Over)

The winter-works programme at present in progress in the national parks would ordinarily end March 31, 1963.

The work to be carried out under the programme extension calls for an expenditure of more than \$800,000. Over 100 projects are included in the programme, and will provide close to 1,700 man-months of employment.

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### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Canada's school population increased by nearly 2,000,000 in the 1951-61 period, according to a 1961 Census report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In addition to showing the numbers attending and not attending school, this report shows the highest grade attended for each of these two groups. A later report will classify school attendance and schooling data by age groups.

#### POPULATION AT SCHOOL

In 1961, 4,366,416 persons 5 years of age and over attended school, compared to 2,468,881 in 1951, an increase of 1,897,535, or nearly 77 per cent, in the decade. Since the population from 5 to 24 years of age, accounting for almost all the school population, increased by only 40 per cent, it is evident that the proportion of this age group attending school rose appreciably between 1951 and 1961. More than three-quarters of the 1961 school population was enrolled in elementary schools, while 937,000, or 22 per cent, attended secondary schools and 115,000, or 3 per cent, went to university.

#### POPULATION NOT AT SCHOOL

In the 1961 Census, 11.6 million persons 5 years of age and over reported they had not attended school during the previous scholastic year. For the most part, this group represented those who had completed their formal education. Of this total, 5,067,764, or 44.6 per cent, had received one or more years of elementary education, 5,215,154, or 44.9 per cent, had attended at least one year of secondary school, 349,933, or 3.0 per cent, had received some university education before leaving school and 326,903, or 2.8 per cent, had obtained a degree. Also 661,676, or 5.7 per cent, were reported to have received no schooling. Most of this group are children five and six years of age who had not yet started to school.

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### WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DEMAND WORLD SOLUTIONS

(Continued from P. 2)

missions, designed to assist Canadian producers to visit purchasers in various countries of the world and learn at first hand the type of products they are interested in purchasing, and then apply our skills and technical know-how to produce those products. In the year ahead, Canada will, on the average every two weeks, have a trade mission composed of qualified Canadian producers visit consumers somewhere in the world where we feel we have a product competitive with any that can be purchased anywhere else.

#### TRADE FAIRS

"In a further step to show you the quality of Canadian production, we have enlarged our participation in trade fairs around the world. During the current year, Canada will participate in 33 trade fairs in different countries, and we hope through this medium to display in your various countries Canadian products of a quality, design and price comparable to those obtainable from other producers.

"The 'World Markets - Machinery' programme, which has been conducted across Canada during the past week, is the first part of the four-part 'Operation World Markets' programme. This overall programme, designed to assist Canadian producers to acquire a greater share of world markets, is, I am informed, the most extensively organized effort to expand trade made by any democratic country in the world to date....

"The fourth stage of 'Operation World Markets' has been planned in the form of a conference at Ottawa between our trade commissioners from round the world and individual Canadian businessmen. We are asking businessmen to come to Ottawa and sit down individually with our trade commissioners and discuss with them the possibility for sales of their products in those regions of the world where they represent Canada's trade interests. The caliber of these gentlemen in the foreign trade service of Canada, and their knowledge, not only of business practices and procedures, but of potential markets abroad, provides Canadian businessmen with an opportunity to discuss market potential for their products, which they cannot afford to miss...."