



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol 15. No. 44

November 2, 1960

CONTENTS

Canada and U.S. to Share Columbia Power	1	Visitors Throng Seaway	4
Ambassador from Luxembourg	2	Canadian Funds for Malaya	5
Length Standard Changed	3	Indian Narratives Preserved	5
Delegates to UNESCO	3	Fire Protection in Quebec	5
New Tie with Latin America	3	Village for AECL Employees	6
Ottawa Gets Air Museum	4	Notifiable Diseases	6
ILO Delegation	4		

CANADA AND U.S. TO SHARE COLUMBIA POWER

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on October 19 that agreement has been reached with the United States regarding the basis of a treaty for the co-operative development of the Columbia River basin.

The recommendations in the joint progress report submitted on September 28 by the Columbia River negotiators will accordingly be taken as the basis for the drafting of the necessary treaty with the United States. The chairman of the Canadian negotiating group is Mr. E.D. Fulton, Minister of Justice.

Confirmation that the recommendations have been accepted as the basis for the drafting of a treaty is embodied in an exchange of notes dated October 19, 1960, between the United States Secretary of State and the Canadian Ambassador in Washington.

The Prime Minister stated that a term of at least 60 years had been recommended for the treaty in order to provide for a sufficient period of certainty.

REGULATING WATER FLOW

Mr. Diefenbaker explained that the report recommended the construction of dams at or near Mica Creek on the Columbia River and at the outlet of Arrow Lakes and the outlet of Duncan Lake in the West Kootenay. These dams would create reservoirs in Canada that would provide storage of 15.5 million acre feet of water. The water would be released under an agreed plan of operation designed to regulate the flow of the Columbia River for the purpose

of improving hydro-electric production and flood-control protection downstream. In its natural state, the flow of the Columbia River at the border can vary as much as 40 to 1 because of seasonal fluctuations. As a result, control reservoirs can very greatly increase the amount of power that can be produced to meet industrial and domestic needs.

In return for this regulated storage, Canada would receive in kind one-half of the increase in hydro-electric power downstream in the United States attributable to the operation of the Canadian storages during the period of the treaty. In addition, the United States would pay to Canada an amount of money equivalent to half the estimated savings from flood damage downstream in the United States attributable to Canadian storage during the same period.

The total of flood-control payments to Canada under the recommendations have been tentatively estimated at about \$65 million, the annual investment value of these payments being some \$3,800,000.

CANADA'S SHARE

It is estimated that, when construction of the Canadian storage is completed about 1970, Canada's share of the downstream power benefits will be approximately 1.25 million kilowatts of firm capacity and over six billion kilowatt hours of annual usable hydro-electric energy. This power would be available for distribution in southern British Columbia at

(Over)

substantially less than present costs of power in that area. Over half of the storage recommended could be completed within five years. Conservative preliminary estimates place the cost of this power to Canada at somewhat below 4 mills. It is estimated that the amount of power returned to Canada as its share of the downstream benefits in the United States would satisfy approximately a third of the estimated total power requirements in southern British Columbia by 1972.

Mr. Diefenbaker also emphasized that, even during the construction period, the proposed programme would be of considerable value to Canada in encouraging employment and promoting economic activity.

FEDERAL--PROVINCIAL COST-SHARING

The capital cost to Canada for the construction of storage reservoirs and transmission facilities required to produce the downstream power benefits and deliver them to the market areas is expected to be approximately \$450 million. "Now that we know what might be involved, the way is clear for detailed discussion of how the financing of these costs might be shared by the provincial and federal governments," Mr. Diefenbaker explained. "I should not wish to anticipate the outcome of these talks", the Prime Minister stated, "but the provincial government has already been informed that the Federal Government is prepared to make available funds for financing half the cost of the storage projects in Canada required to produce the downstream benefits. Any funds made available by the Federal Government should be, and are expected to be, recoverable, since the plan of development and its individual projects would be self-liquidating and would begin to earn a return on investment before all construction is completed".

Mr. Diefenbaker noted that the government of British Columbia would be primarily responsible for the construction and operation of the facilities in Canada, while the Federal Government would be responsible for the international aspects. Close co-operation between the two governments would of course continue and it was expected that consultations between federal and provincial ministers would be held shortly on various matters arising from the implementation of the recommendations.

UPSTREAM POWER DEVELOPMENT

The Prime Minister emphasized that the power benefits referred to represented only Canada's share of downstream power benefits in the United States. The capital investment involved will also make possible substantial quantities of hydro-electric power to be produced in Canada - as and when the demand warrants - by the installation of generating facilities in Canada both at the storage reservoirs mentioned above and at other sites. These substantial additional benefits can be achieved

without interference with Canada's international commitment under the proposed treaty.

Mr. Diefenbaker noted also that, under the terms of the proposed treaty, the United States would have an option for five years to create a trans-boundary reservoir on the Kootenay River by the construction of a dam, at its own expense, near Libby, Montana. If this project should be proceeded with, Canada would receive substantial benefits both from increased power production at existing and potential future power-plants on the Kootenay River in Canada and by way of flood control. All these benefits would be retained by Canada and, in return, Canada would provide and prepare the area required in Canada for the reservoir.

KOOTENAY DIVERSION

The recommendations also provide for the diversion of 1.5 million acre feet of water from the Kootenay River to the headwaters of the Columbia by Canada about 1980, when this additional flow will be useful for the generation of power in Canada. It is not expected that any significant flooding will be involved by this diversion.

The Prime Minister explained that public hearings would be held in accordance with the British Columbia Water Act before the recommendations for the construction of reservoirs in Canada were implemented. These hearings will provide an opportunity for discussion of details concerning the precise location of the storages and other related matters.

The Prime Minister emphasized that the essential goal of the negotiators had been reached - that is, the preparation of a mutually-beneficial arrangement that would stand the test of time. "The recommended development of the Columbia River system would", Mr. Diefenbaker continued, "be further evidence of the good sense of the United States and Canada in developing their respective resources. Further, the method recommended by the negotiators, which provides for the payment by both countries of all costs for facilities in their respective territories, would permit each country to retain full control of its resources and of the construction costs." "It is my belief", he concluded, "that implementation of the recommended plan of development for this great natural resource will not only be a fine example of co-operation between neighbours but will provide an important additional stimulus to the Canadian economy".

AMBASSADOR FROM LUXEMBOURG

On October 24, His Excellency Georges Heisbourg presented to the Governor-General his Letters of Credence as Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Luxembourg to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House.

This was the second time Mr. Heisbourg had presented Letters of Credence to a Governor-General of Canada. In January 1959 he presented to the then Governor-General, Vincent Massey, his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Luxembourg to Canada.

The recent decision of the Governments of Luxembourg and Canada to raise their respective Legations to Embassies has now necessitated the presentation of Mr. Heisbourg's credentials as Ambassador.

* * * *

LENGTH STANDARD CHANGED

A resolution introduced by the Canadian delegation recommending a new international standard for measuring length was adopted recently in Paris by the eleventh general conference of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Delegates from 30 countries unanimously agreed that the international standard for the meter should no longer be a metal bar kept in France but should be defined as a specific number of wave-lengths of orange light emitted by the gas krypton.

The Canadian delegation consisted of Dr. L.E. Howlett, National Research Council, and Mr. G. Bertrand, Department of External Affairs.

Dr. Howlett introduced the resolution on behalf of the International Committee on Weights and Measures in his capacity as chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Definition of the Meter.

Since 1952 all Canadian units of length have been defined in terms of the meter. The inch, for example, is defined by law as exactly 254 ten-thousandths of a meter.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Canadian scientists, notable Dr. K.M. Baird of the National Research Council, have made important contributions towards compiling evidence for adoption of the new standard. The world's only working apparatus using the new standard for directly measuring linear scales was designed and built at NRC by Dr. Baird. Four different copies of the old standard meter bar have already been measured by this instrument. The results reassured the delegates to the general conference of the value of the new standard.

One of the advantages of the new standard is that it can be readily and accurately reproduced anywhere in the world by any well-equipped physics laboratory. Unlike the metal bar, it cannot be destroyed, lost, or affected by changes in temperature or pressure. The new standard is available in all countries and there will be no further need for prolonged comparisons of "standard" bars of metal. The new definition will facilitate accurate linear measurements in many industries.

DELEGATES TO UNESCO

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, has announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the eleventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the Organization's headquarters in Paris from November 14 to December 13, 1960.

The chairman of the delegation will be Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the representative of the Department on the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. The vice-chairman will be Mr. H. Russell MacEwan, Member of Parliament for Pictou, Nova Scotia. The other members of the delegation will be: Mr. J-Marcel Bourbonnais, M.P., Terrance-Vaudreuil, P.Q.; Mr. Oakley Dalgleish, editor and publisher, *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. Pierre Gendron, Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Ottawa, and National Research Council representative on the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, Ottawa; Major Vincent Price, Past National President, United Nations Association in Canada, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. R.F. Sharp, director and member of executive committee, Canadian Education Association, and superintendent of schools, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Norma E. Walmsley, Department of Political Science, Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

Mr. Eugène Bussière, Secretary of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO and Associate Director of the Canada Council, and Mr. Lionel V.J. Roy, Canadian permanent delegate to UNESCO in Paris, will act as advisers to the delegation, together with one or two other advisers drawn from the Department of External Affairs.

* * * *

NEW TIE WITH LATIN AMERICA

Canada was welcomed as a member of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History by the Institute's Directing Council at its opening meeting in Mexico City on October 24. The Canadian representative to this meeting was Dr. N.L. Nicholson, Director of the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Canada had long been interested in the work of the Institute and had collaborated in several of its research programmes.

Other inter-American organizations to which Canada belongs are the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Pan-American Radio Office and the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Canada has, in addition, sent observers to the meetings of a number of other inter-American organizations, including the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Pan-American Health Organization, the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, and the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

OTTAWA GETS AIR MUSEUM

The historic years of Canadian aviation are spanned by representative exhibits and selected aircraft engines, propellers and parts in the National Aviation Museum at Ottawa, which was opened by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on October 25.

More than two years of work and the unlimited support of Canadian aircraft manufacturers, Federal Government departments, airlines, the RCAF and aviation companies have provided a showplace for Canada's aviation relics in the Ottawa International Air Terminal.

On display are such interesting items from the early days of flight as the Curtiss engine of the "Silver Dart", the first aircraft flown by a Canadian in Canada, and the variable-pitch propellers built and designed by their Canadian inventor, Wallace R. Turnbull.

A VARIETY OF EXHIBITS

From pioneer days the exhibits pass through the piston-engine era to the present, which is represented by such items as a jet engine, a cosmic-ray indicator, and a mock-up of the Canadian developed "Velvet Glove" air-to-air missile. The ground technical services that kept Canadian aircraft flying and the varied operational uses of aircraft in Canada are covered in separate exhibit sections, as are aircraft manufacturing and research and development.

Since the museum emphasizes the aircraft as a machine developed by man for his use, a number of displays can be set into operation by visitors to give fascinating demonstrations of the operation of an engine, the effect of altitude on the firing of spark plugs and the importance of streamlined surfaces.

A special area has been set aside as a children's museum to show basic principles and components used in aircraft. A toy landing field with a fleet of model aircraft is included so that young students of aviation may practise landings and take-offs.

TRIUMPH OF LONG EFFORT

Completion of the National Aviation Museum marks the end of many years of effort by the National Research Council. In 1932, through the efforts of J.H. Parkin, now senior aeronautical engineer, NRC established an aeronautical museum in Ottawa, but it had to be closed when war came in 1939.

The idea was revived in the last decade by, first, the Massey Report recommending a national aviation museum as the first step in a Canadian science museum and, second, the formation of an NRC associate committee under General A.G.L. McNaughton to plan the steps toward the creation of such a museum. Further impetus was given by the national council established to plan the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of Canadian flight in 1959.

Their submissions to the Federal Government resulted in the museum being developed under the NRC Division of Mechanical Engineering. It will be administered by the National Historic Sites Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

* * * *

ILO DELEGATION

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Michael Starr, announced recently that Richard Thrasher, his Parliamentary Secretary, would head the Canadian delegation at the Study Conference on Labour-Management Relations convened by the International Labour Organization in Montevideo, Uruguay, from November 3 to 12.

Mr. Thrasher will be accompanied by Jacques Gagnon of the Aluminum Company of Canada, nominated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association to represent the employers of Canada, and by Honoré Lorrain of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, nominated by the Canadian Labour Congress to represent the workers of Canada. André Potvin of the Canadian Embassy at Montevideo will also be a member of the Canadian delegation.

The purpose of the Conference is to provide for the free exchange of views and experiences between those who are engaged in or concerned with labour-management relations. The main topics to be discussed are:

1. The part played by legislation and collective bargaining in determining working conditions and settling labour disputes.
2. Dismissal and lay-off procedures and job security.
3. Measures that can be taken under agreements to promote good relations between management and staff.
4. The contributions of universities and research and training institutions to the improvement of labour-management relations.

* * * *

VISITORS THROUG SEAWAY

The St. Lawrence Seaway continues to attract visitors from all parts of the world. During his recent visit to Canada, the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, toured the area by plane. On October 16, 80 naval cadets and seamen of the Argentine training-ship "Bahia Thetis" toured the Seaway by bus from Montreal to Cornwall. Accompanying them were cadets who had headed their classes in the Argentine army and air force as well as the naval academies of Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Colombia. The "Bahia Thetis" was on a goodwill training cruise to North American ports and was berthed at Montreal at the time.

A few days earlier, the Seaway Authority, in co-operation with the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Engineering Institute of Canada, conducted seven Mexican university scientists and engineers on a tour of the locks at Montreal, Beauharnois and Cornwall. This group was in Canada, under a plan sponsored by UNESCO and the Bank of Mexico, visiting engineering and scientific institutions.

At the beginning of October, the Maharaj Kumar of Kotah, a state of central India, and his wife were provided with a tour of the navigational and power facilities in the International Rapids section of the Seaway. Members of an international committee of naval and military officers of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom were also conducted round the Seaway area during the month.

* * * *

CANADIAN FUNDS FOR MALAYA

It was announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker on October 20 that agreement had been reached between the Canadian and Malayan Governments on the allocation to seven Malayan projects of a portion of the Colombo Plan funds voted previously by the Canadian Parliament. Canadian equipment to the value of \$1,165,000 would be provided for road construction, civil aviation, technical training schools, the University of Malaya, fisheries and forestry research centres. The announcement was made at the conclusion of a special meeting of the Cabinet attended by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

PART OF BROADER PROGRAMME

Mr. Diefenbaker said that agreement on these projects represented an important stage in the programme of Colombo Plan co-operation with Malaya undertaken by Canada since 1957, when the Federation had become independent. Earlier in the year agreement had been reached on several other Canadian contributions of equipment to Malayan development in the fields of university engineering research, small-scale industries, fish processing and agricultural soil research. In addition, Canadian experts had been co-operating with the Malayan authorities in the development of Malaya's economy in such fields as agriculture and hydro-electric power, and a substantial number of Malayan students were coming annually to Canada for training under the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme.

At the same time, the Prime Minister announced that Malaya's share of the total Canadian Colombo Plan funds voted for 1960-61 would be \$2 million. The apportionment of these funds to specific projects would be a matter for discussion between the two governments.

EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION

The Prime Minister said that the seven Malaya projects were splendid examples of the positive ways in which Canadian Colombo Plan funds were being put to use. These projects were all in fields where Canadians had considerable experience and specialized knowledge and where they would make an effective contribution to the economic development programme which their Commonwealth friends in Malaya were pursuing. The Prime Minister recalled that he had been impressed by Malaya's own efforts to bolster its economy during his visit to the Federation in 1958 and he said he was particularly gratified to be able to make this announcement on the occasion of the return visit by the Prime Minister of Malaya.

* * * *

INDIAN NARRATIVES PRESERVED

Lore of the Plains Indians is presented in "Indian Days on the Western Prairies," the latest book by Dr. Marius Barbeau, retired ethnologist of the National Museum of Canada.

The 234-page volume contains 75 narratives, nearly all recorded by Dr. Barbeau in 1926 when he listened, with interpreters, to the stories of Blood, Blackfoot, Stony, Cree, Sarcee and Kootenay Indians. These narratives, together with material related by other westerners with special knowledge of Indian life and culture, provide genuine insights into Indian life and manners and preserve numerous legends, incidents and anecdotes that otherwise would be lost to history.

Several chapters from Dr. Barbeau's 1923 book, "Indian Days in the Canadian Rockies," which is now out-of-print, provide a social and historical background to the tales.

The book is illustrated with 15 pen-and-ink sketches of well-known Stony and Kootenay Indians done from life by W. Langdon Kihn in 1922 and 150 illustrations originally done by Canadian and American Indians of the plains. A number of these are reproductions of designs and descriptive paintings done on buffalo or elk hides, while the remainder are crayon and pencil drawings.

"Indian Days on the Western Prairies", designed by Arthur Price, Ottawa artist, and published by the National Museum of Canada as an anthropological bulletin, is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, for \$4.00.

* * * *

FIRE PROTECTION IN QUEBEC

Quebec will benefit from federal aid for forest-fire protection. A forest-fire protection agreement with the province has been signed and Quebec now joins the other provinces in sharing in the five-year \$5-million project set up by the Federal Government in 1957.

With two years still to run, the sum of \$2,500,000 is available among the ten provinces for capital expenditures necessary for the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires. Generally, the Federal Government contributes 50 per cent of the cost of the fire-protection equipment and improvements provided under the agreements.

While the protection of the forests within provincial boundaries is not a federal responsibility, the Government recognizes a responsibility for assisting in the protection of one of Canada's most valuable natural resources.

OTHER TYPES OF FEDERAL AID

Federal aid in fire protection is only one facet of a general forestry-assistance programme. Since 1951, the Federal Government has contributed over \$7.5 million to provincial forest inventories, \$1.3 million to reforestation work, \$4.3 million to forest access roads, and \$3.8 million to forest insect spraying programmes.

With federal aid, forest inventories have been completed in seven provinces covering an area of 1.1 million square miles. Over 100,000,000 trees have been planted under shared-cost reforestation programmes and 13 forest nurseries have been constructed. The Government of Canada has shared in the cost of over 400 access roads projects and in the spraying of over 6 million acres to prevent the depredation of the forests by insects.

* * * *

VILLAGE FOR AECL EMPLOYEES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited recently announced that the village to accommodate employees of the company's Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment would be built between the north shore of Sylvia Lake and the Pinawa Channel of the Winnipeg River about 60 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

Preliminary development of the 11,000-acre plant site will get under way shortly and will include clearing, installation of drainage ditches and work on access roads. Work has started on the access road to a bridge to be built across the Winnipeg River about three miles downstream from the Seven Sisters hydro-electric plant. The design of the bridge is the responsibility of the Highways Branch of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba.

SITE OF NEW SETTLEMENT

The village will be located about two miles from the property being obtained by AECL for the nuclear plant and about eight miles south and seven miles east of the village of Lac du Bonnet. A careful review was made by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of all potential sites in the neighbourhood, including those at or near existing communities. The

decision was reached to select the Pinawa site because of its proximity to the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment and its many advantages as a potential townsite. Its location will provide additional access to an area with many pleasant lakes and streams and should assist in opening a new general recreation area for the Province of Manitoba.

The new village will not be a "company town" but will be a local government district under the jurisdiction of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Manitoba Government.

* * * *

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Certain of the diseases which are reportable throughout Canada showed either a higher incidence during 1959 or continued at an undiminished level, according to the annual report on notifiable diseases. This despite the continued use of numerous control measures, including vaccinations and the use of antibiotics, as well as the general improvement of sanitary conditions.

Data on paralytic poliomyelitis for 1959 reflected a 650.6 per cent increase in the incidence of this disease compared with 1958. Provinces chiefly affected were Newfoundland, with a rate of 31.0 per 100,000 population, Quebec 23.2, and New Brunswick 10.5. The rate for Canada was 10.7 in 100,000 compared with 3.6 for the United States. American data for paralytic poliomyelitis for 1959 reflected a 70 per cent increase over 1958.

OTHER DISEASES

Among the other diseases, scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, typhoid and paratyphoid fever and infectious hepatitis all recorded increases during 1959. Prince Edward Island was the province most severely affected by scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, with a rate of 1,851.8 in 100,000 population or almost 2 out of every 100 residents. Quebec reported 439 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, resulting in a rate of 8.8 in 100,000. The Western provinces, with the exception of Alberta, had the highest rates for infectious hepatitis, ranging from 58.3 per 100,000 in British Columbia to 76.9 in Manitoba.

However, significant decreases were recorded for amoebic dysentery, diphtheria, meningococcal infections, and some types of tuberculosis. Brucellosis and venereal diseases showed little change during recent years.

Diseases featured in the 1959 publication are based on the 1958 revised list prepared by the Dominion Council of Health. This list excludes many of the childhood diseases such as chickenpox, measles, and mumps, that are considered to be no longer sufficiently serious to warrant the reporting of each case.