



CANADA

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CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

In a speech to the Canadian Club of Toronto on February 2, Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in part:

"Canada's expanding trade is a subject of great importance, for throughout our history exports have played a major role in the economic life of our country. An abundance of natural resources has led to the production of materials greatly in excess of domestic needs. These surpluses of resource products are the basis of Canada's position as the fourth largest exporter in the world. Our total trade of exports and imports, amounting each year to \$600 per person, and to a total of over ten billion dollars has made Canada the foremost trading nation of the world. It is estimated that one out of every five Canadians is dependent for his livelihood on our export trade....

"Thirty years ago, 47 per cent of our total exports consisted of raw materials; in 1957 the percentage had dropped to 31. Partly manufactured materials rose from 15 per cent to 32 per cent; and chiefly manufactured maintained its position, being 38 per cent in the earlier period and 37 per cent in 1956. Once again, of course, we must keep in mind the almost four-fold increase in volume that has occurred in this thirty-year period, but it is interesting to observe the steady development of the processing of our raw materials at home.

"That there is plenty of room for continuing this process may be observed by consider-

ing our imports. These are for the most part manufactured products, the percentages being 75 thirty years ago, rising to 82.5 per cent in 1956.

"Canada has maintained her export business at a record level. This has been owing in part to the great expansion since the war. During the last eight years, our exports have been enlarged, in volume terms, by more than one-third. In the last four years they have gone up by one-fifth. Pulp and newsprint have gone up by 40 per cent; aluminum smelting has doubled in the last six years; nickel and asbestos exports have doubled since the war; exports of iron ore have increased from 2.5 million tons to 20 million tons; oil exports are up to 140 million dollars; uranium has mushroomed and may be our leading mineral export in 1959 with production valued at 300 million dollars.

"The overall growth in the development of our export industries has had a marked effect on employment. In the rapidly growing chemical industry 8,000 new jobs have been created in five years; uranium mining and processing has attracted 15,000 persons. Declines in one sector of our economy are offset by increases in others.

"These enterprises, in addition to creating new wealth and new jobs, are extending settlement into hitherto unpopulated areas and by so pushing back Canada's frontier are contributing immeasurably to the future development of the country.

"A further secondary effect of rising exports has been the tremendous stimulus given to capital goods industries. The additional demands arising from new plant and equipment requirements in export industries have been a major factor in the expansion of construction and equipment-producing industries.

"Our export trade plays a dynamic role in Canada's development.

"There have been some interesting developments recently in our trade with major trading areas. Exports to the Commonwealth increased last year by 88 million dollars. Nearly half of this increase represented greater sales to the United Kingdom alone.

"The items mainly responsible for this increase in export trade with the Commonwealth countries were wheat, barley and other cereals, salmon and uranium. Other products which made substantial gains in Commonwealth markets were flour, drugs and chemicals, and medicinal preparations. Now that import controls are being relaxed, there are good prospects for further increases in our exports to the Commonwealth.

"Commonwealth exporters last year increased their share of the Canadian market from less than 13 per cent to close to 15 per cent at the present time. We expect this trend to continue. Greater interest is being shown by British investors in this country. British capital is moving into manufacturing, communications, construction and real estate projects. Our Trade Commissioners in Commonwealth countries and our Industrial Development officials here are making every effort to encourage greater participation by British business in Canada.

"There have been some improvements in the structure of our trade with the United States. Exports last year amounted to \$2.9 billion, almost exactly the same as the 1957 record. Import statistics are not yet available for the entire year but it is clear from a study of 11-month totals that our trading deficit has been very substantially reduced. Our merchandise trade deficit with the United States for 11 months of 1958 was \$648 million, as compared to \$1 billion a year previously.

"At present, the United States market absorbs close to 60 per cent of our total exports. Canadian firms sell a broad variety of goods there, in over 1,000 different categories. We are continually seeking to increase our exports to the United States, as well as to diversify that trade. In our negotiations with the American authorities, we are making it clear that this country is concerned about the large trading deficits we encounter each year. We are also concerned with regard to restrictions such as have been applied to lead and zinc and petroleum....

"In Europe, we have been encouraged by the recent announcements concerning convertibility and the progress which these traditional trading partners are making towards strengthening

their economies and liberalizing their trade. Roughly 12 per cent of our total export trade goes to Europe and this is increasing each year. For the first 11 months of 1958, exports totalled \$528 million, a 9 per cent increase over the previous year. Wheat sales alone account for one-quarter of our total sales in this area. Substantially expanded sales were noted for copper, aluminum, nickel and aircraft.

"Our exports to the non-Commonwealth countries in the Far East and South Asia for the first 11 months of 1958 were valued at \$129 million, as compared to \$183 million in 1957. Exports declined to all countries in the area with the exception of China, Indonesia and Burma.

"In the Middle East, our trade is small - exports are worth roughly \$15 million annually but the trend of development is more favourable. The principal commodities are wheat, and flour, asbestos milled fibres, aluminum, agricultural machinery, pit-props, drugs and chemicals, oil stoves and washing machines. Our principal markets in this area are Turkey, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Lebanon.

"In Latin America, an area from which we customarily buy close to twice as much as we sell, serious exchange problems led to difficulties. During the first 11 months of 1958, our total sales were down to \$163 million, as compared with \$204 million a year previously. However, within the Latin American group as a whole, there were gains in our exports to Peru, Guatemala, Cuba, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. Venezuela, incidentally, is becoming increasingly important as a market for Canadian products and has now emerged as our most important customer in Latin America. A characteristic of these markets is the increasingly keen price and credit competition we are being forced to meet from other suppliers.

"The prospects for the future are not unpromising. We face increasing competition in international trade but as a great world trader, we have much experience on which to draw. Canadian businessmen are becoming increasingly active in this age of air travel and have trading interests in 129 countries. The Department of Trade and Commerce's Trade Commissioner Service abroad is staffed by exceptionally able men carefully selected and well-trained. They are constantly on the alert to give information on trading opportunities. The Government's policy is one of expansion of our trade throughout the world.

"Canada has been active in the international forum of GATT and has been giving a lead within the Commonwealth. Our relations with our greatest trading partner, the United States are frank and cordial.

"That is the framework on which our international trade is based. With foreign trade of such vital interest to all Canadians, it is important that management and labour, business

and government, primary producers and manufacturing and transportation industries keep in mind at all times the importance of our trade abroad. The development of the resources of our country, the opening-up of our North, the advancement of our standard of living - all of these are affected directly or indirectly by the trade we do abroad.

"Back of it all is the industry and character of our people. Canada is as much a land of promise as ever in its history. The future beckons to all men and women of faith and courage."

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ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENTS

Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced in the House of Commons on February 2 that negotiations had been opened toward two additional atomic energy agreements.

The Minister said that these agreements are designed to provide for the development of co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and for commercial exchanges of nuclear energy, particularly uranium, of which Canada is a large producer. Canada has already concluded two such agreements, one with the Federal Republic of Germany and one with Switzerland.

Mr. Smith went on to say:

"Preliminary negotiations for a bilateral agreement between Canada and Japan to provide for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy are now under way, and we expect that formal negotiations will be concluded in the spring of 1959.

"With respect to western Europe, the House will recall that a treaty establishing a European atomic energy community, EURATOM, became effective on January 1, 1958. The object of the community, of which Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands are members, is to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in member countries and the development of commercial exchanges with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries. The Canadian Government has approached the EURATOM commission with a view to the negotiation of an agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy to provide a framework for the development of such co-operation between Canada and EURATOM, and particularly for the organization of a joint programme of research and development on natural uranium/heavy water power reactors. The commission has welcomed this proposal and the negotiation of an agreement is expected to begin shortly. The natural uranium/heavy water reactor is, of course, the type on which Canadian research and development have been concentrated.

"We are engaged in discussions with a number of other governments, and we will continue our efforts to conclude new bilateral agreements in this field."

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VITAL STATISTICS

Record number of babies were born in Canada in 1958, according to estimates based on registrations in provincial vital statistics offices in the year and contained in the December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly report "Vital Statistics". The report also contains a summary of principal statistics since the end of World War II. Marriage registrations were second only to 1946's peak total, while deaths were down slightly from 1957's record.

Births are estimated at a record 472,000 in 1958, slightly (0.6 per cent) above 1957's previous high of 469,100, dropping the birth rate per 1,000 population to 27.7 from 28.3 in the preceding year. After a series of progressively increasing birth rates since the end of World War II, the estimated 1958 rate dropped to the level of the rates in the early 1950's.

Marriages are estimated at 135,200 in 1958, up 1.5 per cent from the preceding year's total of 133,200, but down 1.6 per cent from 1946's all-time high of 137,400. The marriage rate per 1,000 population eased to 7.9 from 8.0 in the previous year, continuing the almost unbroken decline since the record high of 10.9 reached in 1946.

Deaths numbered an estimated 133,600, down 2.2 per cent from 1957's peak total of 136,600 but greater than in any other post-war year. After remaining stationary at 8.2 for the past four years, the national rate per 1,000 population is estimated to have dropped drastically to 7.8 -- the lowest in Canadian history -- representing a decrease of 15-20 per cent since the end of World War II.

Provincial registrars had processed the registrations of 473,854 births up to the end of December compared to 474,086 in 1957, 134,813 marriages versus 135,320, and 133,700 deaths against 137,230. December birth registrations numbered 35,787 compared to 34,521 in the like month of 1957, marriages 9,757 versus 8,971, and deaths 11,740 against 11,398.

Birth registrations in 1958 were greater than in 1957 in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, virtually unchanged in Ontario, and smaller in the other provinces. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 14,573 (15,598 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 2,558 (2,698); Nova Scotia, 18,839 (20,199); New Brunswick, 16,651 (17,733); Quebec, 144,459 (142,299); Ontario, 153,801 (153,773); Manitoba, 21,995 (22,665); Saskatchewan, 24,011 (23,937); Alberta, 37,207 (36,661); and British Columbia, 39,760 (38,523).

Fewer marriages were performed in 1958 compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario. Totals were: Newfoundland, 3,022 (3,280 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 616 (629); Nova Scotia, 5,220 (5,379); New Brunswick, 4,178 (4,361); Quebec, 37,810 (39,105); Ontario, 48,195 (46,287); Manitoba, 6,432 (6,619); Saskatchewan, 6,464 (6,507); Alberta, 10,353 (10,521); and British Columbia, 12,523 (12,632).

Of the 10 provinces, only Prince Edward Island and British Columbia reported more recorded deaths in the year compared to 1957. Totals: Newfoundland, 3,043 (3,117 in 1957); Prince Edward Island, 936 (899); Nova Scotia, 6,127 (6,329); New Brunswick, 4,573 (4,781); Quebec, 33,912 (36,128); Ontario, 49,146 (49,597); Manitoba, 7,141 (7,441); Saskatchewan, 6,557 (6,768); Alberta, 8,422 (8,465); and British Columbia, 13,843 (13,705).

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STRATFORD, 1959

Michael Langham, Artistic Director for the Ontario Stratford Festival has named Irene Worth and Douglas Campbell as lead members of the 1959 Festival company. The productions featured will be Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello" and his comedy "As You Like It", with Miss Worth appearing as Rosalind in the comedy and Mr. Campbell playing the title role in the tragedy, and Touchstone in "As You Like It." The Canadian actress, Frances Hyland, plays Desdemona opposite Mr. Campbell in "Othello" with Toronto actor, Douglas Rain, appearing as Iago. The twelve-week season will open with "Othello" on June 29 and will run until September 19.

British director, Peter Wood, whose recent productions include O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh", in London's West End, and "Mary Stuart" for the Old Vic will be directing "As You Like It". "Othello" will be directed by Jean Gascon, director and founder of Montreal's Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde and Canadian actor-director George McCowan, last season's co-director of the Festival production of "Henry IV, Part One."

Desmond Heeley, designer of Stratford's 1958 production of "Much Ado About Nothing" will design "As You Like It", with Robert Prevost, designer for Montreal's Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde costuming the tragedy.

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DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA

The Department of External Affairs has announced that at the inauguration of the new President of the Republic of Venezuela, His Excellency Romula Betancourt, in Caracas on February 13, 1959, Canada will be represented by a special delegation headed by Senator George Stanley White, Q.C., who has been

designated special Ambassador for the occasion.

In addition to Senator White, the Canadian Delegation will include Mr. L.E. Couillard, Ambassador, Mr. R.E. Gravel, Minister, Mr. M. Gauvin, D.S.O., Counsellor, and Messrs. W.G. Brett and R.D. Sirrs, Second Secretaries.

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NEW ARCTIC ICEBREAKER

The new icebreaker being constructed at Vancouver for the Department of Transport's operations in the Western Arctic will be named C.G.S. "Camsell" after the late Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., LL.D., noted for his explorations in the Western Arctic and former Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources and also Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

In announcing the name which had been selected for the Department of Transport's new icebreaker, Transport Minister George Hees said: "In my opinion no name has been more closely associated with the Western Arctic and the coastline of the Northwest Territories than that of the late Dr. Charles Camsell and it is but fitting that we should perpetuate his name in these waters by naming our new icebreaker the C.G.S. 'Camsell'. I am sure that he himself would have been appreciative of our efforts to improve transportation facilities in these waters."

The new icebreaker is to be launched at Burrard Shipyard, Vancouver, on February 17 with Mrs. Howard C. Green, wife of the Minister of Public Works, as its sponsor.

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NICKEL-COPPER INDUSTRY IN 1957

Primary products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry had a gross value of \$640,667,065 in 1957, reaching a new all-time peak, 4.3 per cent above the previous high of \$614,096,947 established in 1956, according to the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report. The industry employed 23,464 people (22,684 in 1956), paid \$113,459,592 in salaries and wages (\$103,619,044), and used materials and supplies worth \$290,781,769 (\$270,422,772).

During the year the number of establishments increased to 92 from 62 in 1956. Ore hoisted amounted to 19,289,516 tons (18,453,360 in 1956); ore smelted directly 1,528,151 tons (1,519,261), ore milled 18,882,680 tons (16,548,476), and concentrates produced 3,992,989 tons (3,855,425).

Nickel production from Canadian ores during 1957 amounted to 187,958 tons valued at \$258,977,309 versus 178,515 tons valued at \$222,204,860 in 1956. Production of new copper totalled 359,109 tons worth \$206,897,988 compared with 354,860 tons valued at \$292,958,091 in 1956.

MAYOR OF BERLIN IN OTTAWA

Herr Willy Brandt, the Lord Mayor of West Berlin, accompanied by Frau Brandt and Senator G. Gunther Klein, paid an official visit to Ottawa from February 5-7.

The Lord Mayor and his party flew by Pan American Airlines from Dusseldorf to Idlewild Airport, New York, on February 5 and from there to Ottawa by a Department of Transport aircraft. The Chief of Protocol, Mr. H.F. Feaver, His Excellency the German Ambassador and others were at the airport.

On the morning of February 6, Herr Brandt called on the Prime Minister, the Governor General, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons. He held a press conference and appeared on television. Mayor Brandt addressed a luncheon meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Association. In the afternoon he called on the Secretary of State for External Affairs, when he met the Under-Secretary and officials concerned with German affairs. In the evening the Government of Canada gave a dinner in the Mayor's honour, when Mr. Sidney Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, acted as host.

Herr Brandt and his party left Uplands Airport at 8.20 a.m. on February 7 by Eastern Airlines for the United States. After visits to Washington and New York, the Mayor of Berlin will deliver the Abraham Lincoln memorial lecture in Springfield, Illinois. He will then return to Germany via a number of Asian capitals.

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OCEAN PORT AT MOOSONEE

Plans to build a major ocean port at Moosonee on James Bay were announced recently by Premier Leslie M. Frost of Ontario. A 5 million dollar programme in co-operation with the Federal Government is contemplated to provide the Northern Ontario community with shipping facilities which will give Ontario, and especially the northern part, an important outlet on sea lanes.

Works planned include dredging, the building of a dyke and construction of docks. It would also involve the building of spur lines by the Ontario Northland Railway and the establishment of marshalling yards.

Premier Frost said that Moosonee was needed as an ocean port and that the Province would go ahead alone with the plans if the Federal Government did not wish to join in the scheme. The Premier paid two visits to the area recently and feels that the project should be started as soon as possible.

"Just look at the map of North America," said Mr. Frost. "Hudson and James Bay are like an arrow pointing right down into the heartland of the continent. It is simple to connect the unlimited Arctic resources to industrial Ontario."

The Premier pointed out that the Ontario Northland Railway already connects Moosonee to Cochrane, that natural gas service could be very easily extended from the latter place, that there are great hydro-electric resources available only 90 miles away.

The development of Moosonee's port is more than justified by the fact that it would make possible the movement of iron ore from the large deposit at the Belcher Islands located a few hundred miles north of Moosonee in Hudson Bay. This iron ore deposit is one of the largest in North America. Altogether in the area, there is an estimated 4,500,000 tons of iron ore.

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AMBASSADOR FROM CHILE

The Department of External Affairs has announced that His Excellency Mario Rodriguez presented to the Governor-General his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House.

Mr. Rodriguez was born in 1908. During his early career he served in Peru, Brazil and Washington. In 1944 he was appointed Assistant Director and subsequently Director of the Diplomatic Department of the Foreign Ministry. From 1947 to 1952 he served as Minister Counsellor in Washington and alternate delegate in the Council of the Organization of American States. In 1952 Mr. Rodriguez was appointed as Minister in Washington. He was appointed later as Political Director of the Foreign Ministry and subsequently Assistant Under-Secretary. In 1955 Mr. Rodriguez was appointed Ambassador of Chile to the United States until his resignation in March 1957.

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HOSPITAL GRANTS FOR QUEBEC

The Department of Health and Welfare has announced that a hospital construction grant amounting to \$2,622,173 has been awarded towards the construction of the new Hopital St-Charles de Joliette, Quebec.

The new hospital will provide 1,475 beds for mental patients, as well as accommodation for 61 nurses. It is anticipated that this hospital will help meet the current shortage of mental hospital beds in Quebec. As this is a provincial hospital, construction costs not covered by the federal grant are being met by the province.

Also announced was a grant of \$15,829 towards the purchase of a miniature x-ray machine for the Hotel-Dieu de Quebec. The new x-ray equipment will be used for routine chest x-rays of hospital admissions as part of this hospital's chest x-ray admission programme. This method is considered to be one of the most useful in tuberculosis case-finding.

BIGGER SEA-FISH CATCH

Largest catch of sockeye salmon in 50 years and heavy autumn landings of herring on the west coast were mainly responsible for increasing the landings of sea-fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen in 1958 to 1,851,252,000 pounds from 1,833,287,000 in 1957, and the landed value a greater 25 per cent to \$101,636,000 from \$81,085,000, according to advance figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Catch on the Atlantic coast eased to 1,216,573,000 pounds from 1,340,497,000 but the value edged up to \$51,440,000 from \$50,620,000, and landings in British Columbia increased to 634,679,000 pounds from 492,790,000 and the value to \$50,196,000 from \$30,465,000.

In British Columbia, total catch of salmon rose sharply to 175,630,000 pounds from 132,231,000 in 1957 and the value to \$35,827,000 from \$18,885,000. Biggest factor in the larger salmon catch was the large increase in landings of sockeye to 73,182,000 pounds from 15,732,000 and the value to \$20,181,000 from \$4,427,000. Heavy fall landings of herring more than offset the effects of the strike in the earlier part of the year and the year's total rose to 396,415,000 pounds valued at \$6,556,000 from 295,374,000 pounds valued at \$4,892,000 in 1957.

Due mainly to the failure of the cod fishery in Newfoundland, total east coast cod catch fell 18 per cent from 642,494,000 pounds in 1957 to 527,702,000 in 1958 and the value dropped 12 per cent to \$13,228,000 from \$15,030,000. Landings of haddock fell to 103,128,000 pounds from 131,632,000 and the value less sharply to \$4,071,000 from \$4,209,000. Landings of lobsters at 42,766,000 pounds were smaller than 1957's 44,622,000 but the value was 9.3 per cent larger at \$15,890,000 versus \$14,543,000. Herring landings at 227,001,000 pounds were larger than the preceding year's 218,061,000 and the value rose to \$2,814,000 from \$2,519,000.

Landings and landed value of sea-fish for individual east coast provinces: Newfoundland, 447,647,000 pounds (547,792,000 in 1957)

valued at \$11,406,000 (\$13,620,000 in 1957); Nova Scotia, 464,721,000 pounds (437,053,000) valued at \$24,841,000 (\$23,082,000); New Brunswick, 157,096,000 pounds (185,154,000) valued at \$7,337,000 (\$6,837,000); Prince Edward Island, 39,007,000 pounds (39,575,000) valued at \$3,753,000 (\$3,548,000); and Quebec, 108,102,000 pounds (130,923,000) valued at \$4,103,000 (\$3,533,000).

GEESE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A flock of Canada geese, a breed hardened to the dangers of migration, recently flew more than 5,000 miles - with a difference. They relied on experienced aircrews for transport and navigation.

Their point of departure was the Delta Waterfowl Research Station at Delta, Manitoba; their destination the zoo at Ostrava, third largest city in Czechoslovakia.

They made the trip, not as anonymous migrants, but at the invitation of Dr. Vladimir Zdarsky, Director of the Ostrava Zoo. Ostrava, in northern Moravia, is a city of some quarter of a million people.

It is not unusual for Canada's wildlife to emigrate. In 1956 the National Parks at Banff, Prince Albert, and Georgian Bay, supplied a party of two bear cubs, four beaver, and a dozen chipmunks to the Royal Zoological Society's Zoo in Edinburgh. The same year four Bighorn Sheep made the trip from Jasper National Park to the London Zoological Society's Whipsnade Park at Dunstable. The best-known emigrés were the Trumpeter Swans captured in British Columbia by the Canadian Wildlife Service and presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in 1952. These swans now form the nucleus of the Royal Flock at the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

The Canada Goose with its black head and neck and white cheek patches, graceful V-formation, and unforgettable honking cry, is one of Canada's favourite waterfowl. Transcontinental in range, it is the most widely-distributed of the goose tribe in North America.