



# Bulletin

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## NEW MONTREAL AIRPORT

A new international airport, costing some \$400 million, is to be built 26 miles north of Montreal at Ste. Scholastique, Quebec.

In a joint statement on March 27, Mr. Paul Hellyer, Minister of Transport, and Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, said that the site, which is 17 miles from the present international airport at Dorval, would "meet the changing patterns in air traffic and technology - including jumbo jets and supersonic aircraft for the foreseeable future". The new airport, which Mr. Hellyer said he hoped to see in operation by 1974, will handle overseas flights mainly, as well as their connections in Canada, while Dorval will handle North American traffic.

The joint statement follows:

...An intensive review of the airport requirements of the Montreal region was begun in December 1966. Following that review, the Cabinet agreed, in July 1968, that the present airport at Dorval could not be expanded economically to accommodate the forecasted growth in air traffic and that a new international airport was therefore required.

Officials of the Department of Transport then met with officials of the Quebec government to review some 20 possible sites in the light of the technical criteria developed in preliminary studies. These discussions led to a substantial reduction in the number of acceptable sites. A task force was then created, drawn from the federal departments of Transport and Regional Economic Expansion, four Quebec government departments and the City of Montreal, to examine these sites from the point of view of their different economic impacts. The aim was to assess the stimulus that would be given to

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regional development, taking into account Canadian, Quebec and regional priorities.

After a careful assessment of the technical, cost and developmental factors identified by these studies, the Cabinet has concluded that the new Montreal International Airport will be built north of Montreal, near the City of St. Jerome.

## REASONS FOR CHOICE

This site, 26 miles north of the centre of Montreal and 17 miles from the Dorval Airport, will meet the changing patterns in air traffic and technology - including 'jumbo' jets and supersonic aircraft - for the foreseeable future. It fits with regional development strategies and will provide the greatest benefits for the growth of the Montreal region and of the Quebec economy generally.

The location will provide for safe flight operations without interfering with activity at Dorval. It suffers from no restrictions because of natural or man-made obstacles. The runways can be oriented in the most favourable directions for the prevailing winds, without bad effects on adjoining urban areas. The incidence of fog and freezing rain are less than at other points in the Montreal region.

The site is well located to serve the majority of the users, who will largely be drawn from the centre, west and north of the Montreal metropolis. It is well integrated with existing and proposed ground transportation networks and it will be possible to provide easy access to Dorval Airport. This will facilitate cargo and passenger connections, and thus ensure continued optimum utilisation of the present airport.

From the economic point of view, the northern site will maximize the essential close interaction between the Montreal area itself and the new international airport. Easy access to the scientific, cultural and other amenities of Montreal, and to the leisure centres of the Laurentians, will offer good inducements for the location of technologically-advanced industries and their staffs. The site will thus foster the most desirable forms of development for Jesus Island and the corridor between the airport and Montreal. With planning, it will be possible to accelerate the spill-over of these developments along an east-west axis towards Trois-Rivières and Quebec City. Accordingly the location of the airport will make an important contribution to the prosperity of both the Montreal region and Quebec as a whole. (See also Canadian Weekly Bulletin, Vol. 23, No. 34, dated August 21, 1968.)

## NEWFOUNDLAND FOREIGN-LANGUAGE FILMS

Tourist films sponsored by the Newfoundland and Labrador Tourist Development Office are being reproduced in foreign-language versions to obtain more extensive international exposure.

Four films are involved in the initial phase of the foreign translation programme, using French and German adaptations. Evaluation of the market results will help to determine the types of subject material most popular with foreign audiences.

Eventually, additional subjects will be given the foreign-language treatment, the technical work being performed by the National Film Board of Canada and financed by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. As sponsors of the original English-language versions of the various films, the Newfoundland and Labrador Tourist Development Office gains the benefit of extremely valuable overseas publicity without incurring extra production costs.

Newfoundland and Labrador travel films are distributed outside the province through the widespread facilities of the Canadian Travel Film Library. They are in constant use by live audiences through lending libraries in North America and the larger European countries. In addition, NFB distributes them for use by hundreds of television stations, with a potential viewing audience of many millions.

Travel films from Newfoundland and Labrador have been exhibited in several international film festivals and have won awards in the U.S.A., Yugoslavia and Italy.

## TRIBUTE TO EISENHOWER

*Before he left Ottawa for Washington, to represent Canada at the funeral of General Dwight David Eisenhower, Prime Minister Trudeau sent the following messages to President Nixon and Mrs. Eisenhower:*

The Government and people of Canada share with you and your countrymen a sense of grief and deep loss at the death of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Canadians will long remember him with respect and affection for the high and invaluable service he rendered as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe during the Second World War, when Canadian forces fought under his command from the beaches of Normandy until the liberation of Europe was achieved. We gratefully remember him too, for his signal contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and not least for the world leadership he gave as President of the United States.

I am very conscious of your own long and very close association with General Eisenhower, an association so recently and so happily augmented by family ties; in this time of sorrow I hope that it will in some measure help to know that you and your family have the sympathy and prayers of Canadian friends.

## SYMPATHY TO FAMILY

Dear Mrs. Eisenhower,

I send you the heartfelt sympathy of the Government and people of Canada at this sad time. Remembering your husband with admiration and affection for the leadership he gave in war and in peace, all Canadians, and especially his wartime comrades and his many friends in our country, have learned of his death with sorrow. Their thoughts and prayers are with you and your family.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

## HOUSING LOANS

Federal loans totalling \$2.6 million have been approved to help build homes in five Manitoba municipalities for the elderly and for students.

In making this announcement on behalf of Mr. Paul T. Hellyer, the Minister of Transport, Mr. James A. Richardson, a Minister without Portfolio, said that the latest approvals were a continuation of the high level of activity recorded in Manitoba in recent years under federally-assisted programmes to provide housing for the elderly, the student population and families of low income.

In 1968, 16 loans amounting to \$6.2 million were approved under special aid provisions of the National Housing Act. These resulted in the production of hostel accommodation for 245 persons -- essentially senior citizens -- and 466 units of housing for both elderly persons and families of low income, Mr. Richardson said.

### EROSION THREATENS NIAGARA FALLS

This summer, the thousands of tons of water that normally thunder over the bluffs on the United States side of the Niagara River will be temporarily diverted to the Canadian side.

The project, under the supervision of the International Joint Commission, a Canada-U.S. agency that regulates the river, will get under way on June 1, when a 1,200-foot dam will be built in the river near Goat Island on the American side. The dam will force the water to alter its course to the Horseshoe Falls, on the Canadian side. Geologists will be lowered down the 160-foot rock wall to study the composition of rock formations at its base. They hope to find a way of arresting the erosion of the wall, which is seriously reducing the scenic splendour of the cataract.

Niagara Falls form part of the Niagara Escarpment, a shelf of rock 600 miles long, which stretches across central Ontario like an enormous backbone. Five hundred million years ago, a sea covered much of North America and the Niagara Escarpment formed part of the shoreline. It is not known for sure how old the Falls are, but geologists estimate that 14,000 years ago they were at least four miles downstream from their present location. During the last 200 years, the forces of erosion have been accelerating, at such a rate that the Horseshoe Falls have receded 865 feet since 1764.

The first recorded impressions of the Falls were those of Father Hennepin, a Recollet friar in the party of the explorer La Salle, who arrived in the Niagara region in 1678 to trade with the Indians and to follow up his search for an inland route to China.

The Niagara River supplies a quarter of the electric power used in Ontario. The generating-stations at Queenston on the Canadian side and Lewiston in the State of New York combine to make up the largest generating complex in the world.

### ILO JUBILEE STAMP

A Canada Post Office 6-cent stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organization, which will be released on May 21, will have a format that makes it usable in any position.

The new steel-engraved 40 by 24 mm. issue is the first Canadian stamp created by the Montreal designer Julien Hébert, whose "Man and His World" symbol for Expo 67 became familiar to millions of people in Canada and abroad during centennial celebrations in 1967. The predominant feature of the new stamp design, in white, is an elliptical globe superimposed on which is an assemblage of tools and instruments representing trades; olive green is used for the background. Wording, arranged on four sides and printed in a 15 percent value of the same green, faces the centre.

Thirty million stamps will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.



### ILO TERMS OF REFERENCE

A universal lasting peace based on social justice is the objective of the International Labour Organization, which emerged as an intergovernmental cooperative structure as part of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Canada, one of the 45 founding member countries and a staunch supporter through five decades, was the seat of the ILO from 1940 to 1947, after which permanent headquarters were re-established in Geneva.



*The American Falls (left), Goat Island and the Canadian Horseshoe Falls (right).*

## RECORD SALES FOR POLYMER

Mr. Donald C. Jamieson, Minister of Defence Production, recently tabled in the House of Commons the annual report of the 1968 operations of Polymer Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Jamieson noted that the company reported a net income of \$7,038,000 on record sales of \$142,102,000. The total volume of reproduction reached 685 million pounds of rubbers, latices and resins. Dividends in the amount of \$3 million were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government.

The Minister observed that the decline in profits in 1967 was reversed by significant cost reductions and operating improvements, despite the rising cost of doing business and substantial non-recurring expenses, including those related to the start-up of new facilities.

## POLLUTION BATTLE

The anti-pollution programme at the company's Sarnia plant received major attention, with substantial expenditures for installation of facilities to remove contaminants from water effluents. Mr. Jamieson also indicated that the boilers at its steam and power plant would be converted from coal to gas fuel in 1969, virtually eliminating discharge of fly ash and sulphur oxides to the atmosphere.

He called attention to the strong research and development programme that had enabled the company to meet the challenge of technological change.

The Minister expressed pleasure with Polymer's continued success and contribution to Canada's economic growth and its international reputation. He commented favourably on the company's effective allocation of resources, establishing a sound base from which it could meet world competition and move forward to profitable growth.

## ZOO ASSET TO OTTAWA

According to the *Ottawa Citizen* one of Canada's best-known zoologists, Al Oeming, says that a good zoo is as necessary to the capital, and "as big a cultural asset", as either the National Gallery or the National Centre for the Performing Arts.

Mr. Oeming, who is the founder and director of the Alberta Game Farm, declared that space was one of the most important considerations in planning a zoo, because of the need for expansion. He estimated that \$1 million would be needed to start a zoo of reasonable size in Ottawa, with annual operation costs of \$250,000.

"Animals," Mr. Oeming, said, "are one of the last universal items that everyone can understand and accept, regardless of language barriers or prejudices they may hold." He expressed the opinion that Ottawa was in a good position to establish an excellent zoo, not only because of possible support from

federal, provincial and municipal governments but also that gifts of animals from the governments of other countries might be received in the capital.

Zoos, according to Mr. Oeming, were first established by the Chinese some 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. They were called "intelligence parks".

## CROP INSURANCE FOR QUEBEC

The federal Agriculture Minister, Mr. H.A. Olson, and the Quebec Agriculture Minister, Mr. Clement Vincent, have announced that the Federal Government will contribute about \$1,200,000 to an experimental crop insurance programme benefiting Quebec farmers. Although this programme was initiated last year, federal funds could not be paid until regulations under the Quebec Crop Insurance Act were enacted, as they were in the last week of March.

The programme provides crop insurance for forage and grain crops used as livestock feed, the Federal Government paying 50 per cent of the administrative costs and 25 per cent of the premiums.

The federal contributions, coupled with the provincial government's subsidy, reduce the Quebec farmers' costs to 50 per cent of the insurance premiums.

Unlike other federal-provincial plans, Mr. Olson said that the Ottawa-Quebec arrangement would not include re-insurance or loans by the Federal Government to cover losses in excess of premiums. "Insuring forage and grain crops for livestock feeding is a relatively new venture," he said. "Because of the experimental nature of this programme, the Federal Government cannot under the legislation guarantee losses in excess of premiums and reserves as we do in other provinces through re-insurance loans."

"However, the programme will be reviewed from year to year and actuarial data will be accumulated with the ultimate view of bringing the Quebec programme within the full benefit of the federal crop insurance programme, including the re-insurance and loans provision," Mr. Olson said.

The Quebec plan is in three parts:

(1) Insurance for forage and grain crops used as livestock feed. (The regulations passed recently by the Quebec Cabinet cover this part of the plan.)

(2) A special insurance plan for flue-cured tobacco.

(3) A special insurance plan for cash crop production of forages and grains.

During this fiscal year (March 31, 1968, to March 31, 1969), the Federal Government spent slightly more than \$5 million on crop insurance plans for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. There were 64,800 participants who took out insurance covering crops valued at \$188,167,000.

Canadian farm exports are shipped to 130 countries.

## MONTREAL THEATRE GROUP IN ROME

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, has announced that Le Rideau Vert a theatre company from Montreal, will take part in the international festival, Prix de Rome, which will be held in the Italian capital in May. The company will receive a grant from the Canadian Government to help defray expenses of the trip which is under the programme of cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

Le Rideau Vert will perform *Hedda Gabler*, by the Norwegian author Henrik Ibsen, on May 15 and 16. The cast will include several leading Canadian actors: Yvette Brind'Amour, Marthe Thiery, Françoise Faucher, Gilles Pelletier, Benoît Girard, Hubert Noël and Rose Rey-Duzil. The stage-setting is by Guy Hoffmann.

The Minister noted with pleasure that Le Théâtre du Rideau Vert was invited to participate in this important international festival along with several other well-known theatrical groups of international reputation, such as those led by Jean-Louis Barrault and Roger Planchon. It will be the first time a Canadian theatrical group has appeared in Italy and this initiative will undoubtedly contribute to further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

## TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Dr. Vasil Grivcev, Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, visited Canada during the last week of March at the invitation of Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Dr. Grivcev was accompanied by Mr. Stojan Milenkovic, Vice-Chairman, Federal Chamber of Economy, Dr. Petar Tomic, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Trade, and Mr. Aleksandar Bisevic, Counsellor in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade.

During their one-week stay in Canada, members of the delegation discussed with Mr. Pepin and other federal ministers the expansion and diversification of trade and other exchanges between the two countries. They also visited representatives of provincial governments, research establishments, associations and private firms.

Yugoslavia and Canada have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1928, and Yugoslavia became a full member of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade in 1966. The establishment in 1967 of a resident Canadian Trade Commissioner in Belgrade has further enhanced the assistance available from the Trade and Commerce Department to Canadian exporters exploring sales prospects in Yugoslavia.

Canadian imports from Yugoslavia amounted to \$4.7 million in 1968, compared to \$3.7 million in 1967, with cotton yarn and fabrics, mercury, magnesia and outerwear heading the list. At \$6.5 million, Canada's sales to Yugoslavia in 1968 were almost

double those of the previous year. The increase was mainly in industrial materials — copper in various forms, asbestos and aluminium. Canadian exports also included manufactured items such as aircraft engines and construction maintenance machinery.

## TRADE FAIRS

Yugoslavia's system of foreign trade has been largely decentralized in recent years, facilitating greater trade opportunities for Canadian exports. The Canadian companies which exhibited in the 1968 Zagreb International Trade Fair reported on-the-spot sales of \$125,000, and an estimated potential for the next 18 months of more than \$3 million. Fourteen Canadian companies displayed industrial and commercial machinery, and a composite sporting-goods section featured products of 40 other companies. Space in the Canadian exhibit for the 1969 Zagreb Fair is completely booked.

## NRC IDEA FOR NEW INDUSTRY

Canadian Patents and Developments Limited is gambling \$100,000 that a Toronto engineering firm can take a National Research Council of Canada invention and turn it into a major industry.

CPDL, a Crown corporation, whose responsibility it is to license for commercial exploitation the inventions of Government scientists, has given Devtek Limited the right to manufacture a "family" of microwave drying systems developed by the Antenna Engineering Section of NRC's Radio and Electrical Engineering Division. The co-inventors are W.J. Bleackley, a member of the Section, and W.A. Cumming, Head of the Section and also Director of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division.

CPDL has backed up its choice of licensee with \$100,000 in development contracts for industrial research and marketing of microwave dryers capable of extracting unwanted water from everything from glue to leather to plastic sheeting for films.

"We believe that, today, the NRC is pre-eminent in the field of microwave dryer technology," a CPDL official explains. "And we feel that, by aiding Devtek at the initial stage of industrial development, we are fostering the development of a new area of industrial competence for Canada."

Through NRC, Mr. Bleackley, and Mr. Cumming hold patents on inventions covering three types of unit using microwaves for high-speed drying. One of these, the edgeline glue dryer, is designed for use as part of the production process for business forms. The prototype was developed in co-operation with R.L. Crain Limited, Ottawa.

This dryer is expected to be a major source of sales, since it is able to dry multi-part business-form bindings faster than existing collating equipment can assemble and glue-bind them.

A unit, recently installed in the Toronto branch plant of the giant Moore Business Forms Corp., dries the glue on eight-part business forms at a rate of 600 feet a minute. The best conventional dryer operates at a maximum speed of 100 feet a minute. With this new development, drying no longer limits the speed of the business form collating process.

Units are also installed in business form manufacturing plants in New York, Chicago, Montreal, Ottawa and Wichita, Kansas.

A second type of microwave drying chamber, known as a parallel plate region, is designed to dry sheet material such as film, paper, plastics and leather.

One of these units has been installed in the British-American Bank Note Company plant in Ottawa, to evaluate microwave drying of glue on air-mail envelopes. Preliminary tests have yielded encouraging results and success here could open up a wide field of gluebacked sheet stock to microwave drying, Mr. Bleackley says.

A similar unit is being installed at Standard Register Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, and another is going into a E.I. Dupont Nemours plant in Rochester, New York.

Mr. Bleackley has hopes that the parallel plate region will also prove to be capable of drying cereals moving along a conveyor belt. He plans to experiment along these lines with Dr. N.W. Tape of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Food Research Institute in Ottawa.

## WHEAT REVIEW

At the half-way mark of the current Canadian crop year shipments of wheat (including flour in terms of wheat) from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina amounted to 566.7 million bushels, 18 percent below the previous year's period figure of 693.5 million and 12 percent less than the ten-year (1957-58 - 1966-67) average of 643.4 million for the same period. Canada and Argentina registered increases, while the United States and Australia registered decreases. Supplies of wheat held by the above four countries at February 1, 1969 for export and carry-over at the end of their

respective crop years increased by 27 per cent to 2,593.3 million bushels from 2,042.1 million a year before. Argentina was the only country registering a decrease.

Canadian wheat supplies for the 1968-69 crop year from August to July are estimated at 1,315.4 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carry-over of 665.5 million and the 1968 crop, estimated at 649.8 million. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 12 percent over the 1,169.7 million of 1967-68. After allowing 165.0 million bushels for domestic requirements, supplies available for export and carry-over during 1968-69 number 1,150.4 million bushels, 15 percent more than the 1,001.5 million in 1967-68.

Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent came to 157.9 million bushels during the first half of the current crop year (131.3 million the previous year and 206.7 million for the ten-year average). The balance remaining on February 1 for export and carry-over amounted to 992.4 million, 14 percent above the February 1, 1968 total of 870.2 million. Combined exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during January 1969 came to 20.4 million bushels, 13 percent above the 18.0 million in December 1968 but 3 percent below the 21.1 million of January 1968.

Deliveries of wheat by farmers to elevators up to February 19 of the current crop year amounted to 182.1 million bushels (270.2 million during the previous year period). The total visible supply stood at 401.7 million bushels at February 19, 1969.

## LABOUR FORCE

Total employment in Canada increased slightly in January and February, to 7,438,000. There is usually little change in employment at this time of year. Unemployment, at 473,000, was not much changed from that of the previous month. The labour force increased by 20,000 to 7,911,000. Compared to that of February 1968, the labour force increased substantially by 322,000, or 4.2 per cent. Employment also showed a large gain of 331,000, or 4.7 per cent. There was little change in the number of unemployed persons.