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LABOUR DAY MESSAGE-1960

The following Labour Day message was issued by Mr. Starr, the Minister of Labour, to "the working people of Canada":

"...It is traditional on Labour Day to look back over the years and assess the progress made in bettering the working and living conditions of all Canadians, and recall the vital role labour has played in such progress.

"At this time all of us are conscious of the remarkable strides made in recent years in the improvement of rates of pay, reduced working hours, shortened work week, annual holidays with pay, retirement pension plans and a variety of social welfare programmes. We are also very much aware of the great improvements which have been made in the physical arrangement and design of modern plant and equipment resulting in healthier and less hazardous working conditions.

CHANGING OCCUPATION PATTERNS

"With these advances, new problems have emerged--not the least of which have been those associated with the widespread changes in the Canadian occupational pattern. To appreciate something of the extent of these changes in the pattern of employment we have only to look at the revolution in agriculture which has seen farm production rise to record levels over the past years while at the same time 400,000 farm workers were able to leave the farm for other industries.

"Obviously the increased output per man that has been taking place in other industries

too in recent times would have been impossible without increased efficiency deriving from the imaginative use of better machines and the improved skill and knowledge of the men producing and operating these machines. We know as well that the introduction of new and better machines must continue if our products are to remain competitive and our standard of living is to continue to improve.

"The greater use of machines and of our technological improvements had tended to increase the proportion of professional, technical and skilled occupations as compared with unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The latter groups now represent only 30 per cent of the jobs in the economy and this trend has been accelerating in recent years.

PROBLEM OF TRAINING

"When this is considered in the light of the following facts--that the high birth-rate of the Forties will mean record-breaking numbers of young people coming into the labour force during the next few years, that two out of three of our young people are leaving school before obtaining their junior matriculation, thereby restricting themselves to a large extent to competing for the diminishing supply of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, and that relatively few Canadian employers have well-developed training programmes to further train youth entering the labour force--we see a problem of serious proportion facing Canada.

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"No single group can solve these complex problems since the solutions involve not only commercial and industrial forces but basic social attitudes.

"Just recently another positive step was taken to stimulate increased training of workers who need such training in order to take advantage of the wider employment opportunities for skilled people.

"In past years the Government has offered to share equally with the provinces in the costs of training unemployed persons for occupations in which they could find greater employment.

"A little over a month ago we put forward proposals to the provinces which would increase the federal share of the cost of this training to 75 per cent. It is my hope that, with this extra assistance, the provinces will be able to offer training to many more of the workers who must have skills if they are to find and keep regular employment.

TASK FOR LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT

"Governments at all levels can do a great deal to ensure that classroom training and educational facilities are available and are related to the needs of the future both for youth and for adults; but training in industry must be increased and improved if we are to offer Canadian workers the necessary encouragement and opportunity to reap the benefits of a growing Canada. Here the two great industrial partners--unions and management--can play major roles.

"But there is also an important role which we as individuals--and community leaders--can play. We must do everything we can to persuade our young people to remain at school and get as much training and education as possible. We must point out to them how essential this is, not only today, when employers are forced to demand higher and higher educational standards because of the increasing complexity of industrial processes, but also tomorrow when workers will face even more remarkable changes in occupations and the pattern of employment and will need the flexibility which results from a sound educational background."

RCN SHIP TO VISIT LAGOS

HMCS "Columbia", a destroyer escort of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron based at Halifax, Nova Scotia, will visit Lagos, Nigeria, from September 28 to October 4, to take part in ceremonies marking Nigeria's Independence Day, October 1. Commanded by Commander W.H. Hayes, of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and Halifax, "Columbia" will represent the Canadian Armed Forces during the Nigerian Independence Day celebrations. The visit is part of a cruise that will take the ship to other African seaports during the months of September and October.

NOMINATIONS TO WORLD COURT

On August 30, the recently-appointed Canadian national group in the Permanent Court of Arbitration announced its nominations for the elections to the International Court of Justice, which will be held during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations this autumn. For the five seats that will become vacant in the regular way on February 5, 1961, the Canadian national group nominated Mr. Paul Guggenheim of Switzerland, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan, Mr. Phillip Jessup of the United States, Mr. Justice Kotara Tanaka of Japan.

There is also a by-election being held to fill another vacancy for which Canada's national group has nominated Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice of the United Kingdom. (See also Vol. 15, No. 35, Page 5).

ANTI-OIL ZONE EXTENDED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on September 1 that the Canadian Government, through the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization in London, had transmitted a declaration to all contracting governments to the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, of its intention to extend to 100 miles, the maximum allowed under the Convention, the zone off the Atlantic coast of Canada within which ships might not discharge oil. At present the zone is 50 miles. The declaration is provided for in Paragraph (3) of Annex A to the Convention, to which Canada is signatory, but extension to 100 miles from 50 miles will not come into force until six months after the declaration was made. Each of the other contracting governments has four months within which to declare its opposition to the extension should it believe that its interests are affected either by reason of the proximity of its coasts or by reason of its ships trading in the area. If no such declaration is made, the extension will take place at the end of the six-month period.

The reason for the declaration is the concern of the Canadian Government at the increasing number of reports of oil pollution on the Atlantic coast; the hundreds of thousands of sea-birds killed annually by floating oil in the Newfoundland area, causing certain species to face extinction; the loss of food supplies of which these birds form part in certain areas; the threat to the ecological balance of nature; and the contamination of bathing beaches.

If no other countries signatory to the Convention raise objections, the extension to 100 miles will come into effect on February 25, 1961.

NEW ONTARIO MAPS

The fifth group of 10 of a series of 160 aeromagnetic maps covering the 60,000 square miles of northwestern Ontario, flown in a geophysical survey, were recently released by the Ontario Department of Mines.

The maps are all drawn on the scale of one mile to one inch.

The survey, the biggest single project of its kind ever undertaken anywhere, was carried out by the provincial department last year in co-operation with the Federal Government.

JULY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Canada's commodity exports to all countries were higher in value in July than in the corresponding month last year, while imports were somewhat lower, according to preliminary figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The rise resulted in a substantial excess of exports over imports in the month, the first since January of this year.

Imports from all countries in July were estimated at \$426,700,000, down 10.7 per cent from \$478,500,000 in July last year. Total exports for the month, as announced on August 22, were valued at \$465 million, up 8.3 per cent from \$429,400,000 in the same month last year. The resulting excess of exports over imports was \$38,300,000 in contrast to an excess of imports over exports of \$49,100,000 a year ago.

For the 7 months ending in July, imports were valued at \$3,235,400,000, a figure virtually unchanged from last year's total for the same period of \$3,231,900,000, while total exports were up 8.4 per cent to \$3,067,200,000 from \$2,830,700,000 in the same period of 1959. The import balance was smaller this year at \$168,200,000, compared to \$401,200,000 in the like period last year.

U.S. IMPORTS

Imports from the United States in July dropped to \$287,600,000 from \$319,700,000 in the same month last year, while total exports fell to \$249,300,000 from \$282,200,000. In the first 4 months of this year, imports were slightly lower at \$2,228,800,000 compared to \$2,232 million a year earlier, while total exports were slightly higher at \$1,783,400,000 against \$1,779,900,000. The customary import balance was little changed in July at \$38,300,000 against \$37,500,000, and in the January-July period at \$445,400,000 against \$452,100,000.

U.K. IMPORTS

Imports from the United Kingdom declined in July to \$43,700,000 from \$52 million in the corresponding month last year, while total exports to that country rose sharply to \$88,000,000 from \$52,700,000. In the January-July

period imports rose to \$354,300,000 from \$332,200,000, while total exports were up steeply to \$525,200,000 from \$417 million. The export balance was up sharply in July to \$45,200,000 from \$700,000 a year ago, while the seven month export balance was about doubled at \$170,900,000 versus \$84,800,000.

HISTORIAN CHAIRS FEDERAL BOARD

Dr. C.B. Fergusson of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Provincial Archivist and Associate Professor of History at Dalhousie University, has been appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Dr. Fergusson succeeds the late Monsignor Antoine d'Eschambault of Centon, Manitoba.

Dr. Fergusson studied history at Dalhousie University and as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He was appointed Provincial Archivist in 1956 and became an Associate Professor in Dalhousie's History Department the same year. He has represented Nova Scotia on the 14-member Historic Sites Board since 1955, and is the author of many historical papers and articles.

EXTEND WINTER WORKS

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Starr, announced on September 7 that the Federal Government's Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme would start October 15, 1960, thus extending the operative period of the plan from five to six and a half months and advancing its commencement date by six weeks.

"This is the latest of a series of steps taken by the Federal Government to provide additional jobs for Canadians", the Minister said, "and further measures are under active consideration by the Government."

Mr. Starr estimated that the new extension of the Winter Works Programme would provide at least 10,000 additional "on-site" jobs and about 10,000 others indirectly by the increased use of materials and services. "The extra month and a half", he said, "plus the extensions announced by the Prime Minister on July 23rd, is expected to bring the total of jobs covered by the Programme to 83,000 direct and approximately 165,000 direct and indirect."

The Minister made a strong plea for stepped-up co-operation and action on the part of provincial and municipal governments and industry and labour. "Although there were some 300,000 more people with jobs in non-agricultural industries in July 1960 than there were in July 1957, it must be clear by now", he said, "that unemployment presents a challenge and cannot be solved at any one level of action. It cannot be solved by complaint or criticism. The leadership given by the Federal Government is a matter of record, and we intend to implement that record in ways that

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will keep on adding new jobs in order to close up the gap between the job opportunities provided by the economy and the rapidly expanding labour force."

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THE YOUNG IDEA AT STRATFORD

The final week of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival was devoted to youth. By train, bus and private car, more than 18,000 high-school pupils from many parts of Ontario, as well as from nearby points in the United States, descended on the Festival Theatre to attend eight performances of "Romeo and Juliet." The production they saw was exactly the same as the one regular audiences had been thronging the theatre to see all summer--Michael Langham's staging of the "teen-age" love story in which Julie Harris played Juliet, Bruno Gerussi Romeo, and Christopher Plummer Mercutio.

But they received a bonus that the regular audiences hadn't received. At the conclusion of each performance, they were permitted to question a member of the cast about the play, the theatre, the life of an actor--anything that came to mind.

The idea of devoting the final week of the Stratford Festival to high-school pupils began in 1958, when some 12,000 young people saw six performances of "Henry IV, Part 1." The following year, more than 15,000 attended seven performances of "As You Like It."

Organized by the Festival in co-operation with various educational authorities, the student matinees are offered at box office prices considerably below the normal rate. The actors say that the young people are among the best audiences of the summer; they are alert, inquisitive and their responses are completely spontaneous.

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LEAD OUTPUT

Canada's production of lead in 1959 was 186,495 tons, or 185 tons less than in 1958. Only small changes in output occurred in the lead-producing provinces and Yukon Territory, the largest change being the Newfoundland decrease of 1,395 tons in mine output. As in previous years, the output from the mines of British Columbia was about 80 per cent of the Canadian total.

Refined-lead production in Canada increased to 135,396 tons in 1959 from 132,987 tons produced in 1958. It came from the smelter and electrolytic refinery of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Cominco) at Trail, British Columbia.

Most of the lead concentrates produced in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory were treated at Cominco's custom refinery at Trail. The remainder were exported to lead smelters

in the United States for treatment. Lead concentrates produced in the eastern provinces were exported to smelters in Europe and the United States. The exports of primary lead decreased slightly from 146,432 tons in 1958 to 145,978 in 1959. Of these exports, the United States received 51 per cent, the United Kingdom 31 per cent, West Germany 9 per cent and Belgium 7 per cent. The remaining 2 per cent went in small shipments to 19 other countries.

MAIN SOURCES

The main production has come from relatively few sources, the most important being Cominco's Sullivan mine at Kimberley, British Columbia. Other important sources of current supply are the Buchans deposit in Newfoundland, Cominco's Bluebell mine at Riondel, British Columbia, and the Yukon mines of United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

Large deposits of lead-bearing ore have been outlined at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, and smaller deposits have been explored in the Pelly River and Hyland River areas of Yukon Territory, but no production has come from these deposits. In New Brunswick, in 1957 and 1958, Heath Steele Mines Limited produced small amounts of lead from its large zinc-copper-lead ore-body near Bathurst. There are other large ore-bodies in the Bathurst area that contain appreciable quantities of lead, but there has been no production from them.

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SALT PRODUCTION

The annual production of salt in Canada increased at a remarkable rate during the five-year period 1954 to 1959. The 1959 record production of 3,233,512 short tons was more than 36 per cent greater than the output of the previous year and well over three times the amount produced in 1954. The rapid expansion of the Canadian salt industry is attributed to two factors--the opening of a rock-salt mine at Ojibway, Ontario, by The Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited in 1955, and the initiation of a programme of brine export by Canadian Brine Company at Sandwich, Ontario, in 1958. A further increase in salt production can be expected in 1960 as Canada's two new rock-salt mines, one at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, the other at Goderich, Ontario, enter their first full year of production. Both were officially opened on November 4, 1959.

Salt imports increased slightly--from 340,887 short tons in 1958 to 369,967 short tons in 1959. Exports, on the other hand, showed a substantial increase--from an estimated 906,707 short tons in 1958 to 1,274,077 short tons in 1959. Most of the salt exported in 1959 was in the form of brine for use by chemical plants in the United States.

SEAWAY BRIDGE

Steel erection for the North Channel span of the Cornwall-Massena International Bridge will begin early in October and the superstructure contract, including the roadway, will be completed by autumn of next year, according to the latest information from The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The bridge will provide a crossing of the North Channel of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall, Ontario, and Cornwall Island.

Substructure work for the construction of 32 concrete piers on the mainland, in the river channel and on Cornwall Island is virtually completed. The Canadian Bridge Division of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, which will build the superstructure and the reinforced concrete deck, is now working on components of the bridge superstructure in its shops.

The firm of H.H.L. Pratley of Montreal has been retained by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority as consultants for the design, plans and specifications and to supervise the construction of the new North Channel Bridge.

The new bridge and approaches will replace the present Roosevelt Bridge over the North Channel. It will be some one and a quarter miles long. With a new black-top road 3,000 feet long on Cornwall Island and the newly constructed 5,000-foot South Channel bridge between Cornwall Island and the United States mainland, it will provide a first-class crossing of the St. Lawrence River. The two bridges and the joining roadway constitute the Cornwall-Massena International Bridge, operated by the Cornwall International Bridge Company.

It will be the only public crossing of the river between Prescott and Coteau Landing, a distance of some 80 miles.

The new bridge will carry a main for natural gas, telephone and electric cables.

EXTRA FACILITIES

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will also award contracts for the following:

On Cornwall Island the customs and immigration facilities will be enlarged. A bus terminal will be constructed for customs and immigration examination in respect to bus passengers. There will also be a yard for trucks and a warehouse for customs examination of goods.

Administration and maintenance buildings and toll-booths at a toll-plaza will be built on Cornwall Island at the middle of Cornwall Island, so as not to interfere with the customs and immigration facilities.

Differing from the South Channel bridge, which is a suspension bridge, the new bridge will be constructed of a series of continuous truss spans. Clearance of 120 feet will be provided over the location of a possible future ship channel.

The superstructure will require 5,400 tons of structural steel and 4285 cubic yards of concrete and 1,000,000 pounds of reinforcing steel in the roadway.

The roadway will be 27 feet wide, with a two-foot, six-inch walkway on each side. Bright illumination will be provided by mercury vapor lights.

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LAST TRIP FOR YUKON STERNWHEELER

The "Keno", one of the four surviving Yukon sternwheelers, recently made its last trip down the Yukon River.

The 613-ton steamboat, retired from service about six years ago when riverboats were withdrawn from carrying passengers and freight between Whitehorse and Dawson, had been refitted by engineers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for its last voyage from Whitehorse to Dawson.

The "Keno" left Whitehorse at 2.00 p.m. on August 24 and made the 425-mile trip down the Lewes and Yukon Rivers to Dawson in two days. The last passenger-list numbered 21, mainly newspapermen and representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, television and radio.

When the "Keno" arrived at the end of her historic trip, she was beached on a river-lot, where she will be preserved as a relic of the great days of river navigation in the Yukon Territory. Eventually she will be fitted out as a museum.

The "Keno" was built in 1922 and rebuilt in 1937. She is 160 feet long with a beam of 30 feet. As one of the British Yukon Navigation Company Limited's boats, she made regular trips from Whitehorse to Dawson during the navigation season, which was usually from May 15 to October 15. Beached for the past six years at Whitehorse, the fleet was given by the Yukon and White Pass Route to the Federal Government because of its historic importance. "Klondike", "Casca", and "Whitehorse", sister ships to "Keno", are to remain at Whitehorse, where they will be preserved as part of the nation's historical inheritance.

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SPONSORED FILMS

The wealth of space in audio-visual periodicals and the remarkable number of festival awards garnered by sponsored films, in addition to the growth of commercial companies for the express purpose of distributing sponsored films in the United States, is evidence of the increasing importance and quality of this kind of film. Such is the interest in sponsored films in Canada that Crawley Films in the past eight years has printed 80,000 copies of a catalogue of sources of sponsored films. The 1960 edition (5th) lists 325 sources giving access to more than 12,000 free films.

A considerable number of the films in the National Film Library have been sponsored by governmental, industrial and service organizations. The largest collection of free films are those of the National Gallery Collection. However, the "sponsored film collection" consists of those produced and distributed at the owners' cost; inclusion in the collection of the Canadian Film Institute follows approval by an evaluation panel of the quality standards, degree of identification of sponsor and the emphasis on the sponsor's special interest. Prints are deposited in regional and local libraries whenever prints are available.

The distribution of "It's People That Count" illustrates the optimum distribution pattern. Produced for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, this film records in graphic fashion the drama and importance of everyday jobs in several of Canada's major industries. Prints of this award-winning film are available for spot bookings from CFI anywhere in Canada. CFI has deposited prints with university and public film libraries, film council federations and departments of education. French versions of this production are available in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Quebec from local libraries. Thus the widest audience possible has free access to a film that not only does a fine public relations job for its sponsor, but serves the interests of the community as well.

An example of the industrially-sponsored film is the International Nickel Company's series of films of mining, milling and refining the Sudbury ores. These magnificently-executed films, designed for a more specialized audience than those mentioned already, are available free of charge to all groups. Of particular interest to high schools, colleges and universities as well as more specialized audiences, these films have no sponsorship identification.

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STRATFORD FILM AWARDS

Japan's "Ikiru" was voted best picture in the Stratford International Film Festival, which concluded in the Avon Theatre on September 3. Trevor Howard was named best actor for his performance in "Sons and Lovers" (U.S.A.), and Emmanuelle Riva best actress for her work in "Hiroshima Mon Amour." Two directors shared top honours--Akira Kurosawa for "Ikiru" and Georgi Danela, of Russia, for "Serge."

These were the findings of the Stratford Film Festival Critics' Circle. Although the Festival itself is non-competitive, a group of critics, who had covered all 23 of the matinee and evening showings held during the Festival's two-week duration, decided among themselves that some sort of recognition for merit should be made. Those voting were John Colombo of the *Canadian Forum*, Bruce Garvey of the

Stratford Beacon-Herald, Warren Geoppel of *Film Daily*, Frank Morriss of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, Dick Newman of the *London Free Press*, George Patterson of *Films in Review*, Gerald Pratley of the *Toronto Star* and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Jules Wolffers of the *Boston Herald*.

SPECIAL NOTICE

After they had deliberated for close to three hours, a spokesman for the critics said that, owing to the large number of excellent pictures shown at the Festival, decisions were extremely difficult to reach. Rather than dismiss all pictures but the winner, they voted to accord special commendation to four other films--"Hiroshima Mon Amour" (France); "Serge" (U.S.S.R.); "Wild Strawberries" (Sweden); and "The World of Apu" (India).

In the field of short subjects, special commendation went to "Unseen Enemies" (U.K.-Canada), produced by the Shell Film Unit; to "Universe," by the National Film Board of Canada; to Ernest Pintoff for two cartoons, "The Violinist" and "The Interview", and to "Tournament," from Poland.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index advanced 0.3 per cent, from 127.5 to 127.9, during July and August. A year ago the index stood at 126.4. The current movement was due largely to a 1.0 per cent increase in the food index from 120.5 to 121.7, which approximated the usual July-August seasonal increase. The indexes for shelter, household operation, and "other" commodities and services edged up a fraction (0.1 per cent), with the clothing index down 0.5 per cent.

In foods, higher prices were reported for eggs, beef, pork, bananas and oranges; but most domestic fruits and vegetables showed substantial seasonal declines. The shelter index moved from 143.9 to 144.0, with rents unchanged but the home-ownership component, reflecting 1960 property-tax changes, moving to higher levels.

The clothing index declined from 110.8 to 110.3, as midsummer sale prices for women's and children's wear and some footwear offset scattered price increases for cotton dress prints, boys' trousers and men's pyjamas. The household-operation index edged up to 123.1 from 123.0 on the strength of price increases for coal, linoleum, textiles and household supplies. Fuel-oil prices were lower and August furniture sales were in evidence on a number of furniture items.

The index for "other" commodities and services increased from 137.6 to 137.7 as higher prices were reported for gasoline, taxi fares, some rail fares, newspapers and personal-care items. The drug index was lower as substantial price decreases occurred on penicillin prescriptions.