



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 15 No. 7

February 17, 1960

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RECORD VALUE OF EXPORTS IN 1959

Domestic exports in the fourth quarter of 1959 were valued at \$1,423,200,000, and re-exports of imported goods amounted to \$34,300,000, according to detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic exports in the final three months of 1959 were 11 per cent higher than in 1958 and set a record for any quarter in any year. The fourth-quarter increase followed gains of 5.7 per cent in the third quarter and 4.9 per cent in the second; a 3.4 per cent decline occurred in the first quarter. December exports were valued at \$475,900,000, up 8.1 per cent from the corresponding total in 1958.

Domestic exports in the twelve months of 1959 were 4.9 per cent higher than in 1958 and set a record value of \$5,060,900,000. Since the average export price level rose only slightly, a larger part of the increase can be attributed to a larger volume of exports. Re-exports also reached a new peak in 1959 at \$118,700,000, with a 15.4 per cent increase over the corresponding total in 1958.

The proportion of Canada's exports going to the United States in 1959 rose to 61.4 per cent from 58.6 per cent in 1958, while the relative share marketed in the United Kingdom declined to 15.6 per cent from 16.1 per cent. There was also a decrease in the proportion going to the Commonwealth, from 5.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent, to Europe from 12 per cent to 9.8 per cent, and to Latin America from 3.7 per cent to 3.4 per cent. The share accounted for by all other countries as a group went up

from 3.4 per cent to 4.1 per cent, mainly owing to a sharp increase in exports to Japan. In general terms, domestic exports were lower in 1959 than 1958 to the Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America, but higher to the United States, the United Kingdom and all other countries. The value increase in exports to the United States was almost one-fifth as large again as the total export increase.

Metals and minerals and forest products contributed most to the total export increase in 1959. Iron and products showed the largest relative gain of all the main commodity groups, with an increase of about a third as against a decline of a sixth in 1958. Exports of iron ore rose by almost half, with increases in every quarter. Rolling-mill products, with very sharp gains in the last two quarters, went up by two-thirds, the largest percentage increase among the twenty leading exports in 1959. There was also a substantial advance for farm implements, which rose in every quarter but particularly sharply in the first half of the year. Of other iron and steel products, non-farm machinery went up slightly, engines and boilers by one-fifth, automobile parts by one-quarter, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets by one-third, and exports of tubes, pipes and fittings trebled in value.

Among the other export commodities that showed increases in 1959, asbestos went up in every quarter, with very substantial gains in the first half-year. Wood pulp also rose in every quarter, but with only a moderate in-

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crease over the year. Exports of copper declined sharply in the first quarter but kept gaining at an increasing rate throughout the remaining quarters. Newsprint, by far the largest export, as usual, showed a similar quarterly pattern but at a much more moderate rate. Uranium ores and concentrates, planks and boards, and whisky rose in the first three quarters but not the fourth. There were also somewhat higher exports of aluminum, nickel, petroleum and fertilizers. The largest declines in 1959 took place in aircraft, which fell to under one-fifth of the 1958 level, owing to non-recurrence of military planes; in cattle, which was almost halved; and in grains other than wheat. Exports of wheat and zinc were fractionally lower, and there were moderate declines for fish and fishery products, seeds and wheat flour.

TO U.S.

Exports to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1959 set a record value of \$858,500,000 for any quarter, with an increase of 12.6 per cent. This compared with gains of 7.1 per cent in the third and 19.6 per cent in the second, and a fractional decline in the first quarter of the year. Exports for the full year rose 9.9 per cent to a new peak of \$3,108,200,000, about 8 per cent above the previous record in 1957. The pattern of commodity changes was broadly similar to that in exports to all countries. Exports of iron and products, stimulated by the prolonged steel strike in the United States, rose at twice the rate of increase to all countries. Shipments of iron ore and engines and boilers were half as large again as in 1958. Exports of farm machinery went up by one-fifth and those of all other machinery by one-quarter. Rolling-mill products increased tenfold; tubes, pipes and fittings rose fivefold; and exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets about trebled. Exports of newsprint were somewhat higher, and, among other leading commodities, copper went up by two-thirds and substantial gains were registered for planks and boards, abrasives and, counter to the general trend, for aircraft. There were also higher exports of nickel, whisky and asbestos and more moderate gains for uranium, wood pulp, petroleum and fertilizers. On the other hand, there were slightly lower exports of zinc, barley, and fish and products, with some decline for fresh and frozen fish but an increase for shell fish. Cattle shipments were halved and substantial declines took place in aluminum, pulpwood and oats.

Exports to the United Kingdom were 5.4 per cent higher at \$228,400,000 in the fourth quarter of 1959 than a year earlier and set a postwar record for the period. The increase compared with a 4 per cent gain in the third, a 5.4 per cent decline in the second, and a 2.9 per cent advance in the first quarter of the year. Total for the year rose 1.6 per cent

and stood at \$788,600,000, some 3 per cent below the postwar peak in 1956. Exports of uranium in 1959 were about two and a half times higher than in 1958. Oil-cake and meal showed a similar rate of increase. Cheddar cheese was up by one-half, and there were new exports of butter valued at almost \$6 million. Tobacco and iron ore registered increases of close to two-fifths. There were also higher exports of copper, newsprint, wheat flour, zinc, asbestos and furs. Exports of wood pulp were virtually unchanged. Small declines were shown in wheat, aluminum and seeds, and substantial declines for barley, nickel, planks and boards, fish and products, lead and abrasives.

Exports to the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter rose to \$75,700,000, with an increase of 12.8 per cent as against an advance of 8.5 per cent in the third and declines of 13.5 per cent in the second and 14.5 per cent in the first quarter. The total for 1959 stood at \$275,000,000 or 2.8 per cent below 1958. Exports to India declined by one-third, mainly due to a sharp fall in wheat and partly to a marked fall in rolling-mill products. Exports were also lower to New Zealand and Ceylon. There were slight increases in export totals to Australia and the Union of South Africa, which, together with India, almost equally shared over half of Canada's exports to the Commonwealth. For Australia there was a substantial increase in newsprint and some gains in auto parts, wood pulp and rolling-mill products, but declines in planks and boards, non-farm machinery, aluminum, asbestos and a disappearance of the previous year's unusual wheat shipments. For the Union of South Africa there was a large appearance of wheat, and increases in newsprint and aluminum, but marked declines in rolling-mill products, passenger autos and planks and boards. Hong Kong had the sharpest total export gain, two-thirds of it in aluminum, and there were also higher exports to Pakistan, Jamaica and Trinidad.

TO EUROPE

Exports to Europe in the fourth quarter of 1959 went up 8 per cent to \$148,900,000. There has been declines of 10.6 per cent in the third quarter, 30.8 per cent in the second and 17.2 per cent in the first. During the full year, exports were down 14.2 per cent to \$496,300,000. The sharpest decline, of over a third, was in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, chiefly as a result of the virtual disappearance of aircraft and parts and also due to declines in nickel, copper and pigs and ingots; but exports of wheat were well maintained and aluminum and asbestos showed increases. Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg declined by one-fifth, with a 90 per cent fall in aircraft and parts and some decrease in wheat, but substantial gains in nickel and asbestos. Exports to the Netherlands were also markedly reduced, with the value of wheat cut

in half and a three-fifths drop in seeds, but a sharp gain in iron ore. Exports to France were somewhat lower, with a sixfold gain for aluminum and a very sharp increase for wheat. A marked decline in wheat was responsible for a reduced export total to Switzerland, and virtual disappearance of barley for a total export drop to the U.S.S.R. But appearance of barley and wheat resulted in a twenty-sixfold rise in exports to Poland. There were also higher exports to Norway, Italy and Sweden.

Exports to Latin America went down 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1959 to \$46,900,000, as compared with a gain of 11.8 per cent in the third and declines of 3.4 per cent in the second and 18 per cent in the first quarter. The 1959 total declined by 3.9 per cent to \$173,000,000. Exports to Venezuela, the largest market in the area, were slightly higher, with increases in wheat, milk products, wood pulp and plastics, but a 90 per cent fall in wheat flour. There were sharp increases in exports to Colombia and Chile, and somewhat higher totals for Argentina and Peru. Exports to Brazil were reduced by a third, with declines in newsprint and electrical apparatus, and there were also lower totals for Mexico and Cuba.

Exports to all other countries as a group went up in every quarter and reached a total of \$205,300,000 for 1959, up 24.9 per cent from 1958. Exports to Japan rose by one-third to \$139,900,000 and showed gains in wheat, accounting for about half of the export total, and in seeds, wood pulp, aluminum, asbestos, wheat flour, iron ore and copper. There were also somewhat higher exports to the Philippines.

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RADIATION EXPERT TO GHANA

A Canadian radiation technician, John D. Marr, arrived in Accra on February 3 to assist in setting up air-sampling stations to be constructed under a radiation-monitoring programme that is to be established by the Government of Ghana.

Before proceeding overseas, Mr. Marr, an employee of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., had been consulting with senior scientific officials of the Department of National Health & Welfare's Radiation Protection Division, which concerns itself with the Canadian Fallout Sampling Programme for the Measurement of Radioactivity in Air, Rainfall, Soil and Selected Foods. Last autumn, two Ghanaian officials visited Ottawa and Chalk River to inspect Canadian equipment and installations for the detection of radioactivity and to hold discussions with those concerned with the Canadian operation.

The Canadian Government has been active in efforts to improve man's knowledge of the phenomenon of radiation. On November 17, 1959, Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for

External Affairs, introduced a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly calling upon the United Nations Scientific Committee to examine the possibility of making more effective arrangements for the collection and analysis by member states of radiation samples of air, water, soil and food on the basis of uniform standards. Member states having facilities for laboratory analysis were invited to assist in this operation.

Canada pledged support to a co-operative programme, organized under the direction of the Scientific Committee, whereby the Secretariat would be notified of the availability of radiation samples by member states willing to collect them and of the availability of facilities for analysis in member states willing and able to receive such samples from others. Canada offered to receive and analyse on a regular basis samples from 20 to 25 foreign sampling stations.

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CANADA'S CENTENNIAL

The following communiqué was issued on February 8 at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Provisional National Committee on Canada's Centennial under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Léon Balcer and Mr. J. Angus MacLean:

"The Provisional National Committee on Canada's Centennial held a highly successful inaugural meeting on Monday, February 8. Cabinet Ministers and officials of the Federal Government and of the governments of the provinces were in attendance.

"The meeting was opened by the Prime Minister of Canada, who stressed the importance of this historic milestone to all Canadians. After brief opening statements by the provincial delegations, the meeting engaged in a preliminary and informal discussion of many ideas and suggestions on ways and means by which the centennial might best be observed.

"The Provisional National Committee agreed to recommend to the federal and provincial governments that it be constituted as the National Committee, composed of four Federal Ministers, one provincial minister and at least one other delegate nominated by each provincial government, with a Secretariat provided by the Federal Government. It was decided that working groups should be established to begin work on the following aspects of the Centennial observance, under the Chairmanship of the following Ministers:

Historical Projects, Mr. Alvin Hamilton; Ceremonial Matters, Mr. Léon Balcer; Cultural Aspects, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough; Administrative Questions, Mr. Angus MacLean.

"The Provisional National Committee agreed unanimously to support the application of the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, which Canada will place before the International Bureau of Exhibitions, for holding a World's Fair in the Montreal area in 1967."

IRWIN TO MEXICO

On February 9, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, announcing the appointment of Mr. William Arthur Irwin as Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, said:

"...Mr. Irwin distinguished himself as assistant editor, managing editor and then editor of Maclean's magazine from 1925 to 1950. At that time he entered the public service of Canada as Commissioner and Chairman of the National Film Board, a post which he held until his appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to Australia in 1953. In January, 1957 he was transferred from Australia to Brazil as Ambassador, where he served until his return to Canada last September. Last fall Mr. Irwin became a member of the Canadian Delegation to the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, where his knowledge of Latin-American affairs and his ability to establish contacts with Latin-American delegations was most helpful.

"Mr. Irwin has thus had useful and varied experience in and outside the public service and as a diplomat. As Ambassador to Brazil particularly, he had an excellent opportunity to observe at close range the economic, political and social problems of Latin-America. I am sure that Mr. Irwin will use his diplomatic experience and his knowledge of Latin-America to help fulfil the common desire of the Mexican and Canadian Governments to strengthen their already close and friendly relations, as evidenced by the highly successful visit of His Excellency President Adolfo Lopez Mateos to Mexico to Ottawa last October, and soon to be re-emphasized by the visit of the Prime Minister to Mexico next April."

CANADAIR PLANES FOR GERMANY

Canadair Limited of Montreal will shortly begin to produce the first sub-assemblies for the Luftwaffe's new "Super-Starfighters". Delivery to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in California, which is in charge of the final assembly, is scheduled for July.

This sub-contract to Canadair by the designers of the supersonic NATO fighter lays the basic for production by the Canadian company of 200 of the same aircraft for the eight RCAF squadrons in Europe. It means \$4-million worth of work for Canadair and its many sub-contractors, extending into 1962. The same period is set for construction of the RCAF's CF-104 "Super-Starfighters."

With six "pilot" assembly sets of fabricated components and approximately 6000 tools supplied by Lockheed, Canadair is producing the empennage, complete wing and aft fuselages for West Germany's F-104G's. Other components made in the United States will be added in Lockheed's California plant to complete the first F-104G, which is scheduled to fly this October.

In outward appearance identical, and basically the same aircraft in other respects, Germany's and Canada's F-104G's will work together in Europe in NATO defense. The Netherlands and Belgium have also selected the same aircraft as their basic NATO fighter. An earlier version of the "Starfighter" is now in service with the USAF, with some units in Europe. The new all-weather multi-mission "G" version is being evaluated for future USAF fighter requirements. Other nations both inside and outside NATO are considering the same aircraft. Japan has announced it will manufacture it under licence for its air force.

To handle low-flying duties, the Canadian "Super-Starfighter" will be specially braced and its wings strengthened. Basically it will be the same multi-purpose aircraft the Germans will use. Many features and much equipment will be standardized in the aircraft used by both air forces. The PHI (Position and Homing Indicator) automatic navigator designed and built by Computing Devices of Canada at Ottawa will be common to Luftwaffe and RCAF F-104G's.

Lockheed and Canadair have worked together successfully before. Under a previous licensing agreement from Lockheed, Canadair built more than 600 T-33 jet trainers for the RCAF known as "Silver Stars."

UNEF TROOPS ROTATE

The Reconnaissance Squadron of the 1st Fort Garry Horse began its move to Egypt for a year's tour of duty with the United Nations Emergency Force from Uplands Airport, Ottawa, on February 8. The "Garrys" are replacing a similar squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, which has been patrolling a section of the international frontier in the Sinai desert for the past year.

Canadian reconnaissance squadrons have been serving in the Middle East since the spring of 1957, when the composite 56th Reconnaissance Squadron, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, began its patrol of the Israel-Egyptian border. It was replaced early the following year by the Reconnaissance Squadron of 1/8 Canadian Hussars.

Also involved in the current change-over are 35 members of other Army corps who will replace a similar number in Egypt.

PLASTIC BUILDING SHELTERS

Two very interesting developments in plastic shelters were shown at the recent exhibition held in connection with the annual convention of the National House Builders Association in Toronto. One of these is called the Polytarp House, manufactured by Dominion Poly Products in Toronto. It was used with great success by Consolidated Building Corporation and Saxony Construction last winter.

and is even more popular this year. The material is much heavier and more durable than polyethylene and comes in 15'x20' sheets complete with first-grade securing ropes and reinforced grommets. The material is transparent, is not affected by heat or cold and will not crack or weaken when folded or creased. It will not rot when stored and does not have to be dried out after exposure to rain. Experience has indicated that one Polytarp House can be used in the construction of over 500 houses.

The other development concerns reinforced polythene manufactured by Mastex Industries Limited in Winnipeg. This material can be made up in the form of a bubble under which a house can be constructed. The people showing this material indicated they had received firm orders for over 25 bubbles during the exhibition.

TRADE ENVOY TO NIGERIA

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that Mr. Howard W. Richardson had been appointed Trade Commissioner in Lagos, Nigeria, where he would assume responsibility for the further development of trade relations with that country, in co-operation with the Commissioner for Canada. With the opening of this office later in the year, the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service will be represented in sixty-one leading commercial centres around the world.

In December 1958, the Nigerian Government announced a liberalization programme to affect imports from dollar countries, starting January 1, 1959, items permitted to enter under Open General Licence being similar to those admitted from the United Kingdom. By the establishment of a trade office in Lagos, through which they can contact the large European trading companies and other firms operating in Nigeria, Canadian exporters can take advantage of this favourable situation.

Canada's exports to Nigeria in 1958 had a value of \$337,000, to which flour contributed \$119,000. Imports from Nigeria in 1958 had a value of \$2.37 million, to which cocoa beans contributed \$2.26 million.

JANUARY PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index declined 0.3 per cent from 127.9 to 127.5 between December 1959 and January 1960. The latest index is 1.1 per cent above the January 1959 index of 126.1. In the current period, movement of the total index resulted from a lower food index combined with the effects of January sales in clothing and home-furnishings. Shelter was up fractionally, while the component for "other" commodities and services was unchanged.

The food index declined 0.7 per cent from 122.4 to 121.6, to stand below the January

1959 index of 122.3. Egg prices recorded a further substantial decrease of 6¢ per dozen, as grade "A" large averaged 42¢. Oranges, orange juice, and lettuce were lower and beef and pork prices also eased slightly. Chicken and lamb were higher, fresh vegetables recorded seasonal price increases and canned vegetables registered slight advances.

The clothing index decreased 1.1 per cent from 111.4 to 110.2 as traditional January sales were in evidence on a wide range of men's, women's, and children's wear, as well as some items of footwear. Sale prices particularly affected women's fur and cloth coats, men's overcoats, and women's overshoes. The shelter index moved from 142.7 to 142.8, a fractional increase of 0.1 per cent. Rents were unchanged, but the home-ownership component was up.

The household operation index, also reflecting January sales in appliances, furniture, and textiles, declined 0.3 per cent from 123.7 to 123.3. Some utensils and equipment and household supplies were higher. The "other" commodities and services index was unchanged at 136.9 as somewhat lower prices for new passenger-cars and gasoline were offset by rates which averaged higher for hospitals and newspapers.

PORK EMBARGO REMOVED

Canada's prohibition against the importation of swine, uncooked pork and uncooked pork products from the United States was removed on February 8. Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness said the embargo was imposed in 1952 under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, following a severe outbreak of vesicular exanthema in the United States. He added that the U.S. declared its swine industry free of vesicular exanthema on October 22, 1959, and that there has been no outbreak of the disease since November 1956.

Discussions between veterinary officials of the two countries satisfied Canadian authorities that the disease no longer posed a threat to the Canadian swine industry.

Mr. Harkness stated that the removal of the restrictions on U.S. pork imports into Canada, now that vesicular exanthema has been eradicated in the United States, is in keeping with the principle followed in dealing with international restrictions on animal health grounds.

He recalled that the embargo imposed by the United States against the import of Canadian meats after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada in 1952 was removed following certification by Canadian veterinary authorities that the disease had been eradicated.

More recently, in 1958, certain states had imposed embargoes against Canadian sheep because Canadian measures for the control of scrapie disease were not considered as rigid as those followed in the United States. The

Canadian control programme was revised to make it equivalent to that of the U.S. and the state embargoes have since been withdrawn.

GEOLOGIST TO INDIA

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that Mr. W. Nowers Asbury of Montreal had accepted a Colombo Plan assignment as consultant asbestos-geologist with the Government of India. Mr. Asbury arrived in New Delhi on February 7 and will remain in India for five to eight months.

The Government of India plans to carry out this year a survey of the asbestos deposits in several states. Mr. Asbury is expected to accompany the survey party and will advise on the development of Indian deposits.

ARCTIC FISH STOCKS

With a greater concentration of fishery projects in the Arctic year by year, fishery biologists are increasing their efforts to discover basic yet vital information on fish stocks of the many water systems throughout this vast area. For countless generations, Eskimos have fished the Arctic lakes on a subsistence basis, supplementing their hunting excursions in search of food. In recent years both commercial and sports fishing enterprises have been established in the Canadian north. Science has benefited fishing operations in other parts of Canada, and a project conducted in 1959 by the Arctic Unit of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada will undoubtedly be of great value to federal fishery officials, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and those concerned with fishing operations in the Arctic.

The Research Board's Arctic Unit, which is based on Montreal, has made a survey of fish stocks of the Mackenzie and Keewatin Districts. This survey covered some 21 lakes extending east from Great Bear Lake to the northwest coast of Hudson Bay. The unit's base of operations was located at Yellowknife, N.W.T. From this base four field parties were transported by air to spend nearly two weeks on each lake. The lakes were carefully selected to represent many watersheds, including those drained by the Coppermine, Back, Thelon and Dubawnt Rivers.

The biologists amassed a vast quantity of data during their investigations in the

"Land of the Midnight Sun", and considerable time will be required before a complete analysis can be made.

Whitefish and lake trout were the dominant species in all water areas studied, followed by round whitefish, pike, cisco and grayling. The distribution of Arctic char was limited to waters draining directly into the Arctic Ocean.

The Research Board made special arrangements with the Institute of Fisheries of the University of British Columbia, and with the Division of Fishes of the Royal Ontario Museum, for the participation in the survey of senior biologists from those institutions. Both the university and the museum are now identifying the fish taken from the area during the survey.

In addition to information gathered on the fish of the area, the biologists collected a variety of associated material for other organizations and specialists in the many different fields of biology.

ELECTRIC ENERGY IN 1959

The net generation of electric energy showed a further marked increase in 1959, reaching a record total of 103,844,274 megawatt hours, 7.3 per cent greater than the preceding year's 96,745,441 mwh. Net generation has more than doubled in the last decade.

Electric energy imports in the full year increased to 511,154 mwh. from 243,841 the year before; and total exports, to 4,583,243 mwh. from 4,073,187, placing the amount made available in Canada at 99,772,185 mwh., a rise of 7.4 per cent from the 1958 total of 92,916,095 mwh. Of the amount made available, some 6,212,708 mwh. were used in electric boilers in 1959 against 5,969,303 in the preceding year.

The net generation of electric energy in 1959 was larger than in 1958 in all parts of Canada. Totals were: Newfoundland, 1,373,880 megawatt hours (1,369,976 mwh. in 1958); Prince Edward Island, 70,768 (62,536); Nova Scotia, 1,638,885 (1,561,894); New Brunswick, 1,666,974 (1,544,683); Quebec, 44,626,419 (43,528,922); Ontario, 33,247,128 (29,139,441); Manitoba, 3,633,112 (3,213,271); Saskatchewan, 2,082,218 (1,901,919); Alberta, 3,073,593 (2,607,006); British Columbia, 12,274,585 (11,682,134); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 154,712 (133,659).