



CANADA

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## NATIONAL FISHERIES MEET

The recently-concluded Federal-Provincial Conference on Fisheries Development tackled a broad range of jurisdictional, administrative, research and educational problems.

Under the British North America Act, the Federal Government has sole responsibility for the enactment of fishery regulations in coastal as well as inland waters. In many instances, enforcement of these laws has, by agreement, been undertaken by provincial authorities, mostly in the case of inland waters where sport fishing is also involved and where enforcement of fishery laws can conveniently be combined with enforcement of the provincial game laws.

The conference considered ways of improving the working arrangements between the federal and provincial governments to deal with fishery-management regulations. The desirability of achieving greater uniformity in regulatory provisions concerning similar provincial fishery-management problems was emphasized. The federal Minister of Fisheries agreed to hold meetings with interested provinces on this matter.

### FISHING ZONE

All provinces were unanimous in support of the action of the Government of Canada to establish a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone measured from straight baselines from headland to headland and the inclusion of such waters as the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait as Canadian territorial waters. It was the consensus that attempts should be made to reach

agreement with the countries involved, so as to gain international recognition for such action. The Minister of Fisheries explained that discussions were progressing with the United States. Similar discussions, he said, would be undertaken with France, which has treaty rights, and with other countries claiming historical fishing rights in the areas affected by Canadian action.

On the question of exploration with regard to various groundfish and pelagic species, the Atlantic Provinces expressed satisfaction with work already undertaken and advocated that it be continued and expanded. It was pointed out that the Fisheries Research Board had plans to expand studies of this nature, which would include such relatively unexploited species as tuna and mackerel shark.

Similarly, with regard to the Great Lakes, it was felt that not all populations of fish were being fully exploited, and emphasis was placed on the need for assistance in exploration and monitoring by the Federal Government to find out what was available and to keep track of stocks.

In the inland fisheries, there was general agreement that more precise information was needed about the productivity of lakes as a basis for sound management.

The Atlantic Provinces presented views on the question of permitting trawlers of various sizes to fish within the 12-mile limit. Meetings to explore this subject had already been held with a number of provinces and further discussions were to be held. It was anticipated that policy would be established during 1964.

**SPORT FISHING**

The meeting recognized the tremendous importance of sport fishing and the fact that it was expanding all the time. Although the promotion of sport fishing as an attraction is generally a provincial matter, the federal Department of Fisheries has the responsibility of managing anadromous species (such as salmon) and in some provinces other species as well. The need was suggested for development of access to sport-fishing areas and for rehabilitation of devastated fish habitats. It was suggested that both considerations might be associated with ARDA programmes. These were felt to be matters for federal-provincial co-operation.

On the general topic of exploration and management of the fisheries resource, it was pointed out that research in itself would not promote fisheries unless it was backed by sound programmes of education and use. The meeting recognized the continuing need for fundamental research, which is of paramount importance in developing knowledge and securing facts.

**TRENDS PREDICTED**

Although it was difficult to predict future trends, it was pointed out that further large-ship construction by the major fishing countries was unlikely, as profitable operations by such vessels depend on skimming the cream from the resource. It was recognized that Canada was in a good competitive position through its proximity to fishing grounds.

Assurances were given to the provinces that the Federal Government intended to expand its technical-development services to improve reconnaissance, adapting, testing and demonstrating new techniques. The provinces, while pleased with the assistance being given by the Federal Government in the development of fishing techniques, indicated that they would like to see more federal help in this area.

Attention was drawn to the excellent co-ordination of effort brought about through the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, on which there is representation of five East Coast provinces and the federal Department of Fisheries. The provinces in Canada's central area asked that a similar body be set up for the Prairie Provinces, and the Minister of Fisheries indicated that he would look into the establishment of such a committee, as well as one for British Columbia, which he felt would serve a very useful purpose.

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**CANADIAN LAMPS FOR BRITAIN**

Over 350 Canadian-manufactured domestic lamps and lighting fixtures are being displayed in Britain by a Canadian domestic-lamp trade mission, during a visit that started on January 23 and will end on February 14. The mission, comprising six manufacturers of Canadian-designed lamps, lighting fixtures and lampshades, is investigating the potential market for these products in Britain.

To assist the mission in acquainting British buyers with the wide variety of lamps and lighting fixtures available from Canada, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission has designed and constructed a 1200-square-foot travelling exhibit. The exhibit is composed of distinctive Canadian lamp, lighting-fixture and lampshade stylings representative of these products of Canadian industry.

Canadian trade offices in London, Liverpool and Glasgow have issued over 2,000 personal invitations to lighting distributors, wholesalers and retailers in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to attend the exhibit and meet the members of the mission.

**LUCRATIVE MARKET**

Britain imports over £2-million worth of lamps and lighting fixtures a year. The supplying countries include France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the United States and the Scandinavian countries. It is expected that Canada's share of this market will be substantially increased as a result of the mission's activities.

The Canadian electric-lamp and shade industry has grown to the point where the total value of its products exceeds \$12,500,000 annually. Some 70 Canadian firms manufacturing lighting products, employing over 1,200 people, earn approximately \$3,500,000 annually.

On its return, the mission will report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, which will make copies of the report available to Canadian industry, related associations and other interested parties.

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**HISTORICAL MONTHLY STATISTICS**

A new report, entitled "Historical Monthly Statistics", was issued on January 24 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This document contains monthly statistics extending into the inter-war period or longer for 33 selected series in the fields of prices, industrial production, industrial employment, external trade, retail trade, railway transportation, finance, commercial failures, and other series. For all fields except prices, the data include the original or unadjusted series and their corresponding seasonally-adjusted series and seasonal indexes.

**FILLING A NEED**

This publication brings together data that help to meet the growing need of statistical information with historical perspective for use in analysing economic trends. The series were chosen because they cover a sufficiently long period to be useful in historical comparisons, and were thought to be important economic indicators.

All series come up to the end of 1962. They extend back various lengths of time, the longest being exports and imports, which extend to 1875. For the general wholesale-prices index, the monthly data extend back to 1890; for industrial production, to 1919; for employment, to 1921; for retail trade, 1929; for railways, 1920; and for some of the financial data, 1900.

### U.S.S.R. - CANADA NUCLEAR PACT

An agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed in Ottawa on January 24 between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Soviet State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. Under its terms, the two countries will organize exchange visits by small groups of specialists and will exchange scientific information. The two organizations will also consider the possibility of making scientific instruments and equipment available to one another.

The area of co-operation first to be explored will include exchange of information on atomic power and research reactors and the materials used in their construction, nuclear and solid-state physics, methods of disposing of radioactive waste products and the uses of radioactive isotopes. Other scientific areas and other methods of co-operation may be added by mutual agreement.

### NRC LIBRARY

The Library of the National Research Council holds an unusual, and perhaps unique, place among Canada's libraries, for it performs two closely-related, though often conflicting and incompatible, roles.

Its original and obvious role is that of a library providing scientists and engineers at the National Research Council with the publications and information required in their research activities. Its second and more recent role is that of a national science library, actively serving the entire Canadian scientific community.

**GROWTH**  
Begun some 40 years ago, the NRC Library has grown from a collection of 1,000 volumes to its present holding of half a million. Its national services - inevitably an expansion of the services provided to the Council's own scientific staff - extend to provincial research councils, government departments, industry, and the universities throughout the country.

By the very nature of science publishing, the major portion of a national science library's collection consists of files of scientific and technical journals, technical reports, and other documents. To exploit these resources fully (they are growing at an average rate of 500 items a day), Canadian scientists must be continually aware of the extent of the collection.

**SERIAL HOLDINGS**  
Every year the Library issues a complete record of its serial holdings. For example, *Serial Publications in the Library, 1963* has been distributed to all Canadian university libraries, thereby placing at the service of professors, researchers and students reports and publications which would not otherwise be available to them. Libraries of provincial research councils and government libraries have also received

Signing the agreement were Mr. J.L. Gray, President of the AECL, and Dr. I.D. Morohov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet agency. SOVIET DELEGATES

Dr. Morohov led a delegation of five Soviet officials, who spent ten days visiting atomic-energy centres in Canada, including the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station (NPD) at Rolphton, Ontario, the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station at Kincardine, Ontario, AECL Commercial products in Ottawa and the nuclear reactor at McMaster University

The visit of the Soviet scientists was preceded by a visit to the Soviet Union in July 1963 by three members of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

the current issue, which may be purchased by other interested organizations.

The "big brother" to the Library's list of serials is its *Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries*, containing over 21,000 entries representing holdings, in science, technology, and related subjects, of over 150 co-operating libraries. With the aid of this volume, a researcher is able to locate at a glance any technical or scientific periodical available in any of the contributing libraries throughout Canada.

### ADDITIONS

The Library also publishes twice each month *Recent Additions to the Library*, which lists its latest major additions the broad categories, and is distributed free to Canadian libraries and other interested organizations. If any of these items are not available through local public or university libraries, they may be obtained by placing a request directly with the NRC Library.

### CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN CONGO

Nine members of 57 Canadian Signals Squadron in the Congo (Leopoldville) are now serving at Kolwezi in the province of Katanga. The new detachment was established in November to provide a communications link to Leopoldville for the 2nd Irish Infantry Group, garrisoned at Kolwezi.

The detachment commander is Captain Ralph Jenkins of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Before going to the Congo, he was resident staff officer at Queen's University, Kingston.

There are now four Canadian Signals detachments operating in Katanga. The others are at Elisabethville, Kamina and Lulabourg.

### CANADIAN ART SHOW AT TATE

A major exhibition of Canadian art opening February 5 at the Tate Gallery, London, will be the first in 25 years to be shown in Britain's national gallery of modern art. Organized by the National Gallery of Canada at the invitation of the Tate Gallery, the display will illustrate the most significant developments in Canadian painting during the quarter-century.

#### A PREVIOUS SHOW

Charles F. Comfort, director of the National Gallery of Canada, states in the catalogue prepared for this show: "This is the second exhibition of Canadian painting to be held at the Tate Gallery. It is strikingly different in character from its predecessor, 'A Century of Canadian Art', shown there in 1938. On that occasion the National Gallery of Canada sent a comprehensive survey of painting and sculpture, as well as examples of aboriginal Indian work and of the early arts of the Province of Quebec. It is interesting to note that the director of that day, the late Eric Brown, reviewed the exhibition on one of the earliest BBC television programmes...."

A number of important public and private collections in Canada contributed 103 paintings to the Exhibition. Two works were lent by the Queen, one by Goodridge Roberts and the other by Jean-Paul Lemieux. Following the Tate Gallery's request for a small group of the most important Canadian painters since 1938, the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada approved the choice of 11 artists.

#### THE ARTISTS

Represented are Goodridge Roberts, Montreal; Jean-Paul Lemieux, Quebec; the late Paul-Emile Borduas; Alfred Pellan, Montreal; Jack Shadbout, Vancouver; Alex Colville, Sackville; Jean-Paul Riopelle, now living in Paris; Jean McEwen, Montreal; Harold Town, Toronto; Ronald Bloore, Regina, and Graham Coughtry, Toronto.

Each painter will be represented by up to a dozen paintings. The total effect on the viewer will be of a number of one-man exhibitions within the large exhibition, and the London public will thus have an opportunity to get a better idea of each individual artist's work than in a comprehensive survey exhibition where there are only one or two by many artists. The 1938 exhibition was just such a survey.

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### RADAR FOR SMALL VESSELS

A transistorized marine radar has been developed in the navigational aids section of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of the National Research Council in Ottawa. A prototype has already been delivered to a Canadian firm for commercial production. A second model underwent successful evaluation trials last summer aboard the NRC motor vessel "Radel II". The chief advantages of the new radar are its remarkably low cost, ease of installa-

tion, economy of operation, and a radical simplification of service problems.

It is expected that the new radar will be available for about half the price of models now on the market: this means that, for the first time, purchase of radar equipment will come within easy reach of the fishing industry and of owners of small vessels plying inland and coastal waters.

#### SIZE ADVANTAGES

In the crowded wheelhouse of a small vessel, where space is always at a premium, the most attractive feature of the new radar will be that its main parts have been reduced to two light-weight "packages", the display chassis and the modular chassis. The former, containing the 10-inch cathode-ray tube and its circuitry, may be either table-mounted or bulkhead-mounted like a wall clock. The modular chassis may be conveniently located in an out-of-the-way spot, as cabling from it to the display chassis can be extended to 20 feet without difficulty. The display package weighs only 31 pounds, the modular only 35, so that each can easily be handled by one person. (Design of the antenna, motor drive and radome for the production model has been left to the manufacturer.)

The entire system is so highly transistorized that it can be operated from a single 12-volt storage battery with a current drain of seven amperes (excluding only the antenna motor).

The display circuitry is confined to three plug-in boards, adaptable to printed circuit techniques, and built as complete sub-assemblies: this means that if anything goes wrong the faulty board need simply be replaced, after which repairs can be made at convenient times.

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### TELEPHONE INDUSTRY IN 1961

Telephones in operation in Canada in 1961 numbered 6,014,015, a rise of 5 per cent from the 1960 total of 5,728,167. Large increases were recorded for telephones on individual lines, on private branch exchanges and on extensions.

Telephones operated by manual switchboards decreased further. At the end of 1961, the number of phones on manual switchboards at 656,681 was 11 per cent of the total, compared to 12 per cent the previous year.

#### CALLS MADE

The number of completed calls for all systems was estimated at 10,242,657,000 in 1961, up 9 per cent from the 1960 total of 9,364,586,000. The number of calls per telephone in 1961 increased to 1,741 from 1,672, and calls per capita to 568 from 537. Long-distance calls in 1961 rose 5 per cent, to 226,258,318 from 215,274,970.

The number of telephones in Canada for 100 of the population rose in 1961 to 32.6 from 32.2 in 1960. Ontario continued to lead in telephone density, with 38.5 telephones per 100. British Columbia followed with 36.7.