



CANADA

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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME - PROOF OF UN VITALITY

The following statement was made on November 29 to the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian representative, Senator F.M. Blois:

"...The World Food Programme will become fully operational on January 1, 1963, little more than one month from today. Yet...it was only at the fifteenth session of the Assembly that we began the debates which brought this programme into being. Here, surely, is clear evidence of what the Secretary-General has called the continued vitality of the United Nations system and its capacity to deal with changing situations.

"The very basis of the World Food Programme is the provision of assistance by means of foodstuffs in three major fields:

- (a) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies arising from chronic malnutrition;
- (b) assistance in pre-school and school feeding; and
- (c) implementing pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour intensive projects and rural welfare.

"Since the adoption by the General Assembly in 1960 of Resolution 1496 (XV), which authorized the initial studies, events have moved swiftly. An intergovernmental committee of 20 countries has been established, has adopted rules of procedure and tentative budget estimates, and has

prepared a work programme. An executive director, Dr. Boerma, has been appointed, and a pledging conference has been held at which approximately \$88 million was pledged. In short, what was only an idea two years ago is now an accomplished fact and a new and vital organization within the United Nations family is ready to play its part towards achievement of the aims of the United Nations 'Development Decade'.

CANADA'S ROLE

"Canada has from the beginning taken an active part in the preparations leading to the establishment of the World Food Programme, beginning with the proposal made by the Canadian Prime Minister...in his statement to the General Assembly on September 26, 1960. Canada's position with regard to the World Food Programme was outlined by the Minister of Agriculture...at the FAO conference in November 1961, in the following words:

'In our view, the concept of a world food bank must be based on the need of people for food - not on the need of countries to dispose of surpluses. What we envisage is that the more fortunate members of the United Nations family, most of whom have a substantial potential for food production, should jointly make some of their resources in this field available to assist the less fortunate'.

(Over)

"We have consistently urged that the programme must be multilateral in character, that it must not impede the development of local production in recipient countries and that there must be adequate provision for safeguarding commercial markets. All this has been written into the fundamental charter of the World Food Programme. Indeed, one of the great strengths of the Programme is that it will provide food to those who need it and can use it, but at the same time will safeguard the vital interests of commercial exporters, who trade to live. The United Nations and the FAO have fully recognized that one cannot... 'rob Peter to pay Paul'.

TEST OF CONCERTED ACTION

"Before I turn to the draft resolution before us, I should like to emphasize one further point. In this Committee, and in the Economic and Social Council, we spend a great deal of time debating questions of co-ordination. In the World Food Programme, the two major Agencies concerned with the elimination of hunger and with basic economic development - the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization - are equal partners administering this new experiment in international assistance, each selecting ten of the 20 members of the Intergovernmental Committee. The launching of this new co-ordinated Programme represents a challenge to the United Nations system, for, as the Secretary-General pointed out on September 5 at the pledging conference, it illustrates the possibilities of combined the concerted action within this United Nations family of organizations. The success of this co-ordinated approach is important to the future of the whole United Nations system.

"The draft resolution before us refers to the United Nations 'Development Decade' and, in particular, to the need to eliminate illiteracy, hunger and disease. It cannot, of course, be expected that the World Food Programme, with its modest resources, can immediately eliminate hunger and malnutrition from the world. It is, after all, an experimental programme. It can, however, as I have already indicated, help to alleviate suffering in emergencies and assist in economic and social development. We should hope that, through what it may achieve during the next three years, it will make an important contribution to the success of the 'Development Decade'.

"The operative part of this resolution expresses satisfaction at the establishment of the World Food Programme and notes with appreciation that 39 countries have pledged more than \$33.7 million to the Programme. Since the target is \$100 million, Paragraph 3 invites other states members to give further consideration to making pledges so that the target may be reached. My Delegation would most strongly urge that there be a favourable response to this appeal. Finally, the resolution urges all member countries to support the

World Food Programme in order that it may fulfill its objectives.

"With reference to operative Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, it is essential that the World Food Programme be provided with more resources in the form of cash. We would urge all countries to consider, as a matter of urgency, making at least one-third of their contributions in the form of cash.

PEACE WEAPON

"A few minutes ago, I described the World Food Programme as another weapon for the United Nations in its war on want. I deliberately used the language of war... This organization is nothing if not a peace-keeping organization. It fights the peace on many fronts - the political, the legal, the social and, of course, the economic. In establishing the World Food Programme, it is our hope that the United Nations has been given new resources to wage its continuing war on poverty and misery.

"Let us be under no illusions about the size of the task before us or the size of the resources at our disposal. The task is enormous; the resources of the World Food Programme, both in money and time, are strictly limited. This is an experimental programme limited to a three-year period and confined to attacking problems of hunger in three clearly-defined areas. The resources of the Programme are as limited as its scope and the time at its disposal. The target which we established at the sixteenth session for the entire three-year period of the Programme's operations was \$100 million. The fact that we have already witnessed the pledging of nearly \$90 million in commodities, services and cash is enormously heartening, but even the most optimistic among us know that, in three years and with \$100 million at our disposal, we cannot eliminate the scourge of hunger. In practical terms, we can only hope to alleviate its most serious forms and to moderate its most wasteful after effects.

STERN PRACTICALITY

"This is a sternly practical view... The World Food Programme is a sternly practical programme. By its very pragmatism we think it will succeed in its objectives where earlier and more far-reaching schemes never got off the drawing-board.

"...For all the reasons I have mentioned, the co-sponsors are asking the General Assembly in this resolution to express its satisfaction that the World Food Programme has been established and to urge those member states which have not already done so to consider the possibility of making a pledge to the Programme.

"It is our hope that the World Food Programme will play its part in solving the riddle of a world where, even in the midst of the technological revolution of the twentieth century, hunger continues to exist side by side with plenty. We hope that the resolution before us will be adopted without protracted debate and with unanimous support..."

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR INSTALLED

On November 23, His Excellency Nouredin Kia presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House, where the Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to the Governor General. Mr. Kia was accompanied by Mr. Hassan Handjani, First Secretary.

Mr. Nouredin Kia, a career Foreign Service Officer since 1940, has served in Palestine and Turkey and at the United Nations in New York. Since 1958 he has been the Administrative Director-General of the Iranian Ministry of External Affairs.

ARMY BOOSTS BILINGUALISM

The Canadian Regular Army plans to increase its standard of bilingualism.

Three junior officers from English-speaking regiments are studying French at the depot of the Royal 22nd Regiment in Quebec City; they will eventually be posted to a "Van Doos" battalion for a tour of duty. Three French-Canadian officers from the Royal 22nd Regiment will take their places with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal Canadian Regiment.

The "cross-posting", as the Army calls it, is one of the several training plans in effect to ensure that the Army becomes as bilingual as possible.

DAWSON FESTIVAL PLANS

Encouraged by the enthusiastic reaction of visitors to this year's Dawson City Festival, the Festival Foundation was prompted to hold its annual general meeting three months earlier than planned. Originally scheduled to be held in January of next year, the meeting was re-dated to last October. This date enabled the planners to begin early planning of the many attractions that enhance the fabled Klondike area.

Further encouragement was given to the Festival Foundation directors by an increasing demand for information by travel agents and transportation companies in the United States and Canada. Though final details have not been officially released, the Foundation has indicated that travel arrangements can be made directly by agents across the country without the necessity of dealing through a "wholesaler".

Many segments of the travel industry are represented on the directorate of the Foundation for the coming year, assuring a close liaison between planners and potential customers. One of several committees appointed at the annual meeting drafted a campaign to provide detailed, factual information to travel agents, transportation companies and the general public. Proposed pamphlets will graphically answer the usual tourist queries: "How do I get

there", "How much will it cost" and "What shall I be able to see and do?". An all-out publicity campaign is scheduled to get under way in February 1963.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of occupied dwellings in Canada, excluding hotels, institutions, etc. climbed by 1,145,198 or 33.6 per cent in the 1951-61 decade, according to a report just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report, derived from a 20 per cent sample of the occupied dwellings in Canada, provides a summary of specified housing characteristics from the 1961 Housing Census for provinces, counties and census divisions, as well as for incorporated cities, towns and villages of 10,000 population and over.

The increase in dwellings brought the total at June 1 last year to 4,554,493, compared to the 1951 Census total of 3,409,295. This meant a rate of increase in occupied dwellings of 33.6 per cent, exceeding the total growth of 30.2 per cent in Canada's population during the same period.

LEADING PROVINCIAL FIGURES

All provinces shared in the increase in numbers of occupied dwellings. Alberta had the largest proportionate gain, with an increase of 39.5 per cent and 99,059 dwellings, while Ontario was first numerically, with an increase of 459,625 dwellings, but second in rate of increase with 38.9 per cent. Quebec was a close third in rate of increase at 37.7 per cent and second in numerical growth at 332,583.

Almost two out of five dwellings were constructed since 1945. This is reflected in the proportion of dwellings in need of major repair, which dropped from 13.4 per cent in 1951 to 5.6 per cent in 1961. Changes in the living standards of Canadian householders in the past ten years are reflected in the rise in the proportion of dwellings equipped with such living conveniences as hot and cold running water (80 per cent in 1961, compared to 57 per cent in 1951), installed bath or shower (80 per cent in 1961, 61 per cent in 1951), flush toilet (85 per cent in 1961, 68 per cent in 1951), mechanical refrigerator (91 per cent in 1961, 47 per cent in 1951), automobile (68 per cent in 1961, 42 per cent in 1951). Of significance, too, is the fact that 83 per cent of Canadian homes had one or more television sets at the 1961 Census date.

HOME VALUES

The median value of homes for Canada as a whole amounted to \$11,021, ranging provincially from \$4,311 in Newfoundland to \$12,952 in Ontario. It should be noted that these values are based on owner-occupied, single-detached, non-farm dwellings only. Average monthly cash rent, based on non-farm dwellings of all types, amounted to \$65 for Canada and ranged from \$48 in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to \$76 in Ontario.

RCAF GREY CUP WINNERS REUNITE

Among those attending the Grey Cup game this year was a group of former champions, of 1942 vintage. These were ex-members of the famous Royal Canadian Air Force team the Toronto "Hurricanes", the first service team to win the famous trophy donated by Lord Grey.

Contrary to popular belief, the "Hurricanes" were not recruited into the RCAF just to play football, though many of them went on to brilliant careers in professional ball after the war. Their service records speak for themselves. Seven out of the 26 members on the team gave their lives in the Second World War, a fact that was commemorated when the former team mates gathered during Grey Cup week to lay a wreath to their fallen comrades at the Toronto City Hall cenotaph. The extent of the wartime activities of the "Hurricanes" is shown by the fact that two of the team won the Distinguished Flying Cross on operations.

AIR FORCE PLAYOFFS

The Toronto "Hurricanes" consisted entirely of Air Force personnel, and were entered in the Ontario Football Rugby Union. During the 1942 season they won eight and tied one of the ten league games, losing only to the Oakwood "Indians", which earned them the right to play off for the Eastern championship. The game was played in Varsity Stadium, Toronto, against a powerful team from Ottawa, the RCAF Uplands "Fliers". The Uplands team numbered among its players such greats as Wing Commander "Tony" Golab, the "Golden Boy" of Canadian football and Canada's most outstanding athlete in 1941. The "Hurricanes" won the game by a score of 18 to 13 and also the right to represent the East in the Grey Cup. Looking back now 20 years later, some of the former players considered the Grey Cup game an anti-climax to the hard-fought contest between the two Air Force teams.

The Grey Cup game itself was played against another service team, the Winnipeg "Bombers", again in Varsity Stadium. The "Hurricanes" emerged the victors by a score of 8 to 5.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY

The football season being over, many of the "Hurricanes" were posted to different units to complete their training and from there went on to operational units in Canada and overseas. Although none of the members of this famous team is in the RCAF today, the Air Force still numbers on its rolls Wing Commander "Tony" Golab, now stationed at 1 Advanced Flying School, Rivers, Manitoba. Some of the ex-members of the team have retained their football connections and are prominent in the sport today. "Jake" Gaudaur, general manager of the Hamilton "Tiger Cats", and Lew Hayman, general manager of the Toronto "Argonauts", are ex-members of the "Hurricanes", and both have attained very prominent positions in the sport.

Since that classic game 20 years ago, football clubs have, like the RCAF, become modern, highly complex organizations. Football has its changed rules, interlocking schedules and big-name stars; the RCAF, flying faster-than-sound jets, is a partner in NORAD, and fits into NATO and UN activities. But when the whistle blew to start this year's Grey Cup game, both the RCAF and the former "Hurricanes" who were attending the game could look back with pride to that day in December 1942 when a team of amateurs, with little more than sheer determination and a will to win, made history by walking away with football's most cherished trophy, the Grey Cup.

NATURAL GAS

The year 1961 was marked by important capital investment and a large production increase in Canada's natural-gas industry. The main cause of this renewal of activity was the authorization given by the Governments of Canada and the United States in 1960 for the movement of large volumes of Canadian natural gas to the United States. The issuance of export permits resulted in the building of a gas pipeline from Alberta to California and the construction of additional gathering facilities in Alberta. This first full year of operation of the gas-export pipeline of Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited, which crosses the International Boundary at Emerson, Manitoba, greatly benefited Canadian gas producers.

PRODUCTION

In 1961 the net new production of natural gas, exclusive of gas flared and wasted, increased 26 per cent to 657,892 million cubic feet, or 1,802 million cubic feet a day. Alberta produced nearly 76.6 per cent, British Columbia 15.6 per cent, Saskatchewan 5.6 per cent and Ontario 2.2 per cent. New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories produced comparatively minor quantities, and Manitoba had no commercial production. Output increased 31.3 per cent in Alberta, 20.4 per cent in British Columbia, 4.8 per cent in the Northwest Territories and 0.3 per cent in Saskatchewan. Output decreased 14.9 per cent in Ontario and 2.4 per cent in New Brunswick.

CANADA-U.S. FISHERIES

Canada and the United States have a great opportunity to show the world what can be done in the field of international conservation and development of a living resource, according to Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean, who recently addressed a meeting of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission in Ottawa. Canada and the United States are signatories to the bilateral convention under which the Commission operates.

Paying tribute to the Commission and its scientific agencies, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Mr. MacLean said that an important contribution to science was being made in the development of a specific poison for the lamprey, the predator that had decimated the valuable fish stocks of the Great Lakes.

A LANDMARK

The beginning of the eighth year of its treaty was a very important time for the Commission, the Minister said - a year in which the Commission would have to assess its position and review its accomplishments. He observed that the Commission had provided excellent results for the expenditures invested in it, and expressed confidence that these results would continue in the future.

Speaking for the United States representation, Mr. D.L. McKernan said that his Government regarded the Commission as another example of the close relations between the two countries. He said Canada's active participation in international fishery commissions was exemplified by the fact that Mr. G.R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, had chaired more international fisheries commissions than any other man alive.

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ARMY PROVIDES HUMAN GUINEA PIGS

Six soldiers from the Canadian Army's Central Command at Oakville, Ontario, have been accepted as volunteer experimental subjects at the Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Downsview, Ontario, to assist in environmental research studies. Three of the six soldiers will be replaced after three weeks and the remainder after six. The RCAF will provide volunteers for a further period of six weeks; the RCN is slated for a final period.

The purpose of these experiments is to discover the factors that affect men and women in the performance of their duties in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, in peace and war. With this information, the armed forces can make plans and design systems to ensure the most effective use of human capabilities and to compensate for human weaknesses.

Chemicals, test tubes, electronic instruments, mechanical apparatus and experimental animals provide only some of the answers to human problems. Human experimental subjects are therefore required.

QUESTIONS

Among the questions for which answers will be sought are: What effect has clothing on a man's ability to solve problems in the heat? What causes the feeling of dizziness when a person is rotated? What conditions effect one's ability to see a very fine line? Does the amount of meat in the diet

before exposure to heat or cold affect a man's reaction during a subsequent exposure? Does noise increase or decrease the ability for mental concentration? How do we learn? What factors influence memory? How should the knobs, scales, tables, writing surfaces and viewing screens in a cockpit, control panel or command position be placed to minimize the chances of mistakes by the human operator? What conditions affect the maintenance of alertness by a man performing a vital but inherently monotonous job?

The duties of some of the volunteer subjects will be very light. However, other subjects, according to the nature of the experiment, may be on duty 24 hours a day for several days or weeks.

The Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, will medically supervise all volunteer subjects participating in the test programme.

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INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) was up by 0.3 per cent in September to 189.3 from the revised August level of 188.7. With little change in mining and a 3 per cent decline in electric power and gas utilities, the strength in the total index was due to an increase of almost 1 per cent in manufacturing.

NON-DURABLES

Non-durable manufacturing was up by 0.3 per cent in September, the result of gains in foods and beverages, rubber products, textiles and paper products. With the exception of declines of about 3 per cent in petroleum products and chemicals, the latter strike-affected, drops elsewhere were relatively small in leather products, clothing and printing and publishing.

DURABLES

The 1.4 per cent increase in durable-manufacturing output was largely concentrated in wood products and transportation equipment, the former owing to strength in both the veneer and plywood and the sawmilling industries, the latter reflecting substantially increased motor-vehicles output. This year, to date, the motor-vehicle industry is more than 30 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Iron and steel products were virtually unchanged in September, a decline in primary iron and steel being offset by smaller gains in most of the other steel-using industries. Elsewhere, non-metallic mineral products were off 3 per cent, while 1 per cent losses were recorded in non-ferrous metal products and electrical-apparatus supplies.

In mining, metals declined by 2 per cent, with all metals lower except gold and miscellaneous metals (uranium). Fuel mining was higher, owing to somewhat increased crude-petroleum output. A drop in asbestos output lowered the non-metal mining component.

HISTORIC FORTRESS RESTORED

The Federal Government's plan for the restoration of the eighteenth-century French fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island has been completed and will be announced shortly. The completed plan for the restoration of the old fort was presented at a meeting of the Louisbourg Restoration Committee, which includes representatives of Cape Breton Island public groups, at Louisbourg on December 3.

Mr. Dinsdale, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, says the restoration project has proved vaster than it was expected to be when it was first approved in March 1962. The plan is bold and imaginative in outline and represents the largest historic restoration ever attempted in Canada.

A Fortress of Louisbourg Restoration Section has been formed within the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Composed of engineers, architects, historians, and archaeologists, the Section is based at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia.

RESTORATION COMMITTEE

To co-ordinate the responsibilities of the levels of government in the restoration, the Louisbourg Restoration Committee was formed in July 1962. Two of its members represent the Federal Government, two the Nova Scotia government and one each the county of Cape Breton and the Town of Louisbourg. Mr. E.A. Manson, Nova Scotia Minister of Trade and Industry, is chairman.

A working force of 200 men, mainly Cape Breton coal miners, has been assembled and is employed full-time on construction, excavation and other jobs. This winter, some of these men will begin on-the-job training under highly skilled supervisor-instructors in the crafts of stone-cutting, masonry, metal working and carpentry, which will be required to reconstruct and furnish the French buildings and fortifications of the fortress demolished in 1759 and 1760 by British military engineers and sappers.

The project headquarters, a group of 11 workshops, offices and storage and service buildings, is nearing completion at Louisbourg. Water, sewer and power services are being installed as required to service various phases of the project.

ROLE OF THE EXPERTS

While the engineering and construction work proceeded, historians assembled a mass of historical data from Canadian, British and French archives, while archaeologists carried out related on-the-ground investigations amid the ruins of the town and even below the waters of Louisbourg Harbour.

The major engineering work to date has been the construction of a concrete seawall to protect the original foundations of the Royal Battery, a fort with two 60-foot towers that faced the harbour entrance about a mile from the fortress itself. Sea erosion imperilled the survival of the remains of the historic structure. The original stones of the French foundation wall will eventually be placed back in position, the modern concrete wall being used as a core.

The restoration of Louisbourg is intended to provide Canada with a major historical attraction for the 1967 Centennial. Although the work is expected to continue over 12 years, the main portion of the reconstruction will be finished by 1967. Beside its historic value and the training it will provide archaeologists, craftsmen, engineers and architects in the techniques of historical restoration, the Louisbourg project holds both immediate and long-range benefits for the people of Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia.

A large number of Cape Bretoners have already found steady employment at Louisbourg. There has been an immediate effect on the local economy and employment. In the years ahead, Nova Scotia can build a thriving tourist industry on the attractions of Louisbourg alone. The stimulus the restoration will have on the provincial economy will be impressive.

CIVIL AVIATION IN 1961

Canadian air carriers transported a record 4,950,897 revenue passengers in 1961, an increase of 4.7 per cent from the 1960 total of 4,727,415, while volume of revenue freight carried declined 4.2 per cent to 228,077,376 pounds from 237,986,139, according to the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on civil aviation. Foreign carriers licensed to operate in Canada carried 9.0 per cent more revenue passengers in 1961 at 789,680 versus 724,301 in the preceding year and 30.8 per cent more revenue goods at 21,991,694 pounds versus 16,814,222.

Both operating revenues and operating expenses of Canadian air carriers reached record levels in 1961. Operating revenues increased 8.0 per cent, to \$254,873,901 from \$235,973,562 in 1960, and operating expenses 8.3 per cent to \$257,445,532 from \$237,714,284. The operating loss in 1961 (the second in succession) amounted to \$2,571,631, compared to \$1,740,722 in the preceding year. The deficit, after deductions for income taxes and other charges, was the highest on record, and amounted to \$13,146,423, more than twice the 1960 deficit of \$6,450,886.
