



CANADA

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CONTENTS

February Exports and Imports	1
Mental Health Film	2
Art Panel for Airport	2
New Seaway Rules	2
Italy-Canada Air Pact	3
Postal Ad Rules Eased.....	3
Seaway Traffic in 1961	3
Overseas Institute of Canada	4
Canadian Showcase, 1962	4

Britain Lowers Sales Barrier	4
Tariff Concessions to Canada	4
Rehab Council for Disabled	5
Canadian Silver for Museum	5
Vehicle Entries	5
Dr. Pett to FAO Commission	5
Job Placement	5
New Maritimes Ferry	6

FEBRUARY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Canadian foreign trade continued to advance during February, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports at \$411,700,000 were 12.0 per cent above the February 1961 total of \$367,500,000. Imports this February at \$449,300,000 were 13.7 per cent above February of last year, when they were valued at \$395,100,000. There was an import balance of \$37,600,000 for February 1962, compared with \$27,600,000 for the same month of the preceding year.

Monthly export figures have shown gains over comparative totals for the same month of the previous year since June 1961. Total exports for the first two months of 1962, at \$912,900,000, were 10.7 per cent above the corresponding total for 1961 of \$825 million. Imports, which have continued a comparative rise each month since May 1961, were 14.0 per cent greater at \$942,300,000 for January-February 1962 than the total of \$826,300,000 in the same two months of 1961. There was an import balance of \$29,400,000 for the first two months of this year as against only \$1,300,000 in January-February 1961. Part of the current increased value of Canada's trade was, however, a reflection of the difference in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

UNITED STATES

Significant gains showed in Canada's commerce with the United States. Total exports for February 1962 advanced 21.8 per cent to reach a total of \$250,

100,000 compared to \$205,300,000 for the same month last year. Imports at \$323,100,000, were 18.3 per cent above the February 1961 figure of \$273,200,000 and the import balance rose slightly to \$73 million, as against \$67,900,000. Coupled with an increase in January, total exports to the United States for the first two months of this year, at \$558,100,000, were 28.8 per cent above those in January-February 1961 of \$433,200,000. Imports for the two months were valued at \$676,800,000 compared with \$571,500,000 for last year, a rise of 18.4 per cent. Included in the 1962 total were approximately \$23,400,000 of airplanes financed under mutual defence arrangements. The import balance was reduced to \$118,700,000 for the first two months of this year from \$138,300,000 for the same period of last year.

BRITAIN

Trade with Britain was less, though the decline in February was not as large as in January. Total exports were valued at \$59,300,000 this February, a loss of 5.7 per cent from the total of \$62,900,000 in the same month of 1961. Imports declined 2.2 per cent, dropping to \$43,700,000 from \$44,700,000 and the export balance to \$15,600,000 from \$18,200,000. Including the decline in January, however, total exports to Britain for the first two months of 1962 fell by 15.3 per cent, dropping to \$127,100,000 from the January-February 1961 total of \$150,100,000. Imports were 4.5 per cent less, declining to \$86,800,000 from

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\$90,900,000. Exports thus exceeded imports by \$40,300,000 as compared with a balance of \$59,200,000 for the first two months of last year.

COMMONWEALTH

Exports to Commonwealth countries, other than Britain, and to preferential countries, including the Republics of Ireland and South Africa, were 8.9 per cent less in February 1962 than in the same month of last year, falling to \$19,500,000 from \$21,400,000. Imports, at \$15,300,000, were the same in both Februarys but the export balance declined to \$4,200,000 from \$6,100,000. Combining the first two months of 1962, total exports to other Commonwealth and preferential countries were \$44,800,000 or 23.4 per cent less than the January-February 1961 figure of \$58,500,000. Imports, however, increased to \$37,700,000 from \$33,900,000. The export balance stood at \$7,100,000 as compared to \$24,600,000 for the first two months of last year.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Trade with all other countries in February rose moderately, exports advancing 6.4 per cent and imports 8.2 per cent. Total exports were estimated at \$82,800,000 as against \$77,800,000 and imports at \$67,100,000 against \$62 million in February 1961, while the export balance, at \$15,700,000 was practically the same. For the first two months of this year, however, total exports, at \$182,800,000 were 0.3 per cent less than \$183,300,000 in January-February 1961, while imports, at \$141 million were 8.4 per cent above last year's total of \$130,100,000. The export trade balance dropped to \$41,800,000 compared with \$53,200,000.

MENTAL HEALTH FILM

A new film, "The Long Way Back", produced for the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare by the National Film Board, was released recently. Set in a leading Montreal mental hospital, it was made in co-operation with the Canadian Mental Health Association, which operates a programme of volunteer work.

This recruitment film, which features several volunteer workers, is in black and white and runs about 20 minutes. It was released in order to be available for the national Mental Health Week campaign, April 29 to May 5.

THEME

The commentary stresses the isolation of the mental hospital patient from his community and the depressing influence of institutional living. The volunteer helps to relieve some of this by providing a warm, human contact, unprofessional interest and friendship — a link between the patient and his community.

Volunteers are shown organizing music-appreciation sessions, teaching languages and other subjects, entertaining patients at social gatherings, accompanying patients on short trips outside the hospital and, in general, bringing the community to the mental patient.

Central figures are a housewife-volunteer and a young woman patient, mother of a small girl, who is eventually able to begin her journey back to her family and her community, partly through the understanding and sympathy of the volunteer.

A discussion guide will accompany the film and a French-language version, "Une Main Amicale", still in production, will soon be released.

ART PANEL FOR AIRPORT

Six Canadians well known in the fields of fine arts and architecture have been named by Mr. Léon Balcer, the Minister of Transport, as his advisers concerning works of art that will be displayed in the new Department of Transport air-terminal building at Edmonton International Airport. They are Mlle. Suzanne Rivard, of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, Dr. Henry Kreisel, head of the Department of English, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Professor John A. Russell, director of the School of Architecture, University of Manitoba; Professor W. Gerson, acting director, School of Architecture, University of British Columbia; John C. Parkin, chairman of the National Design Council; Dr. Fred Minsos, consulting architect for the terminal building.

The panel will advise the Minister on the location and nature of the art that will adorn the terminal and on the artists to be commissioned to execute it.

NEW SEAWAY RULES

The Director of Operations of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority has announced that, with the opening of navigation this year, the maximum permissible speed for all vessels will be 7 miles an hour over the bottom, except on the Beauharnois Canal, where the maximum speed will be 9 miles an hour to provide adequate manoeuvrability through the somewhat higher currents existing there. Formerly, vessels under 260 feet in length could proceed at 8 miles an hour, while larger ships were restricted to 6 m.p.h. The new normal speed will facilitate despatching and will provide a more even flow of traffic arriving at lock entrances. Masters will be expected to maintain normal speed consistent with safety so that following ships will not be delayed. Speed limits will be strictly enforced and violators will be penalized accordingly.

RADIO REQUIREMENTS

Notice has also been given that all vessels except pleasure craft under 65 feet in length must be fitted with VHF (Very High Frequency) radio-telephone equipment for passage through the Seaway. The radios must have sufficient power to enable the vessel to contact Authority stations from a distance of 25 miles. The VHF must be operated from the wheel-house and must be fitted to communicate on 156.6, 156.7 and 156.8 megacycles a second. This equipment is additional to the MF (Medium Frequency) radio-telephones required for general inland navigation. The use of VHF will prevent overcrowding other busy air channels and provide vessel-despatch communication comparatively free from interference.

ITALY-CANADA AIR PACT

Mr. Léon Balcer, the Minister of Transport, recently announced the exchange of instruments of ratification of an air-transport agreement between the Governments of Canada and Italy. The agreement, negotiated in November 1959, was signed on February 2, 1960. The Italian air line, Alitalia, and Canadian Pacific Air Lines have been operating services under its terms for some time past.

Representing Italy in the exchange of documents at Mr. Balcer's office on April 13 was Mr. Carlo de Ferrariis Salzano, the Italian Ambassador to Canada. During the ceremony Mr. Balcer expressed pleasure at the degree to which the agreement had furthered the already existing good relations between the Governments and peoples of Canada and Italy. It was also serving, he said, to foster the growth of Canadian aviation and to expedite the movement of travellers between the two countries.

PROVISIONS

The agreement provides for operation of Canadian and Italian air services between Montreal and Rome and became operationally effective on March 1, 1960. Under the terms, Canada is granted the right to operate from Canada to Rome by way of Lisbon or Paris, with intermediate pick-up rights at Lisbon and/or Paris, and to operate with onward traffic rights from Rome to Bangkok and points beyond.

Italy is granted the right to operate on a route from Italy to Montreal without intermediate pick-up points, but with onward rights from Montreal to Mexico, Chicago and Los Angeles (subject to the agreement of the Mexican and U.S. Governments).

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POSTAL AD RULES EASED

Changes in postal regulations designed to give wider leeway to magazine advertisers were announced recently by Mr. William Hamilton, the Postmaster General, in a move described as an additional step to implement the spirit of the O'Leary Royal Commission on publications.

Previously, the Post Office had regarded pieces of merchandise "tipped on" or bound into periodicals as "samples". Bound-in pages of material containing a statement that the page was printed on the material advertised had also been considered as "samples". As such, these items had been charged at a higher postage rate.

Under the new regulations, advertising inserts composed of paper, clear plastic, foil, fabrics or other material having the general characteristics of paper will normally be accepted at the usual postal rate for periodicals, without additional charges.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hamilton pointed out that a study of advertising matter in periodicals had shown that, for the most part, the purpose of such advertising inserts in periodicals was merely to illustrate the type of product advertised, rather than to demonstrate its usability. For instance, Mr. Hamilton explained, a swatch of cloth affixed to an advertisement can only be regarded as an illustration of the advertised material and is in no way usable. In contrast, a razor blade or a pill would be usable and therefore subject to additional postage.

The Postmaster General said that inserts and "tip ons" that met the new conditions would be accepted at the usual rate for periodicals whether or not the inserts contained any statement printed on the special material advertised.

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SEAWAY TRAFFIC IN 1961

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation have published a report on traffic for the St. Lawrence Seaway system of canals covering the 1961 navigation season.

On the Montreal-Lake Ontario section the total cargo traffic was 23,417,720 tons, compared to 20,310,346 tons in 1960. The difference is an increase of 15 per cent and the total is the highest since the St. Lawrence section opened in 1959.

The principal commodities through the St. Lawrence locks were: 6,500,000 tons of wheat, 4,000,000 tons of iron ore, 1,600,000 tons of corn, 1,300,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, 1,200,000 tons of bituminous coal and 1,100,000 tons of fuel oil. These commodities made up 67 per cent of the upbound and downbound traffic on the St. Lawrence section.

Iron-ore shipments continued to shrink slightly, with a consequent effect on westbound traffic, while grain shipments showed a particular firmness towards the close of the season, pushing the eastbound tonnage to a record high total.

The cargo carried on the Welland Canal section reached an all-time high of 31,454,803 tons, 2,200,000 tons greater than the total for the previous year, setting a new mark for the 27-mile waterway opened in 1932.

NATURE OF CARGOES

The main commodities passing through the Welland were: Wheat, 7,000,000 tons; iron, 6,700,000 tons; bituminous coal, 4,400,000 tons; corn, 1,800,000 tons; scrap iron and steel 1,300,000 tons; and barley, 900,000 tons--accounting for 71 per cent of the total cargo transiting this canal.

Cargo tonnage on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the Seaway decreased by 6 per cent upbound and increased by 32 per cent downbound compared with 1960 figures. A rise in the average gross tonnage of ships on each transit indicated an increase in the size of vessels using this part of the Seaway. Bulk cargoes comprised 91 per cent of the total St. Lawrence canal traffic and the 21,000,000 tons total of such cargo was more than 3,000,000 tons higher this year than in 1960. General cargo totalled 2,000,000 tons, a decrease of 8 per cent from the previous season.

Upbound traffic on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section in 1961 showed its greatest volume between Canadian and United States ports, amounting to 50 per cent of the total, while downbound shipments were mainly between two Canadian ports at 44 per cent of total.

On the Welland Canal section, bulk cargo accounted for 94 per cent of the total traffic, while 6 per cent was general cargo. Here, more than 28 per cent of the total shipments was between Canadian ports, 48 per cent between ports in Canada and the United States, 3 per cent between U.S. ports and 20 per cent was accounted for by overseas trade.

OVERSEAS INSTITUTE OF CANADA

This private organization, with its headquarters in Ottawa, is a constituent part of the Bon Echo Foundation, established "to mobilize Canadian efforts in educational and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly those within the Commonwealth and those where the first language is French". It plans "to collaborate with the work through governments, universities, corporations and other interested bodies in Canada as well as some international organizations".

One of the first acts of the Overseas Institute will be to hold a conference on Canadian overseas aid, jointly sponsored by the University of Western Ontario, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Institute. It is tentatively planned for May, and will be held at Middlesex College, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

CANADIAN SHOWCASE, 1962

The 1962 edition of *Canadian Trade Fairs* is off the press and available free on request to businessmen everywhere. The 52-page booklet lists all major trade fairs to be held in Canada in 1962, and those to be held in 1963 whose dates have already been fixed. Listing is by geographical location and the type of product on display.

Estimates are provided of the attendances expected, based on those of previous years, to help businessmen evaluate their potential. Other factors include dates, and names and addresses of local fair officials to be contacted for more detailed information.

A large number of the booklets are mailed by Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad to interested importing and exporting firms. As a result, Canadian firms can count on more opportunities to meet foreign buyers than ever before.

The booklet also indicates whether foreign exhibitors are invited to display their own products and whether the fair is open to buyers, delegates, and the general public.

BRITAIN LOWERS SALES BARRIER

The recently-created British Electrical Approvals Board has agreed to an arrangement whereby the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) may test and approve electrical appliances in Canada on its behalf to British standards.

Since the lifting of import restrictions in Britain, the Department of Trade and Commerce has encouraged Canadian manufacturers of domestic appliances and electrical goods to investigate and develop that market. While industry has responded, there are specifications in Britain with which electrical goods must comply in order to meet British standards.

Arrangements were previously made for samples of electrical appliances to be shipped to Britain for testing, in order to secure approval by the speci-

fied authorities. When changes or alterations had to be made to equipment, and the procedure repeated, considerable delay and inconvenience were caused.

AGREEMENT TO AVOID DELAYS

Realizing that this affected the sale of Canadian appliances, the Department of Trade and Commerce invited the Manager of the Canadian Standards Testing Laboratories in Toronto to participate in the Canadian Electrical Appliances Mission to Britain and Continental Europe in March and April. He successfully negotiated an exchange agreement, which alleviates delays and frustrations connected with this problem of approvals.

The British Electrical Approvals Board is sponsored by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, the British Standards Institution, the Electrical Contractors Association, and the Electrical Wholesalers Federation.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO CANADA

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced Canada's entry into tariff negotiations with Israel, Portugal and Spain at the conference in Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the securing of concessions of interest to Canadian exporters.

During the tariff conference, Israel, Portugal, Spain and Cambodia engaged in negotiations with several countries in order to complete the necessary steps for their accession as member countries to GATT, which will bring the membership to 44, accounting for well over 80 per cent of world trade.

ISRAEL AND PORTUGAL

Mr. Hees said that tariff reductions obtained from Israel included wheat, aluminum, synthetic rubbers, phenol, and radio-navigational instruments. Bindings against tariff increases were secured on hoops and strips of iron and steel, internal combustion engines and cattle hides.

Portugal has agreed to reduce the duty on flaxseed, synthetic rubbers, copper, synthetic fibre thread and yarns, films and refrigeration apparatus. Existing rates on salted cod were bound against an increase.

CANADIAN CONCESSIONS

In return, Canada has undertaken to bind the existing free entry on oranges, almonds, boards and blocks of cork, ripe olives in brine and unset diamonds. Canada has also agreed to bind the existing rates on corks, and to reduce the duty on manufactures of cork from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Negotiations have been successfully concluded between Canada and Spain, and it is expected that their results will be announced in the near future.

Canada did not negotiate directly with Cambodia at Geneva; but all tariff reductions agreed upon between Cambodia and third countries will be available to Canada, and the results of these negotiations will be announced later.

REHAB COUNCIL FOR DISABLED

Mr. Starr, Minister of Labour, recently announced the appointment of a 25-member National Advisory Council on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. The Council was appointed by order-in-council on the recommendation of Mr. Starr and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Waldo Monteith. The function of the Council is to advise the Minister of Labour on any matter he may refer to it that concerns the development of vocational rehabilitation services or on any other subject affecting the rehabilitation of disabled persons that the Council sees fit to consider. It will hold its first meeting in Ottawa on May 14 and 15.

The Council represents provincial governments, voluntary agencies, the medical profession, the universities, organized employers, organized workers and Federal Government departments. Members are appointed for three years.

CANADIAN SILVER FOR MUSEUM

Some rare items by early Canadian silversmiths have been acquired by the National Museum of Canada. "These important acquisitions" states Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale "are in keeping with the policy to make the National Museum a treasure house of the best of Canadian traditional crafts".

Museum experts visited many areas throughout the country before acquiring these pieces, which include some of the finest examples of the work of eighteenth and early nineteenth century silversmiths of French Canada.

Canadian silvercraft dates back to the close of the seventeenth century; the workmanship of the present collection is comparable to that of the finest silversmiths of other countries at that period. A school of artisans developed in French Canada, although they worked without any intention of organization. Colonies of silversmiths grew up at Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières.

In the early stages of Canadian silvercraft, the smiths depended for their supply of metal on the big silver dollars that were in circulation. The first silversmiths came from France and by 1800 some of them were employing Canadian-born apprentices. At the close of the French regime, the silversmith's craft was well established in Quebec. Toward the end of the nineteenth century artisans began to lose contact with the public and to work for a few large dealers. Quebec silver established a reputation for thinness and brightness that has never been rivalled in North America. It was only when modern techniques such as die-stamping and spinning were adopted that the number of artisans skilled in the traditional methods began to dwindle.

The national collection contains pieces that represent the art of the silversmith from the earliest period, when articles were made exclusively for the Church, and the later period, when Quebec merchants, enriched by the fur trade, bought sets of silver. A delicate silver crucifix measuring about 36 inches, executed by the eighteenth-century Quebec master

Francois Ranyoyze, is one of the highlights of the collection. Also included are works by Ranyoyze's famous apprentice, Jean Amiot. There are also a number of other handsome ecclesiastical pieces, and pieces of table silver.

VEHICLE ENTRIES

Permits issued to foreign vehicles entering Canada in March increased 8.2 per cent to 329,171 from 304,275 a year earlier. Permits issued in the January-March period rose 1.0 per cent to 814,503 from 806,063 in the same quarter of 1961.

Travellers' vehicle permits issued in March were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 54 (72 in March 1961); New Brunswick, 22,844 (16,860); Quebec, 34,285 (31,546); Ontario, 242,590 (225,003); Manitoba, 4,006 (4,920); Saskatchewan, 1,800 (2,225); Alberta, 1,205 (1,415); British Columbia, 21,969 (21,807); and the Yukon Territory, 418 (427).

January-March totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 150 (155 a year ago); New Brunswick, 57,132 (45,275); Quebec, 83,659 (81,973); Ontario, 594,943 (599,110), Manitoba 11,708 (14,626); Saskatchewan, 4,811 (5,700); Alberta, 2,868 (3,661); British Columbia, 58,183 (54,500); and the Yukon Territory, 1,049 (1,063).

DR. PETT TO FAO COMMISSION

A request by Jamaica to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for an expert to evaluate its food and nutrition programmes has taken Dr. L.B. Pett, Head of Research Development for Canada's Department of National Health and Welfare, to the Caribbean until the end of June.

The Canadian Government has made Dr. Pett's service available to FAO on several previous occasions. Original chief of the federal Nutrition Division, he has played a prominent part as a member of other international commissions.

Jamaica has several programmes for improved food and nutrition, directed by the Department of Health, Agriculture and Education, as well as by the Jamaican Social Welfare Commission. The request to FAO was for a one-man commission to review and evaluate these programmes and to suggest measures for their co-ordination and improvement. Jamaica sets considerable store by its nutrition work, which falls directly under the Prime Minister.

JOB PLACEMENT

Placements made by the National Employment Service during the first three months of 1962 continued to exceed those during corresponding periods for every year since 1945, according to a statement issued by Mr. Laval Fortier, Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

There were 224,934 persons placed in employment by the NES across Canada during the first quarter of this year, an increase of 24.3 per cent over the 180,957 placements in the same period of 1961. The in-

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