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DRAMATIC GROWTH IN PACIFIC TRADE

In a recent address to the Pacific Northwest Trade Association, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, spoke of the increase in Canada's wheat sales from \$60 million in 1954 to \$540 million in 1964, and mentioned that Japan had become the country's fourth largest market.

In reviewing Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries, Mr. Sharp emphasized the necessity for us to adapt to the changing market needs of Australia and New Zealand, especially in view of their recent decision to unite in a free-trade arrangement. Mr. Sharp said he was hopeful that the "impressive growth" in Canada's trade with Latin America would increase in the near future.

The following is a partial text of Mr. Sharp's speech:

...There is little need for me to elaborate in detail on the potential of trade in the Pacific region and the importance of seizing the opportunities. Canada's trade with this region has shown dramatic growth over the past decade. Our wheat sales to the area have increased from about \$60 million in 1954 to nearly \$540 million in 1964. Japan is a traditional and most valued market for Canadian wheat. We have been able to develop new and substantial outlets in mainland China for Canadian grain. A part of our grain sales to Russia moves out through Pacific ports and enters the Soviet Union through their Pacific ports. In 1963-64 and again in the current crop year, wheat and flour sales to our traditional customers and to our more recent customers in Eastern Europe and Asia involve movement of the maximum volume of wheat we can physically handle through our existing facilities....

Of course, we cannot expect the record volumes to which I have referred to be repeated every year. But I do expect and look confidently to China to provide a continuing and substantial outlet for Canadian grains in the future — this is in their own interest as well as ours. And I am hopeful that the Soviet Union will come to regard Canada as a usual source of supply in years when their crop is normal, as well as when crop conditions in the U.S.S.R. give rise to large import requirements. I am convinced that it makes good economic sense for the U.S.S.R. to look to Canada as an efficient source of supply, in good years as well as bad, for at least part of the grain requirement of their Pacific region.

Apart from wheat, Canada's exports to the Pacific region, excluding the United States, reached about \$700 million in 1964. The level has been increasing sharply and we look to continued growth. Our trade with the area is illustrative of most of the current challenges and problems of international trade. Our partners include small countries and large, countries of the North and of the South, the developed and the developing, members and non-members of the Commonwealth, market economies and state-trading economies and a multitude of races.

INCREASED TRADE WITH JAPAN

Japan...has become Canada's fourth largest market in the world, after the United States, Britain and the EEC. Canada is in the fortunate position of being able to supply economically many of the imports required by Japan to feed its population and to sustain and expand its industrial complex....

Canada represents a large and expanding market for Japanese goods. In 1964, Japan's exports, at \$175 million, made it our fourth largest supplier. While the trade balance is in Canada's favour, it is significant that, in the last decade, Japan has enjoyed a ninefold increase of sales to Canada, while our sales to Japan have trebled.

Over time, continental Asia, with its vast population, should become a major Pacific and world market. The speed with which this occurs will depend on many factors, both political and economic. In this context, mainland China and Russia have massive impact. We in Canada believe that trade with these vast areas should be developed and cultivated as circumstances permit. As a nation vitally dependent on export trade, we must search out normal market opportunities wherever they occur. And we believe that trade can make a real contribution to better general relations with countries which do not share our political beliefs. In co-operation with our partners in the Western alliance, we prohibit the sale of strategic goods to these destinations and we see to it that U.S. goods do not reach prohibited destinations through Canada. But we are convinced that it makes good sense to develop mutually-advantageous trading connections in peaceful goods with all countries and areas, including Communist China.

VALUE OF SINO-SOVIET MARKET

The development of trading opportunities with countries with a centrally-planned economy presents special problems. It would be a mistake to assume that there is a vast unsatisfied demand, that these countries are just waiting to buy everything we are prepared to sell. The development of trade in peaceful goods with the Sino-Soviet bloc will only be realized through hard work and perseverance. They are discriminating buyers and tough bargainers. They suffer some of the handicaps of any big and bureaucratic organization and these must be penetrated. It is not easy to establish direct contact with the ultimate buyer and user. However difficult it may be, and however slow and frustrating the efforts to sell in that vast continent, I sincerely believe that, for reasons of long-term self-interest, both political and economic, the effort is well worth while. In this area of trade there is always the possibility that changing political circumstances can accelerate or retard the process. This is a fact of life that must be recognized and taken into account. But, over the long haul and in the interests of world peace, I am satisfied that the course of establishing closer understanding and more intimate contact must be patiently pursued.

COMMONWEALTH MARKETS

In the Pacific area Australia and New Zealand are, of course, of key importance in Canada's Commonwealth trade. The volume of sales in these traditional and long-standing markets has risen from \$61 million in 1954 to \$180 million in 1964. As both Australia and New Zealand have moved forward in their industrialization, we have found the need to adapt ourselves to their changing market needs. And this process has not been without problems for some of our suppliers. The recent decision of Australia and

New Zealand to join in a free-trade arrangement will, no doubt, call for further adjustments. But I trust that the arrangement they are to work out will provide an impetus to further economic expansion and with it increased demands for the goods we are able to supply. I know that New Zealand and Australia, both of whom are world traders and have important stakes in the North American market, will be bearing our trade interest in their market closely in mind as they move ahead....

I have not touched so far on Latin America and our community of interest with this area in the Pacific. The growth in our trade with Latin America has been somewhat less dramatic than elsewhere, but still impressive. The increase in the last decade has been from \$188 million in 1954 to \$330 million in 1964. Last autumn I had hoped to lead a goodwill trade and economic mission to Latin America, designed to stimulate greater trading interest in both directions. Events forced me to postpone that trip. I am determined to make such a visit in the near future.

NO LACK OF INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA

I should like to emphasize that Canada's absence from the OAS table should in no way be construed as any lack of interest in Latin American affairs or any lack of willingness to play our role in the Western hemisphere. We are a member of a number of United Nations subsidiary bodies dealing specifically with Latin America, including the Economic Commission for Latin America. In the last year, we have worked out arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank under which we have set aside substantial funds to finance economic development in Latin America. We work closely with Latin American countries on international commodity problems and we are deeply conscious of their interests as we seek to grapple on the international plane with the serious trade and economic problems of developing countries throughout the world. In our relations with Latin America we consider how best we can make our contributions to Western hemisphere affairs within the framework of the totality of our world relations.

The development of North America's trade frontiers on the Pacific rim must, in the final analysis, be up to the businessmen of Canada and the United States. It is up to governments, however, to improve the trading framework within which you can develop those trading opportunities. The current negotiations in Geneva, the so-called "Kennedy round", are looking to a major step forward in reducing trade barriers imposed by governments. Canada, the United States and Japan are key participants in this negotiation, along with the EEC countries, Britain and the other EFTA countries. Industrial offers were exchanged last November and detailed bargaining has been engaged. Later this week countries are scheduled to table their offers on agricultural products and there is expectation that Australia and New Zealand, who have major agricultural export interests, will, at that time, be joined in the detailed bargaining. It would be premature to make any forecast as to the result of these negotiations. The task the participating countries have set for themselves is hard and

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO UN

The Canadian delegation to the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on September 21, is under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin, and consists of the following additional members: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and vice-chairman of the Delegation; Dr. Stanley Haidasz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Member of Parliament; Professor R. St. John Macdonald, Professor of Law, University of Toronto; Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament; Mr. Max Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Ambassador to Brazil; Miss Margaret Meagher, Ambassador to Austria and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Mr. S.D. Hemsley, Consul General in Boston.

OBSERVERS AND ADVISERS

In addition to the ten representatives, a number of observers, including members of the Senate and the House of Commons, are attending the session. The delegation also includes advisers drawn from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations and from the Departments of External Affairs and Finance.

INDIAN HOUSING

Mr. John R. Nicholson, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, recently announced that Parliament would be asked to approve expenditure of an additional \$2 million during 1965 to meet urgent Indian housing needs.

Mr. Nicholson, accompanied by a number of senior officials, had just completed visits to five provinces and the Northwest Territories to observe conditions in over 20 Indian reserves and settlements. The housing the party saw ranged from good to very poor.

Although there was time to visit only a small number of Canada's 600-odd Indian communities, Mr. Nicholson believes that the trip helped him and other members of the group to appreciate better the housing needs of Indians and the problems involved in meeting these needs. "An expenditure of an additional \$2 million, bringing the total to \$5 million, for housing this year, will meet some of the most urgent needs but it will not solve the problem," he said. "It is quite evident that a sound economic base is essential for any community to have and maintain good housing. In some Indian settlements where housing is poor there are insufficient opportunities for the residents to earn enough to improve it. A crash programme of assistance can provide benefits, but the only permanent solution is the long-range one of increasing Indian opportunities and participation in the general economy."

NEW EMBASSY IN DAKAR

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that Canada plans to open an embassy in Dakar, the capital of the West African republic of Senegal.

Canada and Senegal established diplomatic relations in 1962 when the Canadian High Commissioner in Nigeria was concurrently designated Canadian Ambassador to Senegal. Subsequently, the Senegalese Ambassador to the United States was accredited to Ottawa. The decision to open a Canadian Embassy in Dakar will strengthen these diplomatic links.

POPULATION ESTIMATE, JULY 1965

Canada's population at July 1 of this year amounted to 19,604,000, an increase of 1,366,000, or 7.5 per cent since the census of June 1, 1961, and of 333,000, or 1.7 per cent, since July 1, 1964. This third-of-a-million increase compares with an increase of 346,000 in the year ending July 1, 1964, 325,000 for the year ending July 1, 1963, and 331,000 between July 1, 1961, and July 1, 1962.

Among the provinces, Ontario continued to have the largest increase, with a gain of 142,000, or 2.2 per cent, in the year ending July 1. Quebec was next with a gain of 94,000, or 1.7 per cent. British Columbia was third with 52,000, or 3.0 per cent, and Alberta gained 19,000 or 1.3 per cent.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

According to figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, domestic exports from Canada in the first six months of 1965 were, by a slight margin, the highest recorded for the first half of any year. Domestic exports totalled \$3,901,800,000, or an increase of 1.8 per cent over those for the January-June period of the preceding year. There were gains in shipments to the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East, and South America, while there were declines in the deliveries to Britain, Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Central America.

The average level of export prices during the first half of 1965 was only about 1.5 per cent above that in the same six months of 1964, and the index of physical volume rose by less than 0.5 per cent, thus indicating that the actual quantity of goods moved was only fractionally higher than in the first half of last year. The value of exports for June 1965 was 7.4 per cent less than in June 1964....

PRINCIPAL RECIPIENTS

The share of exports taken by the principal consignees showed a considerable increase for the United States, to which 58.1 per cent of all exports were destined during the first six months of this year, compared to 52.5 per cent for the same period last year. There was a decline for Britain, which

bought 14.5 per cent of Canada's exports compared to 15.1 per cent, while the rest of the Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries purchased 6.4 per cent of all exports, compared to 5.8 per cent in January-June 1964. The share destined to other countries fell to 21 per cent, compared to 26.6 per cent, principally due to the falling-off in wheat shipments to Russia and some of the satellite countries. Some 9.2 per cent of all exports was sent to Western Europe, compared to 8.7 per cent for the first six months of last year. A larger part went to South America (2.4 per cent against 2.1 per cent), and slightly lower shares of exports were destined for Asia and Central America.

STEEL MISSION TO U.S.

A bid to stimulate United States purchases of Canadian iron and steel castings will be made by a trade mission from Canada.

Under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Commerce, representatives of Canada's iron and steel foundry industry will explore export prospects in a number of major U.S. cities along or near the border. The mission will study opportunities for both current and long-term marketing of Canadian-made iron and steel castings.

Canada's iron and steel foundry industry is growing rapidly under the influence of an expanding economy. There is every reason to believe that it can expand its present level of exports to the United States.

The trade mission commenced its tour in Chicago on September 13 and will end it in Buffalo on October 22. Members will meet senior purchasing agents and executives of leading consuming companies at Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Boston and vicinity. Their itinerary also includes calls on potential customers in Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and northern New York.

BUDGET DEFICIT REDUCED

In a recent press release, Mr. Walter L. Gordon, Minister of Finance, reported a deficit of \$38 million for the fiscal year ended March 31. The Minister has now released the details of final revenue and expenditure figures for the fiscal year 1964-65 and of the Government's assets and liabilities and net debt position as at March 31.

The budget deficit amounted to \$38 million, compared to the forecast deficit of \$83 million in the budget speech of April 26. Revenues for the fiscal year as finally determined were \$7,180 million, or \$44 million more than the estimated figure of \$7,136 million given in the budget speech. Expenditures were \$7,218 million, or \$1 million less than the budget forecast of \$7,219 million.

At March 31, the gross liabilities of the Government amounted to \$26,574 million, of which \$18,978 million consisted of unmaturing bonds and treasury bills. As net recorded assets totalled \$11,070 million, the net debt of Canada amounted to \$15,504 million at the end of the fiscal year.

CONGRESS ON ILLITERACY

Canada is taking part in the World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy, which convened in Tehran on September 8 under the sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Canadian delegation is headed by Mr. Paul Malone, Canadian Ambassador to Iran. Other members are: Dr. H.T. Coutts, Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, and Vice-President of the Canadian Education Association; Mr. Joseph L. Pagé, Associate Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; Mr. Ernest McEwen, Executive Director, Indian-Eskimo Association, Professor Irving Brecher, Director of the Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal.

The conference is being held in Iran at the invitation of the Shah, who takes pride in the achievements of his Literacy Corps, which employs high-school graduates enlisted for military service to teach in village schools. Plans for the Congress were discussed when the Shah visited Ottawa in May.

The purpose of this meeting is to review the illiteracy problem throughout the world and to study various techniques used in combatting it. Consideration will be given to the place of literacy projects in programmes of technical, economic and social development, the kind of international co-operation essential to this work, and the measures required to secure the participation of people in all countries in rooting out illiteracy.

FLIGHTS TO EUROPE DOUBLED

Air Canada will double its winter service to Britain and continental Europe this year, operating 16 weekly return flights across the Atlantic by DC-8 jetliners. This is eight flights a week more than last winter, increasing the weekly number of seats to 2,128 in each direction.

NEW SPECIAL FLIGHT

The airline's "Europe 870 - Canada 871" flights, between Canada and continental Europe, inaugurated on April 25, will continue through the winter months. These flights, which originate in Vancouver, will stop at Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal on the way to Paris and Dusseldorf, the Edmonton stopover replacing the Calgary and Winnipeg summer stops.

Air Canada plans to add two new routes to its system with the introduction of its winter schedule. Direct DC-8 jet service once a week between Montreal and Guadeloupe will be inaugurated on November 6, subject to Government approval, while a once-a-week, non-stop *Vanguard* service will begin operating between Halifax and Bermuda on December 14.

CARGO JET SERVICE

The introduction of all-cargo jet service between Montreal and Vancouver beginning November 1 will further increase Air Canada's capacity in the rapidly-expanding air cargo field. DC-8 freighters carrying up to 70,000 pounds of freight on 12 pallets will operate daily except Saturday and Sunday in the

westbound direction and daily except Sunday and Monday eastbound.

The airline's three-times-a-week cargo/passenger DC-8 service between Canada and Britain and Europe will continue on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays eastbound and on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays westbound.

The expanded winter schedule is designed to meet the rapidly-rising numbers of passengers and increasing cargo traffic carried by Air Canada on its routes in North America, Europe, Britain and the Caribbean.

The winter schedule comes into effect October 31.

GRANT TO SKI GROUP

National Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh recently announced that a grant of \$18,000 had been awarded to the Canadian Amateur Ski Association under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme of the Federal Government. The money will assist the Association in its training programme for national and international competitions. Canada will send teams to the Nordic championships in Norway and the Biathlon championships in Germany in February, and to the world Alpine championships in Portillo, Chile, next August.

A large part of the grant will go forward supporting a training camp at Kokanee Glacier, British Columbia, where Canada's Alpine team, under coach Dave Jacobs, has been training this summer. The National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport, which, for the past few years has been insisting that Canada's international ski teams should be trained entirely in Canada, recommended the recent grant to help make such training possible again this year.

MILITARY COMMUNICATION TO BE STUDIED

The following is a statement recently issued by the Honourable Paul Hellyer, Minister of National Defence, and the Honourable C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry:

A team of consultants this month will begin studies leading to the production of recommendations and plans aimed at giving the Canadian forces one of the most modern and efficient telecommunications systems in the world.

The project follows the creation earlier this year in Ottawa of a single Canadian Forces Communication System, which will eventually embrace most of the fixed facilities of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force and their overseas links. Integration of the service communication systems has opened the way for a long overdue, full-scale modernization of fixed facilities. The consultant group will explore all aspects of modern communications technology dealing with land, sea, air and overseas communication, including the possible use of satellites. The master plan is expected to be submitted to the Government by the autumn of 1967.

TYRONE GUTHRIE AWARDS, 1965

Seven members of the Shakespearean Festival company and staff of Stratford, Ontario, have received Tyrone Guthrie Awards to be used for further study in the theatre. From among 20 applicants, the award committee chose Leon Pownall, actor (\$2,000), Kenneth Pogue, actor (\$1,000), Joan Karasevich, actress (\$500), Jack King, properties (\$1,000), Michel Catudal, properties (\$1,000), Jean Garrod, wig dresser (\$500), and Maurice Brown, singer (\$1,000).

Money for the Awards is raised each year by a special performance from which the entire proceeds after expenses are contributed to the fund. This year a matinee performance of *Henry IV* raised over \$7,000. The fund, which has distributed over \$57,000 since its beginning in 1954, was established by the acting company as a token of appreciation for the leadership of Sir Tyrone Guthrie, first artistic director of the Stratford Festival. Members of this year's committee are Douglas Campbell, Jack Hutt, Tony van Bridge, Leo Ciceri, Frances Hyland and Thomas Bohdanetzky.

In addition to the Awards, money is set aside, as in previous years, to provide special training in voice, movement and fencing for members of the company.

MISSIONARIES HONOURED

The labours of a pioneer band of Methodist missionaries were honoured recently in a ceremony at Mission Beach near Pigeon Lake, Alberta, when Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, unveiled a plaque recalling the history of Rundle's Mission, established there in 1847.

The Reverend R.T. Rundle, one of the two founders of the mission, had come from England in 1840. The other, Benjamin Sinclair, was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Appalled by the poverty of the Cree and Assiniboine Indians in the area, the missionaries strove to improve both their spiritual and material condition. Largely because of these efforts, the area was peacefully settled and opened to agricultural development.

The mission, imperilled by conflicts between the Cree and Blackfoot tribes, continued until 1906. An organization called Rundle's Mission Incorporated now operates a retreat for Protestant ministers at the mission site.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOOKLET

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources has announced the release of a new 136-page booklet entitled the *Northwest Territories Today*, providing background information for members of the recently-formed Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories and members of the public and organizations interested in the development of the Canadian North.

The three-man Advisory Commission, headed by A.W.R. Carrothers, Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario, was appointed in May to study the government of the Territories and recommend to the Minister of Northern Affairs the form it should take in the light of current political, social and economic development. The Commission has travelled thousands of miles through the Territories to listen to as many local people as possible.

The Northwest Territories Today is full of information about the history of territorial government, current government programmes and economic and social conditions in the North. It provides basic data about climate, terrain and resources and will give Canadians a greater appreciation of this immense region that makes up more than a third of the land mass of Canada.

RC CHAPLAIN HONoured

The distinction of being the first Canadian military chaplain of the Catholic faith to have served for a quarter of a century belongs to Brigadier C.R. Hervé Charlebois, 53, RC Chaplain-General of Canadian forces. To honour this occasion, Bishop Norman J. Gallagher, Auxiliary RC Bishop of the forces, was host recently at an informal supper at his residence.

Born in February 1912 in Valleyfield, Quebec, Brigadier Charlebois joined the Royal Canadian Army Chaplain Corps in September 1940, serving with the Fifth Canadian Armoured Division in Britain, Italy and Northwest Europe during the Second World War. He held various command chaplain posts until 1954, when he became Deputy Director of Chaplain Services (RC) at Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

Brigadier Charlebois was appointed Director of Chaplain Services in 1957, a position he held until May 1963, when he was promoted to his present rank and appointment.

CHEMICAL TRADE MISSION

Senior executives of six Canadian chemical companies will spend three weeks in Poland, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Greece to study sales prospects for the increasing variety of Canadian-made industrial chemicals available for export. The mission is sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, which believes that a thorough examination of prospects, together with a determined sales effort, will increase Canada's exports of chemicals to the markets concerned. Some progress has already been made.

At present, Canadian chemicals worth about \$3 million are being used each year in these countries to produce fertilizers, plastic and rubber products. The arrival of the mission is expected to focus the attention of the state trading corporations in the four Communist countries and of importers and manufacturers in Greece on the wide range of chemicals Canada can supply on a regular, long-term basis.

Canadian trade commissioners in the countries to be visited have organized intensive programmes for each mission member, including meetings with government officials, trade associations and visits to plants. In Moscow a visit will also be made to the International Chemical Exhibition....

DRAMATIC GROWTH IN PACIFIC TRADE

(Continued from P. 2)

complex. Much will depend on the role of the EEC and the participation of the Community has been complicated by concurrent difficulties within the Common Market, particularly in relation to their agricultural policy. The goal that has been set - a major freeing-up of world trade - is worth the effort. The bargaining will clearly be long and difficult. While the eventual result may not represent as great an advance as had been hoped by the original architects, I trust that significant progress will be made....

LOW-COST IMPORTS

Many of us have encountered difficulties of market disruption through the penetration of our markets by low-cost goods, particularly from Asian countries. Problems of adjustments are involved and it is in everyone's interest that the process of market development should be orderly. We in Canada consider that we have played our full share in accepting an increased volume of low-cost imports and that the arrangements worked out to avoid disruption in our market have been fair to our trading partners and to our own manufacturers. We believe that the problems we face in the area of possible disruption from low-cost imports would be substantially reduced if other industrialized countries, for example in Europe, were as prepared as we to open markets to imports....

TRAVEL PROMOTION

...Two years ago, Canada's federal travel promotion agency, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, rejoined PATA, the Pacific Area Travel Association, in which most of the Pacific countries are represented, in order to work more closely in joint enterprises to stimulate tourism across the Pacific.

The Travel Bureau now has offices established in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and will shortly locate travel-promotion officers in Mexico City and Tokyo. The Bureau's Director has recently relinquished that post to take on the important task of developing travel to Canada from the Western United States and other Pacific rim countries. Further extensions of Canada's travel-promotion programme are under consideration for South America and for Australia.

Canadians are, *per capita*, far ahead of all other peoples in travel expenditures abroad, and they are already becoming well-known as visitors to Pacific rim countries. The reverse flow is as yet small but rapidly increasing....