



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 12 No. 5

January 30, 1957

## TRADE WITH FAR EAST

Canadian trade with the principal countries in the Far East and South-East Asia has recently shown satisfactory results, according to an article in the January 19 issue of *Foreign Trade*. Exports have been well maintained and there are very definite signs of a sound increase in value during the year just ended. Imports have been increasing rapidly and final 1956 figures may well set a record for modern times.

Japan's continued revival and the mutual benefits from the Canada-Japan trade treaty concluded three years ago have combined to improve the trading position between the two countries substantially. Exports of wheat, which make up a high proportion of the trade, are being gradually supplemented by sales of an increasing range of foodstuffs, raw materials for industry, and some manufactured goods, and the trade is acquiring a diversity which was lacking earlier. Imports of Japanese goods have been increasing rapidly to a point where the ratio between export and import values, previously about seven to one, has now altered to two to one. Notable in recent increases in imports have been canned fish, textiles in the piece and made-up clothing, toys, and a variety of iron and steel goods, including pipe for the oil industry.

The South Korean market continues to show the after-effects of the war. Demand is generally small with wide fluctuations, and the export trade has little relationship to Canadian market capacities.

Taiwan (the Nationalist Republic of China) is associated in its current foreign trade mainly with the United States and Japan. With the former the association is political and strategic; with the latter, it is due to the long-standing association between Taiwan's production of foodstuffs and raw materials and consistent Japanese demand for these goods.

The most difficult market to assess in Canadian trade with the Far East is, of course, Red China, Mainland China, now a Communist regime, used to be one of Canada's main export markets and of particular importance to Pacific Coast exporters of lumber, flour, paper, fish in various forms, aluminum, fertilizers, and many other goods. At one time we bought large quantities of peanuts, walnuts, silk, tung oil, carpets and handicrafts from Chinese sources. The trade has fluctuated violently over recent years but now seems to be taking form. Imports from Mainland China have been increasing. The goods involved are wanted in Canada and can be obtained in better quality and at better prices than from other sources. Exports of fertilizers and other non-strategic goods are increasing at the same time and a sound development in the trade would seem to offer mutual benefits.

Canadian-Hong Kong trade is becoming more and more related to the industrial development of this colony. Its demands for foodstuffs and other consumer goods are being met to an increasing degree from local sources and from Japan and other Asian countries. Long-standing

(Over)

## CONTENTS

|                                |   |                                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Trade With Far East .....      | 1 | Population Exceeds 16 Million ..... | 5 |
| Foundation Stone .....         | 2 | Visits Ottawa .....                 | 6 |
| Defence Research In 1956 ..... | 3 | Takes UN Post .....                 | 6 |
| Ottawa Carillon .....          | 4 |                                     |   |



relations with Hong Kong's trade interests, combined with excellent air and sea transport facilities, offer a sound assurance that the trade with this vital and growing consuming and transit area will progress.

Canadian trade with the former French Colonial territory of Indo-China--now the three newly constituted states of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos (excluding the Communist-controlled area of North Vietnam)--has never been large nor capable of clear definition. In the absence of direct shipping facilities the trade has passed through French and other European ports and through Singapore and Hong Kong. Such shipments have accordingly, in many instances, lost their destination identity. It is probably for this reason that the available figures of Canadian trade with the Indo-China States are so small. With no present indication that shipping facilities will improve quickly, the outlook for important developments is not very encouraging. However, some benefits are likely to accrue from current American rehabilitation expenditures and resulting efforts towards greater output and improved living standards.

#### SECOND LARGEST

Many Canadians may be surprised to know that the Republic of the Philippines is Canada's second largest export market in the Far East. Even with its traditional associations with the United States and the substantial, if declining, tariff preferences on imports of many United States goods, the Philippines continues to be a valuable market for Canadian flour, newsprint and other papers, fertilizers and a variety of machinery and industrial equipment. Recent sales of Canadian-made aircraft and parts suggest further developments in this trade as well. With the eventual disappearance of tariff preferences in favour of United States imports, the Philippine market for Canadian exports may be expected to improve progressively.

Thailand offers a more important market than Canadian exporters generally realize. The country has large and valuable resources, is soundly governed, and its industry, agriculture and foreign trade are old-established. The tin, lumber, rice and rubber trades are examples. The production of numerous consumer goods is developing and, with expected economic progress, the country's foreign trade seems likely to improve and to feature to an increasing degree the purchase of industrial equipment and materials.

Singapore and the present Federation of Malaya (the latter is to acquire Dominion status in 1957) forms the southernmost and one of the wealthiest areas of the continent of Asia. Singapore is not only a cross-roads of air and sea lanes but is a busy centre of distribution. It also controls the export from the Malayan peninsula and adjacent territories of vast quantities of tin, rubber, oils,

spices, lumber and many other goods in world-wide demand. It is small wonder, then, that Singapore and the Malayan Federation make up the second most important source of Canada's imports from the Far East. Rubber, tin, palm oil, pepper and latex are outstanding in the trade. As an outlet for Canadian exports, the territory is less important but, despite current import controls, it is still a regular consumer of flour, motor vehicles and parts, paper, asbestos, engines, and a varied range of consumer goods.

An increasing number of reports in *Foreign Trade* of recent months have referred to economic developments in the British Borneo colonies of North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei. Canada has to date carried on only a limited trade with these territories directly--most of it has been arranged and routed through Singapore and in recent times through Hong Kong as well. The development of latent resources in the form of oil, timber, bauxite, power and agricultural lands promises increased consumption of imported goods and despite the comparatively low figures of current trade, it is safe to predict interesting developments in the reasonably near future.

#### INDONESIA

Canadian trade with Indonesia is in a state of suspended animation. The country has made great strides in overcoming the disasters of war years and in working out many of the problems involved in self-government. Yet its overseas trade must of necessity remain, to a large extent, under stringent controls governing the composition of import and export business and the earning and conservation of foreign exchange. The Canadian-Indonesian trade picture accordingly remains one which is coloured largely by inevitable obstacles but seems likely to improve.

Summing up the outlook for our trade in the Far East and South-East Asia, there are on the one hand such deterrent factors as lack of supplies or non-competitive prices for various goods which are in keen demand in several of these markets. There are, at the same time, the insuperable obstacles of tariffs and trade controls, and competition from European countries and from within the area itself is increasing. The pertinent figures, however, indicate a satisfactory position in both our import and export relationships with the territory as a whole, and no occasion for anything but an optimistic view of the future.

\* \* \* \*

**FOUNDATION STONE:** The foundation stone of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival's new permanent theatre is being laid by Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada, at Stratford, Ontario, on January 26. The theatre, which will replace the former theatre tent for the 1957 drama season, has been under construction since last September. The structure will cost \$1,500,000.



**DEFENCE RESEARCH IN 1956.** A number of worthwhile accomplishments highlighted an eventful 1956 for Canada's defence research organization.

One outstanding event was the Board's participation in British-Australian atomic trials in Australia. A group of Board scientists carried out a wide range of scientific measurements and tested items of Canadian equipment.

The Hon. Ralph Campney, Minister of National Defence, announced modification of the Board's programme involving the development of an air-to-air guided missile for the RCAF. Although Velvet Glove, the weapon under development, was on schedule and up to the time of the announcement had fully attained its original specifications, the appearance of bombers with much increased performance made it appear desirable to change the production programme in favour of a more advanced missile.

Six years ago, little or no knowledge of this new weapons field existed in Canada. The Velvet Glove programme had succeeded in training several hundred scientists and engineers, Service technical officers and industrial specialists in the techniques of missile design and development, production and testing. It created permanent research and development facilities worth approximately \$7,000,000 to serve many of the requirements of advanced weapons' research for many years. Finally, the necessary tools and specialized equipment acquired now provide Canada with the basic elements of a guided missile industry.

**RADICALLY NEW METHOD**

The Naval Research Establishment (NRE), of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, provided details of a radically new method of electroplating copper on aluminum. The technique, which promises to permit a wider use of aluminum in the electrical field, stemmed from anti-corrosion studies at the Board's Atlantic coast establishment. Copper plated aluminum wires can be soldered readily and assume copper's other favourable properties.

The scientists consider that employment of their technique will range from a wider use of aluminum in the home appliance field to copper plated aluminum wiring in aircraft, ships, automobiles and buildings.

The Radio Physics Laboratory (RPL), one of two research units comprising the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE) at Ottawa, released some details of a promising new communications technique which employs meteor trails to transmit radio messages over long distances. Called JANET, the development originated with an RPL team led by Dr. Peter A. Forsyth, formerly of Saskatoon.

The radio signals are reflected to a far-distant receiver from the ionized trails of the numerous tiny meteors which occur approximately 60 miles above the earth's surface.

Because each meteor, some the size of a pin-head, can be used for about a second, transmission takes place in short bursts at very high speeds. Incoming information is stored and printed at normal speeds during the intervals between transmission bursts. Experiments have proved that signals can be transmitted clearly and safely for distances of up to 1,000 miles despite the atmospheric phenomena that frequently affect normal telecommunication methods adversely.

**"DAWN CHORUS"**

The same laboratory described an intriguing research programme involving "whistlers" and the "dawn chorus", puzzling outer atmospheric phenomena. Studies of the former have led to important discoveries about the earth's upper atmosphere in the past.

It was found they are caused by lightning flashes which emit low frequency waves. The electrical waves are amplified into sound waves audible to humans which can provide science with valuable data about the upper atmosphere. These studies are particularly important in the field of communications' research.

The "dawn chorus", which sounds like the twittering of thousands of small birds, has yet to be explained.

Scientists from the same establishment assisted United Kingdom Ministry of Supply associates and RAF technical officers with trials on a new aircraft-telephony system developed in the United Kingdom.

Called the Single Side Band (SSB) system, the development permits aircraft to maintain reliable voice contact with a central control point despite distances of thousands of miles. Employing only a narrow portion of the spectrum, it permits a wider use of signal power and economies in the use of already crowded radio frequencies. The DRB-assisted trials were carried out on UK-Ottawa-Vancouver flights with the Board's Shirley Bay site near Ottawa a combination transmitter-receiving station.

The Defence Research Medical Laboratories (DRML) at Downsview, Ontario, announced the development of a new technique for dehydrating meat, fowl and fish with promising military and civil implications. The time required by conventional dehydrating methods is lessened materially by the use of heated aluminum or stainless steel spikes distributed evenly throughout the product being processed. After rehydration and cooking in the normal manner, the products are both tasty and tender.

The installation and operation of a low turbulence water tunnel, the only one of its kind in Canada and an unusually useful research facility employed to probe the movements of the sea as the latter affects ships, took place in 1956 at the Pacific Naval Laboratory (PNL) at Esquimalt, British Columbia.



While much of the research conducted with the new facility is fundamental in nature and relates to the properties of water under certain flow conditions, the tunnel is employed also to calibrate a variety of instruments and measuring devices used during oceanographic and allied studies.

The water tunnel, which parallels for ocean studies the data wind tunnels provide in aeronautical research, is expected also to facilitate the development of valuable data for the Royal Canadian Navy concerning submarine detection.

#### CIVIL DEFENCE

The Board continued to assist Canada's civil defence programme during 1956. Dr. E.E. Massey, a Defence Research Board staff member and scientific adviser to the civil defence authorities, directed tests in Ottawa last June using a powerful, radioactive Cobalt 60 source which indicated that travel in railway coaches through areas contaminated by atomic fallout would be relatively safe.

Brought to an Ottawa railway siding from Chalk River and enclosed within 300 pounds of lead, the source was suspended inside Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railways coaches by civil defence representatives. After the radio-active cobalt was exposed, scientists determined the geiger counter readings. Objective of the test was to determine the safeness or otherwise of railway cars for evacuation through radioactive areas.

Defence Research Board staff members were busy planning their contributions to Canada's 1957-58 International Geophysical Year (IGY) activities. Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment scientists were integrated with a US Army rocket firing team at Fort Churchill that carried out a number of pre-IGY test firings at the northern Manitoba rocket site. Objectives will be the collection of data concerning the upper atmosphere.

The Defence Research Northern Laboratory (DRNL) at Fort Churchill, the Board's northernmost establishment, provided laboratory facilities and personnel helped the visiting US firing team with circuitry and allied problems.

Plans made during 1956 included preparations for an expedition to the Lake Hazen area of north Ellesmere Island during 1957 and 1958. In charge will be Dr. Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith, youthful glaciologist who has gained worldwide recognition for his discoveries relating to former expeditions in the Canadian Arctic.

Purpose of the expedition will be detailed glaciological, seismic, gravimetric and other geophysical and climatological studies on the ice cap north of Canada's northernmost lake. The parties will be supported logistically by the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Other disciplines in addition to glaciology in which DRB scientists completed plans during 1956 for active IGY participation are geomagnetism, ionospheric physics and solar activity. Several Board establishments arranged to make meteorological and other observations for the programme.

DRB scientists joined their Commonwealth associates early last year at meetings of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science to discuss collaboration throughout the British Commonwealth in the application of science to military affairs. The discussions took place in Ottawa, Toronto and Fort Churchill early in February.

About 50 Canadian operational research scientists, the majority DRB staff members, joined several hundred associates from Canada and the US at the first Canadian meeting of the Operations Research Society of America in Ottawa early last January. Their discussions centred on developments in the field of operational research, a scientific specialty created relatively recently which embraces combinations of a number of scientific fields.

At the Board's annual symposium, held each December in Ottawa, about 600 scientists and Service officers from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States heard approximately 40 scientific papers presented by members of the DRB staff. Emphasis was on the atomic sciences with related papers dealing with a variety of other Canadian defence research activities.

The Board's annual symposium provide staff members and Canadian Service officers with detailed information on DRB activities. They promote exchanges of scientific information with the other two countries concerned and provide opportunities for Board scientists engaged in classified research to present and discuss their investigations.

\* \* \* \*

**OTTAWA CARILLON:** The carillon of the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa has 53 bells. The largest one weighs 22,400 pounds and is pitched to "E", while the smallest weighs 10 pounds and is pitched to "A", four and a half octaves above. The carillon was originally installed in 1927.

Robert Donnell, Dominion Carillonneur since 1939, has made more than 2,000 arrangements for the bells, as well as composing. Since carillons differ in the number of bells, all music must be specially arranged. Playing the carillon is a feat of strength as well as skill. The keyboard is six feet long and consists of peg-like keys forced down by the fist, and foot pedals are used for sounding the bass. Expression is given to the music through the variation of touch, and guards must be worn to protect the carillonneur's hands. Mr. Donnell trained as a carillonneur in Canada, the United States and Europe.



POPULATION EXCEEDS 16 MILLION

Canada's population increased almost as much in the five years from 1951 to 1956 as in the previous 10, according to final tabulations of 1956 Census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which place the June 1 Census total at 16,080,791, an increase of 2,071,362 from 14,009,429 at the previous Census of 1951. This compares with an increase of 2,502,774 (including Newfoundland) and 2,141,358 (excluding Newfoundland) in 1951 as compared with 1941.

The percentage increase in Canada's population in the five years since 1951 was 14.8, comparing with 21.8 for the ten years from 1941 to 1951 (18.6 excluding Newfoundland). Rates of increase for earlier decades were: 10.9 per cent between 1931 and 1941; 18.1 between 1921 and 1931; 21.9 per cent between 1911 and 1921; and 34.2 per cent between 1901 and 1911. The latest five-year growth, if maintained until 1961, would thus be exceeded in rate in this century only by the first decade when the flow of immigration was exceptionally heavy owing to the settlement of the Prairies.

The table following shows final population totals for Canada and the provinces for 1956, 1951, and 1941, together with percentage changes.

Ontario and Quebec, Canada's two most populous provinces, led in numerical additions to their populations in the 5-year period. Ontario's population increased 807,391 from 4,597,542 in 1951 to 5,404,933 in 1956 and Quebec's 572,697 from 4,055,681 to 4,628,378. Thus the two provinces had a combined increase of 1,380,088, or two-thirds of the national growth between 1951 and 1956.

British Columbia, the third most populous province, was next in size of numerical gain with a rise of 233,254 from 1,165,210 in 1951 to 1,398,464, followed by Alberta, fourth largest, with an increase of 183,615 from 939,501 to 1,123,116. Manitoba, next largest, had a population growth of 73,499 from 776,541 to 850,040. Saskatchewan's population increased 48,937 in the 5-year period from 831,728 to 880,665 in 1956, re-gaining a substantial part of the population loss of 64,264 which occurred between 1941 and 1951.

Nova Scotia had a five-year population increase of 52,133 from 642,584 to 694,717. The increase in New Brunswick was 38,919 from 515,697 to 554,616; Newfoundland, 53,658 from 361,416 to 415,074; Prince Edward Island, 856 from 98,429 to 99,285; Northwest Territories, 3,309 from 16,004 to 19,313; and the Yukon 3,094 from 9,096 to 12,190.

Population of Canada and the provinces, 1941-56

| Province              | 1956       | 1951       | 1941       | P.C. Increase<br>1941-51 | P.C. Increase<br>1951-56 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| CANADA                | 16,080,791 | 14,009,429 | 11,506,655 | 21.8 <sup>(1)</sup>      | 14.8                     |
| Newfoundland          | 415,074    | 361,416    |            |                          | 14.8                     |
| Prince Edward Island  | 99,285     | 98,429     | 95,047     | 3.6                      | 0.9                      |
| Nova Scotia           | 694,717    | 642,584    | 577,962    | 11.2                     | 8.1                      |
| New Brunswick         | 554,616    | 515,697    | 457,401    | 12.7                     | 7.5                      |
| Quebec                | 4,628,378  | 4,055,681  | 3,331,882  | 21.7                     | 14.1                     |
| Ontario               | 5,404,933  | 4,597,542  | 3,787,655  | 21.4                     | 17.6                     |
| Manitoba              | 850,040    | 776,541    | 729,744    | 6.4                      | 9.5                      |
| Saskatchewan          | 880,665    | 831,728    | 895,992    | -7.2                     | 5.9                      |
| Alberta               | 1,123,116  | 939,501    | 796,169    | 18.0                     | 19.5                     |
| British Columbia      | 1,398,464  | 1,165,210  | 817,861    | 42.5                     | 20.0                     |
| Yukon                 | 12,190     | 9,096      | 4,914      | 85.1                     | 34.0                     |
| Northwest Territories | 19,313     | 16,004     | 12,028     | 33.1                     | 20.7                     |

(1) Rate of increase includes Newfoundland which is shown in the Canada total for 1951 but not 1941. Excluding Newfoundland for both years, the 1941-51 increase for Canada was 18.6 per cent.



As in the 1941-51 decade, when its population soared 42.5 per cent, British Columbia continued to lead the provinces in rate of growth from 1951 to 1956 with an increase of 20 per cent. Fourth in proportionate rise in 1951, Alberta was close behind British Columbia with a five year increase of 19.5 per cent compared to a 1941-51 rise to 18 per cent. Ontario was next with a 17.6 per cent increase on top of its 21.4 per cent gain in the previous ten years.

Newfoundland was fourth in rate of gain with an increase of 14.8 per cent, closely followed by Quebec with 14.1 per cent (21.7 per cent in 1941-51). Manitoba's population rose 9.5 per cent substantially larger than the increase of 6.4 per cent from 1941 to 1951. A still more notable shift is shown for Saskatchewan with an increase of 5.9 per cent in contrast to a decline of 7.2 per cent between 1941 and 1951.

Rates of increase for the other areas (1941-1951 increases in brackets) were: Nova Scotia, 8.1 per cent (11.2 per cent); New Brunswick, 7.5 per cent (12.7 per cent); Prince Edward Island, 0.9 per cent (3.6 per cent); Yukon Territory, 34 per cent (85.1 per cent); and the Northwest Territories, 20.7 per cent (33.1 per cent).

\*\*\*

**VISITS OTTAWA:** Mr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, was in Ottawa from the evening of Thursday, January 24, until the afternoon of Tuesday, January 29, and stayed at the Chateau Laurier. Mr. Sen was elected the Director-General of FAO in September 1956 to succeed Dr. P.V. Cardon of the United States.

While in Ottawa he called on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and on Ministers or Deputy Ministers of Departments whose interests are associated with the work of FAO: National Health and Welfare, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Fisheries and Trade and Commerce. Mr. Sen also attended meetings of the Interdepartmental FAO Committee. The honoured guest held a press conference and addressed an open meeting sponsored by the Ottawa branches of the Ag-

ricultural Institute of Canada, the United Nations Society, Canadian Political Science Association, the Institute of Public Administration, and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Canada has been a member of this Specialized Agency of the United Nations since its inception in Quebec City in 1945. The Canadian contribution to the \$6.8 million FAO 1957 budget is 4.61 per cent and will be the fifth largest percentage contribution in the 74-member organization.

FAO has administered the agricultural phases of the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance since 1951. Canada has provided over 100 experts for assignment abroad and has welcomed 24 trainees to Canada under FAO auspices. Of Canada's contribution to the United Nations technical assistance programme, approximately half a million dollars furthers the work of FAO.

The Canadian FAO Interdepartmental Committee includes representatives of the Department of Agriculture, with Dr. J.F. Booth of that Department as Chairman, and of the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Health and Welfare, Finance, Fisheries and External Affairs. The Bureau of Statistics is also represented.

\*\*\*

**TAKES UN POST:** Canada has agreed to lend another top government servant to the United Nations. The Hon. Paul Martin has announced that Mrs. D.B. Sinclair, who has been Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare since 1946, is to take over the important post of Deputy Director of the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF). She will be the first woman to occupy this key appointment in the international agency working on behalf of the world's children.

Mrs. Sinclair leaves early in March for New York to take up her new work. The Department of National Health and Welfare has made it clear that she in no way severs her connection with federal welfare administration, and that she will be serving strictly on a loan basis. Her leave of absence to carry on the work in a wider sphere is initially for one year.