



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

August 14, 1963.

Vol. 18 No. 33

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CANADA WELCOMES NUCLEAR PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, issued the following statement on August 8 on the occasion of Canada's signature of the nuclear test ban treaty:

The opening today for signature by all states of the treaty signed in Moscow on August 5 by the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, represents a significant milestone in the prolonged international effort to bring about agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing. The event represents a triumph for patience and sanity in a world which has grown accustomed to the harsh overtones of the Cold War. We in Canada are convinced that, with time and further persistent negotiation, it will be possible to extend the area of agreement to cover testing in all the environments. In the meantime, it is desirable that all states adhere to the treaty in its present form as quickly as possible, since its provisions can become fully effective only if they command world-wide support. It is for this reason that Canada has moved promptly to accept the obligations of the partial test-ban treaty which all nations now have the opportunity to assume.

It is important that we see this treaty in its proper perspective — both for the benefits it will immediately bring and the limitations from which

it suffers. First and foremost it will, when it comes into force, have the effect of removing the most serious source of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere and the oceans, which constitutes such a hazard to human health and future generations. This in itself is a gain which every Canadian can fully appreciate and I am sure will heartily welcome. Secondly, as I have already indicated, this treaty does not constitute a comprehensive test ban, but it should have the effect of creating an improved climate of confidence in which the total prohibition of testing may become negotiable. Thirdly, it is not a disarmament measure, but it will go a long way towards restricting the further development of nuclear weapons, both qualitatively and quantitatively. One can hope that, building upon this present accomplishment, real measures of disarmament may also become more readily negotiable. Finally, the fact that it has been possible for the major powers to reach agreement is evidence of significant changes which may be taking place in the thinking of the Soviet leadership. It would be both premature and rash to assume that the Cold War will cease as a result of the signature of this limited instrument. On the other hand, it has now been demonstrated that agreement can be achieved by patient exploration of areas of common interest. The Canadian Government pledges itself to exert its influence towards a continuation of negotiations aimed at broader international understanding.

AWARDS TO WEATHER WATCHERS

Dr. P.D. McTaggart-Cowan, director of the Department of Transport's meteorological branch, recently announced that the masters and officers of 20 ships trading into Canada had received a total of 40 awards for excellence in their voluntary work of making weather reports during their voyages on the high seas, in Canadian coastal waters, and on the Great Lakes.

The available knowledge of weather conditions over the vast expanses of the world's oceans is dependent almost entirely on the reports received from merchant ships. Out of a world total of about 4,000, Canada has 94 ships that report weather. In 1962 Canadian ships made approximately 30,000 reports. Some vessels, sailing from East and West Coast ports, travelled to the Far East, Australia, South Africa and Britain. There are about 48 ships reporting in Eastern coastal waters and the Canadian Arctic, 23 ships on the Great Lakes, and 23 ships on the Pacific Ocean.

DAILY ROUTINE

Four times a day, at fixed hours, ships' officers take time out from their regular duties to record the pressure, temperature, wind, humidity, clouds, visibility, and several other aspects of the weather at the time. They transcribe all this information into a code known the world over and hand it to the ship's radio officer, who transmits it to the nearest coast radio station, whence it is relayed to the meteorological service concerned. This message, along with hundreds of others, is used immediately by the weathermen to prepare forecasts for mariners, airmen, the general public, and many other agencies.

Dr. McTaggart-Cowan indicated that, by tradition, ships' officers received no monetary remuneration for weather-observing duties. However, in return they receive from the meteorological branch weather advice in the form of forecasts, bulletins and maps by radio and facsimile, which are based on the reports they themselves have made only a few hours earlier.

This year's awards, which are the fifteenth of an annual series, take the form of inscribed copies of "Book of Canada" edited by William Toye, "Northwest by Sea" by Ernest S. Dodge, and "Whalers Eye" by Christopher Ash. They represent a small, tangible token of the Department's appreciation for the voluntary work done on its behalf.

NATIONAL CARGO HANDLING BODY

Canadian members of the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association met in Montreal on July 24 to form a Canadian national committee of the Association. The Association (ICHCA) is a world-wide, non-profit, non-political and technical organization devoted to finding ways and means of handling cargo more efficiently so that time and costs can be reduced to a minimum. With headquarters in London, England, it has members in 63 countries and national committees in ten.

To facilitate the formation of the new Canadian committee, a *pro tem* slate of officers was elected.

As membership is expected to increase, a general meeting will convene early in 1964, at which time a general election will be held and special committees formed. The officers elected *pro tem* were: President, E.J. Alton, National Harbours Board, Ottawa; Vice President, D.W. Francis, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal; and Secretary-Treasurer, N.W. Bowen, National Harbours Board, Ottawa.

FRANCE-CANADA FILM PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on August 3 that an agreement would be signed early in September between the Governments of France and Canada to facilitate the co-production of films in the two countries. The agreement negotiated in Paris earlier this year has subsequently received the formal approval of both Governments.

Under the terms of the agreement, the co-production of feature films by French and Canadian filmmakers, with creative personnel and finance coming from both countries, will be encouraged. Such arrangements are common in Europe and many important European film productions are co-produced under similar agreements between major film-producing countries there. Under the present agreement, which will be signed in September, films co-produced by Canadian and French film-makers, the lesser share not being lower than 30 per cent, will be considered both French and Canadian and thus able to qualify for the advantages, financial and other, which may exist in either country. The agreement sets out the terms under which such co-productions can be undertaken and the receipts shared.

Le Centre National de la Cinématographie Française will represent the Government of France and the National Film Board, the Government of Canada, in the administration of the agreement.

It is expected that the conclusion of the agreement will encourage the production of more feature films in Canada and aid in their distribution abroad.

CANADIAN FOOD FOR GREECE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that the Canadian Ambassador to Greece, Mr. Antonio Barrette, and the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, His Excellency Panaghiotis Pipinelis, had formally exchanged notes constituting an agreement covering a Canadian gift to Greece of \$1-million worth of food products. The offer of the gift by Canada and its acceptance by Greece followed a decision taken by the ministerial meeting of NATO on December 15, 1962, regarding contributions to Greece of collective assistance for her defensive efforts.

According to the notes exchanged, the gift will consist of approximately 6,000,000 pounds of canned luncheon meat and a quantity of dried skim milk. These will be made available at an Eastern Canadian port in three equal lots during the remainder of 1963.

NEW WHEAT AGREEMENT WITH CHINA

The following is the text of a statement made in the House of Commons on August 2 by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

I am pleased to advise the House that the Canadian Wheat Board will be making the following announcement today regarding a new long-term wheat agreement with the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation:

The Canadian Wheat Board is pleased to announce the conclusion of a Long-Term Agreement with the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation. This Agreement is similar in form to the agreement signed on April 22, 1961; that is, under the Agreement, the Chinese Corporation has declared its intention to purchase from Canada 3 to 5 million long tons (112.0 to 186.7 million bushels) of wheat over a three-year period, August 1, 1963, to July 31, 1966. The Canadian Wheat Board has undertaken to make such supplies available to the Chinese Corporation concerned, with specific quantities, prices and shipping periods to be negotiated periodically.

The terms of payment for sales under the Long-Term Agreement are 25 per cent cash when each vessel is loaded and the balance of 75 per cent in 18 months, with interest. The deferred payment provision is made possible by a guarantee to the Canadian Wheat Board by the Government of Canada.

The first sales contract under the Long-Term Agreement has been negotiated and provides for the export to China of 500,000 long tons of wheat from Pacific Coast ports during the period August 1, 1963, to January 31, 1964.

I consider this to be a worthwhile and important step in what I hope will be a substantial and continuing market for Canadian wheat.

We have now in prospect sales of at least three million long tons of wheat to the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation over the next three years, subject only to price negotiations respecting individual contracts under the Long-Term Agreement.

A MATTER OF MUTUAL INTEREST

In order to promote mutually advantageous trade, the Chinese state-trading corporations will, of course seek to maintain and develop their market in Canada for various items. It is in our mutual interest to provide them with an opportunity to do so, subject to appropriate safeguards to avoid market disruption and damage to Canadian producers. In this connection, the Chinese state-trading corporations have undertaken to limit their exports of sensitive items, including textiles, to Canada.

The signing of the first contract under the Agreement in an amount of 500,000 tons for delivery in the last half of the year is a clear indication of the intention of the China National Cereals Corporation to make this a workable Agreement to the mutual benefit of both parties. The successful conclusion of the Agreement and the initial contract is a step towards meeting the desire of our major farm organizations to concentrate efforts on moving as much grain as possible into export markets as a means of dealing with the problem of supply and demand. Let me assure those organizations and Members of the House that the efforts of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Government to expand wheat sales generally will not cease with the conclusion of this Agreement with the China National Cereals Corporation.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. Walter L. Gordon, the Minister of Finance, released on July 26 the regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for June 1963, and the first three months of the current fiscal year.

For June, budgetary revenues were \$453.1 million, expenditures were \$525.3 million, and there was a deficit of \$72.2 million. For June 1962, revenues were \$446.4 million, expenditures were \$519.1 million, and there was a deficit of \$72.7 million.

For the first three months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$1,393.5 million, expenditures were \$1,374.4 million, and there was a surplus of \$19.1 million. For the same period last year, revenues were \$1,371.2 million, expenditures were \$1,349.2 million, and there was a surplus of \$22.0 million.

Operations of the old-age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$9.4 million for June 1962 and an

accumulated surplus of \$6.0 million for the three months to June 30, 1963. Last year, the deficit of \$11.8 million for June 1962 was charged against the accumulated surplus of \$11.8 million as at May 31, 1962.

CIVIL AVIATION

The number of revenue passengers flown into and out of Canada by Canadian and foreign air carriers was virtually unchanged in May this year compared to last, while the volume of revenue cargo and excess baggage carried increased by 11.8 per cent and mail by 7.1 per cent, according to advance figures that will be contained in the May issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Civil Aviation". Canadian carriers transported 114,824 passengers in the month versus 70,849 by foreign airlines; 2,646,577 pounds of cargo and excess baggage versus 1,812,587; and 375,637 pounds of mail versus 254,169.

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

An improvement in living conditions between 1951 and 1961 is reflected in a report of the 1961 census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which shows that the number of doubled-up or multiple-family households dropped from 229,425 to 167,943 (or from 6.7 per cent to 3.7 per cent of the total 4,554,736 private households) in the ten-year period. In addition to such basic information on types of households, the report presents data classifying the various types by characteristics of the household heads, such as marital status, schooling, immigrant status, wage and salary earnings and occupation division.

Numerically, one-family households rose steadily in the 1951-1961 period from 2,794,860 to 3,780,992, but proportionately they did not change, remaining at eight out of ten households. Non-family households, however, showed both a numerical and proportionate increase from 385,010 (11.3 per cent) in 1951 to 605,801 (13.3 per cent) in 1961. Of these, one-person households formed by far the greatest proportion (70.1 per cent in 1961 and 67.2 per cent in 1951).

The term "household" refers to all persons living in a dwelling, regardless of blood or marriage relation. It may consist of one person living alone, or a group of non-family persons living together, or of one or more families with or without additional non-family persons. The term "family" implies at least two persons living together in a husband-wife or parent-child relation. Thus, a daughter and son-

in-law, while forming a separate family, are a part of the parents' household if living with them in the same dwelling, and the two families are classified as a multiple-family household.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently released "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1962", the regular annual publication on the national accounts. This volume contains the latest national accounts data for the year 1962, as well as revisions to the years 1959, 1960, and 1961. The gross national product in 1962 is estimated to be \$40,401 million, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year.

The publication contains, in addition to the main gross national product and gross national expenditure tables, data on the income and expenditure of the sectors of the Canadian economy, industrial detail on gross domestic product, a geographical breakdown of personal income and its components, details on the transactions relating to the national accounts by the three levels of government, and various other miscellaneous tables. Included in this volume also is an introductory review of the year 1962 as a whole, as well as some notes on the industrial distribution of gross domestic product at factor cost, and on the geographical distribution of personal income.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. Walter J. Gordon, the Minister of Finance, released on July 20 the regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for June 1962, and the first three months of the current fiscal year. For June, budgetary revenues were \$2,211 million, expenditures were \$2,257 million, and there was a deficit of \$46 million. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$1,392 million, expenditures were \$1,373 million, and there was a surplus of \$19 million. For the same period last year, revenues were \$1,373 million, expenditures were \$1,342 million, and there was a surplus of \$31 million. Operations of the old-age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$24 million for June 1962 and an