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HANDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The following joint statement was issued by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker and Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan on October 31, at the conclusion of the visit of Mr. Diefenbaker to Japan:

"The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker..., Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker, visited Japan from October 27 to October 31, 1961, at the invitation of the Government of Japan.

"Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, received them in audience on October 27. During their stay in Japan they visited the Diet of Japan and participated in various other functions planned for them, including visits to Osaka, Kyoto and Nara.

"Prime Minister Ikeda expressed his gratitude for the hospitality extended to him during his visit to Canada last June. In response Prime Minister Diefenbaker conveyed his deep appreciation of the warmth and spontaneity of the welcome accorded him in Japan.

"The Prime Ministers held discussions on October 27, 28 and 31. They exchanged views on the international situation, including Germany and Berlin, on which they found a common appreciation of the major elements of the problem. They discussed the general situation in the Far East, with particular reference to China and to recent developments in the countries of Southeast Asia. They reviewed international economic developments and parti-

cularly regional groupings, including the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

DENUNCIATION OF SOVIET TESTS

"The Prime Ministers joined in unqualified condemnation of the Soviet attitude and actions on nuclear testing. They recalled the overwhelming support recently given in the United Nations General Assembly for a solemn appeal to the Soviet Government to desist from its threatened intention to detonate a 50-megaton nuclear explosion. They emphatically deplored the Soviet Government's continuing defiance of world opinion in this regard. They agreed that international tension would be seriously aggravated and the future health and safety of the peoples of the world endangered if these unjustified experiments were continued.

"The Prime Ministers agreed to continue to urge in the United Nations and elsewhere the need for immediate cessation of all nuclear test explosions and for early resumption of negotiations for a treaty which would prohibit such tests permanently through an effective system of international inspection. They were also fully agreed on the urgency of resuming negotiations for securing an international agreement on general and complete disarmament.

"The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their desire for continued close co-operation between the Japanese and Canadian delegates at the United Nations General

(Over)

Assembly and in other UN bodies with a view to seeking in this way solutions to outstanding international issues.

JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN CANADA

"There was discussion on October 27 of the Japanese interest in the possible establishment and development of Japanese investments in Canada. In this connection Prime Minister Diefenbaker informed Prime Minister Ikeda of Canada's agreement to a plan whereby managerial, supervisory and technical personnel for specified Japanese-owned enterprises may enter Canada.

"The Prime Ministers reviewed economic relations between Japan and Canada. They reaffirmed their interest in seeing a further expansion on an orderly basis of mutually-advantageous trade within the framework provided by the agreements to which the two countries adhere. To this end they agreed on the desirability of continued consultation both between the two governments and between representatives of private enterprise in order to find mutually acceptable solutions to trade problems as they arise.

"The Prime Ministers further agreed that exchanges of visits between government leaders and between private groups and individuals are of high importance to the continuance and further development of mutual understanding and co-operation. They expressed satisfaction at the steady increase in Japanese-Canadian cultural exchanges as a means of strengthening the amicable relations which exist between the two countries.

"The Prime Ministers were in agreement on the need to make preparations to have the first meeting of the Japan-Canada Ministerial Committee, the establishment of which was announced following their meeting in Ottawa last June, take place at Tokyo at the earliest possible mutually convenient date."

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NIGERIAN OFFICIALS IN CANADA

The Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria and a group of his officials visited Ottawa from October 30 to November 2 and Montreal from November 2 to November 5. The visitors were Chief S.L. Akintola, Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria, and his wife; Chief M.S. Sowole, Chairman Promotions Commission, Chief I.O. Dina, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. T.A. Awobokun, Senior Information Officer; Mr. I.A. Adebayo, private secretary to the Premier, and Miss S.O. Agora, stenographer.

The visiting Nigerians were completing a two-month tour that had taken them to Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Israel and the United States. While in Canada, they had discussions concerning economic and technical assistance, co-operation in education and opportunities for private investment in industry in Western Nigeria. In Ottawa, they called on the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and met senior government officials.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The visitors were guests of honour at a government lunch with Mr. Green as host, and at a dinner given by the Shell Oil Company. They also visited Carleton University.

In Montreal they met Canadian businessmen at a lunch sponsored by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. They were also guests at a lunch given by the National Harbours Board and met Nigerian students attending McGill University.

Mrs. Akintola, who in keenly interested in social services and women's organizations, also had a busy programme in Ottawa and Montreal, visiting the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Children's Aid Society, the Y.W.C.A. and welfare agencies.

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CANADA IN NUBIAN PROJECT

Mr. Walter Dinsdale, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, announced recently that Canada would join other nations in helping save ancient Nubian remains from the flood to be created by the High Aswan Dam. The National Museum of Canada, with the co-operation of the University of Toronto, will take part in salvaging pre-dynastic material from an almost untouched area rich in relics of early man in the Nile Valley.

In charge of the Canadian project will be Professor Philip Smith of the University's Department of Anthropology, who is being lent to the National Museum. This winter he will make a survey of the ground to be covered, consulting other Egyptologists, officials of the United Arab Republic, and officers of UNESCO. It is under UNESCO leadership that the gigantic salvage programme is being carried out. UNESCO's action dates from 1959, when the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan asked it for assistance in obtaining financial, scientific and technical aid for the preservation of artistic and historical treasures in that part of Egyptian and Sudanese Nubia that would be flooded by the lake formed by construction of the High Aswan Dam.

U.A.R. INDUCEMENTS

In accordance with these requests, the Organization launched a campaign in March 1960 to obtain assistance from member states. In return for contributions, the U.A.R. Government is offering rights to undertake excavations and to acquire some of the artistic treasures, not only from the area that will become progressively submerged but also some from its national store of antiquities.

Many of the participating nations are spending large sums of money to save the huge monuments and temples of the area to be flooded. Others are devoting their efforts to more modest projects. Among these, the Canadian expedition will search for the relics of those prehistoric men who lived in this part of the Nile Valley before the great Egyptian dynasties were founded.

When the field of Canadian operations has been determined, Professor Smith will return to Canada and make preparations for a Canadian team to start digging in the winter of 1962-63.

MEDICAL TEAM TO MALAYA

It was announced on October 31 that Canada had sent a six-member medical team to Malaya under the Colombo Plan for a period of five years. The team, assembled in Malaya on October 29, is based at the State Hospital in Penang. Its members are: Dr. J.D. Hermann, Ottawa (surgeon and team leader); Dr. Claude Vipond, Oshawa, Ontario, (surgeon); Dr. Guy Screech, Vancouver, British Columbia, (anaesthetist); Dr. George Sloan, St. Thomas, Ontario, (general duties); Dr. Donald McLean, Winnipeg, Manitoba, (general duties); Mrs. Margaret J. McSweyn, Vancouver, British Columbia, (operating theatre nurse).

This project stems from a request by the Government of Malaya for Canadian assistance in meeting an acute shortage of doctors in the rural areas of Malaya. In response to this request, Dr. J.D. Hermann, a prominent Ottawa surgeon, was sent to Malaya to make an "on-the-spot" investigation and suggest what Canada might most usefully do to help Malaya in the medical field. As a result of Dr. Hermann's report, an offer to send a Canadian medical teaching team was made to Malaya and accepted. With the enthusiastic co-operation of the deans of medical schools across Canada, a team of well-qualified Canadian doctors was recruited.

The main function of the Canadian team will be to help train Malayan doctors in modern medical skills and techniques. The Canadian doctors will conduct "in-service" training and seminars at the State Hospital in Penang and also at outlying hospitals where suitable arrangements can be made. While Canada has undertaken to maintain the team as a whole for a period of five years, it is expected that individual members will be replaced from time to time by other Canadian doctors.

INCREASED TRAINING ALLOWANCES

Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, recently expressed hope that increased training allowances would be available to unemployed persons taking federal-provincial training through a new schedule of maximum training allowances now being suggested to the provinces.

Though the initiative for the payment of training allowances, over and above that obtainable through the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits, is the prerogative of the provinces, the Minister was hopeful that increased allowances might be forthcoming to encourage participation in training by unemployed workers, particularly married men forced to take training in centres other than where they normally lived. Mr. Starr said that several provinces has recently expressed an interest in increasing their scales of living allowances for trainees, since they felt that current scales were preventing some from taking advantage of the courses offered.

NEW ALLOWANCE SCHEDULES

Under federal-provincial agreements, the Federal Government contributes 75 per cent of the cost of unemployed training initiated by the provinces, and

of training allowances for unemployed trainees recommended by the province. Mr. Starr revealed that he had offered the following new schedule of maximum training allowances to which the Federal Government contribution would apply. Married trainee living away from home - \$50.00 a week; married trainee living at home - \$35.00 a week; single trainee living away from home - \$30.00 a week; single trainee living at home - \$15.00 a week.

These allowances can be paid where a worker is not in receipt of unemployment insurance or where unemployment-insurance benefits are not deemed sufficient. In the latter case the unemployment-insurance benefits, where these are less than the level of the appropriate training allowance established, may be augmented up to the maximum amounts indicated. In all cases the amount and extent of these allowances are determined by the province.

The Minister reported that, since the Federal Government had offered to pay 75 per cent of the cost of this training, provided a minimum number of training days are reached in the province concerned, the number of unemployed receiving training in Canada had doubled. He expressed the hope that a further substantial increase might take place over the coming months.

FLYERS FOR THE NAVY

Twenty four sub-lieutenants of the Royal Canadian Navy have been awarded their pilots' wings after successfully completing the first phase of their flying training at the Royal Canadian Air Force station, Saskatoon. They will now take an intensive course, which includes advanced flying training for conversion to "Tracker" anti-submarine aircraft and to helicopters, to bring them up to second-pilot standards. Other elements of the course are survival, anti-submarine warfare and maritime warfare.

Ten of the officers have been appointed to VU-33, the utility air squadron at Patricia Bay, near Victoria, British Columbia. The remainder have been appointed to HMCS "Shearwater", at the RCN air station near Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, for VU-32 utility air squadron, and HU-21 utility helicopter squadron.

LABOUR INCOME IN AUGUST

Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,663 million in August in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, an increase of 0.7 per cent over \$1,652 million in July and of 4.5 per cent over \$1,592 million in August 1960, according to advance figures that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS "Estimates of Labour Income". Labour income in the January-August period amounted to \$12,610 million, larger by 3.4 per cent than last year's corresponding total of \$12,190 million.

PAKISTAN FINANCE MINISTER

Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, Minister of Finance of Pakistan, visited Ottawa from November 1 to November 3. During his visit, Mr. Shoaib called on Prime Minister Diefenbaker and held conversations with Finance Minister Fleming, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Director-General of the External Aid Office and the Governor of the Bank of Canada.

On November 2, Mr. Shoaib and Begum Shoaib were entertained at a dinner given by the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Donald Fleming. During their stay in Ottawa, the Minister and Begum Shoaib were the guests of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Mr. Sultan Mohammed Khan and Begum Khan.

TRADE DISPLAYS ABROAD

Some 18,642,000 people -- more than there are in all Canada -- will be exposed to Canadian salesmen and their products at international trade fairs next year and in the first six months of 1963. The Department of Trade and Commerce made the estimate recently in releasing details of the biggest trade-fair programme in Canadian history.

In its all-out drive to expand Canadian export trade, the Department is more than doubling Canada's trade-fair promotion effort next year. Canadian products will be sold at 34 trade fairs in 1962, compared with 16 fairs this year. Another 21 fairs are already scheduled for the first half of 1963.

The spectacular increase in the number of fairs is only part of the story. Canada's exhibits generally will be bigger and better, and will be backed up by more extensive publicity and advertising campaigns. Attendance at the 1962 fairs is estimated at 13,329,000, more than four times the estimated 3,206,000 attendance for the fairs Canada is participating in this year.

Hundreds of firms throughout Canada are expected to take part in the government-sponsored exhibits in the 55 trade fairs, taking advantage of one of the most economical ways of selling to buyers in markets as widely separated as Glasgow and Minneapolis, Melbourne and Cologne, Tokyo and Milan. The Department of Trade and Commerce bears most of the cost, designs and builds the exhibits, and plans and executes the co-ordinated publicity and advertising campaigns. Besides providing their products and sales promotion material, participating firms are required to man their displays with head-office personnel or their local agents.

SPECIALIZED SHOWS

Many of the fairs in the Department's programme are the specialized type, restricted to specific products such as food, sporting goods, hardware and lumber. Attendance at these usually ranges in the tens of thousands, and is often restricted

to the trade. Other exhibitions, like the big Paris International Trade Fair, are of the general type, featuring a wide assortment of manufactured goods. This type is usually open to the public as well as the trade, and attendance often runs into the millions.

Background information on the fairs is provided in the Department's new booklet *Canada Exhibits Abroad In 1962*, which also gives the deadline dates by which interested Canadian firms must apply for space. A measure of the interest of Canadian industry is indicated by the fact that some of the early 1962 fairs are already sold out. Among these are the big trade fairs in Nigeria and Ghana next January and February, in which more than 80 Canadian companies will be joining with the Department in Canada's first attempt to break into the 45-million-population West African market.

Canada Exhibits Abroad In 1962 tells how Canadian firms can apply for space in the Canadian exhibits abroad, and explains what they must do to ensure that their participation pays off in increased sales.

CONTROL OF OIL POLLUTION

The Department of Transport has taken steps, through a scheme of surveillance in which the Departments of National Defence, Mines and Technical Surveys, Justice and Fisheries are to participate, to step up the drive against oil pollution of Canadian domestic waters by shipping.

Under the new system, masters of vessels of the Transport Department's Canadian Marine Service fleet, fisheries and hydrographic ships, and the pilots of some RCAF and Transport Department aircraft, will be on the lookout, during their normal operations, for oil floating anywhere in Canadian waters, both inland and coastal. The immediate reporting of such oil will enable the Department to make speedy investigation and to take action, where there are grounds for prosecution, against the masters or owners of offending ships.

Because the "turn-around" time of vessels in port is normally short, 15 field offices of the Transport Department's Steamship Inspection Service will co-ordinate oil-pollution reports and thus speed up action against offenders. Immediate legal action will be available through 17 Crown Legal Agents appointed by the Department of Justice in seaports throughout the country from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

In addition to arrangements for reporting pollution after occurrence, extensive preventive action is now being taken. The masters of all ships entering Canadian ports are handed a warning notice by the pilot at the place of arrival. Steam-

ship inspectors make routine checks of hundreds of ships after they are in port.

The Oil Pollution Regulations make it an offence for any person to dump oil from a ship in Canadian domestic waters. There is also an international agreement, called the 1954 Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, to which 14 countries, including Canada, are signatory, which bans the dumping of oil by ships within 50 miles of sea coasts throughout the world. This limit is increased in certain areas of heavy traffic and, in the case of Canada, is extended to 100 miles from the Atlantic coast.

The penalties on conviction for oil-pollution offences are up to \$500 fine and may include up to six months' imprisonment. The master or owner is responsible for violations by the ship. The law provides for exemption from prosecution in the case of ships that have suffered damage causing unavoidable leakage, but this does not exempt them from subsequent civil action for damages owing to the pollution of property.

A number of cases involving oil pollution have been the subject of legal action in the past three years. The arrangements now concluded have already resulted in wider enforcement of the regulations.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Canada's composite index of industrial employment (1949=100) rose 0.7 per cent in August to 123.4 from 122.5 in July. Last year's August index stood at 123.1. The seasonally adjusted index declined fractionally in August to 118.5 from 118.9 in the preceding month; gains had occurred in this series in the three previous months.

Gains in August from July in *per capita* earnings in Ontario and Alberta more than offset losses in the remaining provinces, and the industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries edged up in the month to \$78.26 from \$78.24 in the preceding month. Wages and salaries averaged \$75.94 in August 1960. The composite payroll index was 226.8 in August, up 0.8 per cent from 225.1 in July and up 3.6 per cent from 219.0 in the same month last year.

A majority of the larger industrial divisions recorded higher levels of employment in August, compared to July. Employment in transportation, storage and communication, and finance, insurance and real estate showed no change, while employment in forestry and mining was down slightly. The only advance of consequence in the seasonally-adjusted industry series occurred in the service industries.

There were small gains in August from the preceding month in durable-goods manufacturing, trade and public-utility operation, and there was no change in transportation, storage and communication. Employment declined in forestry, mining, construction, non-durable goods manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate.

DOCTORATE FOR "MR. WEATHER"

On October 26, Canada's No. 1 weather-man received an honorary degree. P.D. McTaggart-Cowan, 49, director of the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, was honored by his *alma mater*, the University of British Columbia, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*.

Dr. McTaggart-Cowan graduated from UBC in 1933 with first class honors in mathematics and physics. A Rhodes Scholar, he subsequently attended Oxford, where he received an honors degree in natural sciences in 1936.

He was responsible for the organization and development of meteorological services in Newfoundland for experimental transatlantic flights before World War II.

After the war, Dr. McTaggart-Cowan came to Meteorological Branch headquarters in Toronto as Chief of the Forecast-Services Division and Assistant Director, and subsequently, in 1959, he became Director of the Branch.

Recognition of his services to Canada was made when he was awarded the MBE and Coronation Medal; and his part in aviation was recognized when he received the Robert M. Losey Award from the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in the United States for his "outstanding contributions to the science of meteorology as applied to aeronautics".

Dr. McTaggart-Cowan is vice-president of the American Meteorological Society and serves as a member of the executive committee of the World Meteorological Organization.

The citation accompanying the awarding of the degree presented him as an undergraduate at the University, "a wartime legend and a dedicated public servant".

NEW HOME BUILDING

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in all areas of Canada totalled 38,762 units in this year's third quarter, an increase of 9.8 per cent from last year's corresponding figure of 35,315 units, according to advance figures that will be contained in the September issue of "New Residential Construction", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This placed starts in the January 1-September 30 period at 93,121 units against 76,797 in the same period of 1960, an advance of 21.3 per cent.

Completions in Canada rose 6.1 per cent in the third quarter to 32,981 units from 31,091 a year earlier, but fell 9.3 per cent in the January 1-September 30 period to 80,410 units from 88,621 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction at the end of September numbered 76,825, a rise of 10.5 per cent from the comparable 1960 total of 69,538 units.

Starts in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased 20.0 per cent in September to 8,934 units from 7,443 a year earlier, and 27.8 per cent

(Over)

in the January 1-September 30 period to 67,283 units from 52,642. Completions in these areas rose 7.0 per cent in the month to 9,880 units from 9,237, but dropped 11.7 per cent in the nine months to 58,463 units from 66,207. The number of dwellings under construction at September 30 advanced 15.1 per cent to 52,797 units from 45,863.

"CANADA COURIER" THIRD ISSUE

More than 80,000 potential buyers around the world are now receiving the third issue of Canada's international trade newspaper *Canada Courier*, copies of which were released in Canada by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Launched last January as a co-operative trade-promotion venture by the Department, Canadian industry and the press of Canada, the quarterly newspaper is distributed to selected lists of foreign businessmen by Canada's trade commissioners in 63 posts abroad. The first two issues of *Canada Courier*, printed by the offset process in two colours on fine paper, met with impressive success abroad, drawing many hundreds of trade enquiries for the Canadian firms whose products were described in its pages.

SOME CONTENTS
The latest issue promotes the products of 52 different Canadian companies. The banner headline story describes the new Productivity Council made up of representatives of government, industry and labour, established to improve production efficiency and the quality of goods exported, and to achieve more competitive prices and delivery. Another front-page item announces a new protective coating about six times as thick as paint and practically indestructible. One of the many fine photographs in the paper shows the first consignment of Angora sweaters and matching skirts leaving Canada by air for the United Kingdom.

Among the features are the success stories of a young Canadian company now marketing quality stereo "hi-fi" sets in the United States, a Canadian firm that has installed the first automatic cheque-sorting computer in a New York bank, and another Canadian firm that has developed a pocket-size freezer.

Canada Courier also promotes such diverse Canadian products as a new type of automobile wheel that makes steering easier, toys, a uranium-steel alloy, Eskimo art, prefabricated formwork panels, vending machines, aircraft, packed lumber, parkas, cast iron pipe, bulls, glassware, hot dogs and soup.

CONTROL OF INFLATION

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
Canada's composite index of industrial employment (1949-100) rose 0.7 per cent in August to 123.4 from 122.5 in July. Last year's August index stood at 123.1. The seasonally adjusted index declined fractionally in August to 118.5 from 118.9 in the preceding month; gains had occurred in this series in the three previous months. Gains in August from July in per capita earnings in Ontario and Alberta more than offset losses in the remaining provinces, and the industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries edged up in the month to \$78.24 from \$78.24 in the preceding month. Wages and salaries averaged \$75.94 in August 1960. The composite payroll index was 326.8 in August up 0.8 per cent from 325.1 in July and up 3.6 per cent from 319.0 in the same month last year. A majority of the larger industrial divisions recorded higher levels of employment in August compared to July. Employment in transportation, storage and communication, and finance, insurance and real estate showed no change, while employment in forestry and mining was down slightly. The only advance by consequence in the seasonally-adjusted index was in the service industries. There were small gains in August from the preceding month in durable goods manufacturing, trade and public utility operation, and there was no change in transportation, storage and communication. Employment declined in forestry, mining, construction and non-durable goods manufacturing and finance and real estate.

NEW HOME BUILDING
Statistics Canada announced today that the construction of new dwellings in all areas of Canada totalled 38,762 units in this year's third quarter, an increase of 9.8 per cent from 35,315 units in the corresponding quarter of 1960. This advance, according to advance figures that will be contained in the September issue of *New Residential Construction*, translated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that placed total units against January-September 30 period at 98,421 units against 76,797 in the same period of 1960, an advance of 28.6 per cent. The advance was due to a rise in the number of completions in Canada of 1.1 per cent in the third quarter from 32,981 units from 31,091 a year earlier, but fell 9.3 per cent in the January-September period to 80,410 units from 88,621 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction at the end of September numbered 76,825, a rise of 10.5 per cent from the comparable 1960 total of 69,538 units. Starts in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased 20.0 per cent in September to 8,334 from 6,943 a year earlier, and 27.8 per cent in the third quarter from 5,443 a year earlier, and 27.8 per cent in the third quarter from 4,261 a year earlier.