



CANADA

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## FORESTS AND CANADA'S NATIONAL WELFARE

"To find the key to optimum use of the renewable resources of North America may well be the most significant and crucial search in our history," Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry, told the North American Forestry Commission at the Government of Canada Dinner in Ottawa on June 20. "The future of our society could well depend on its success." Mr. Nicholson developed his theme as follows in part:

"...Possibly in no other member nation of the Commission is the national welfare so dependent upon the success of its forest communities. Here, our annual forest harvest amounts to some 3.2 billion cubic feet per year; this supports a highly complex and diversified export and domestic industry directly employing more than 300,000 persons and paying out \$1.2 billion in salaries and wages annually.

"No other single Canadian industrial group approaches the forest industry in these respects. Here our forests support industries *first* in the nation in terms of employment and wages paid, in the value of freight loaded, in new capital investment, and in the net value of the output product in dollars.

"In the most vital economic field of domestic exports, forest products account for approximately 30 per cent of Canada's total exports and have consistently throughout the years been our leading earner of foreign exchange with which we buy required imports.

### SINEWS OF THE ECONOMY

"Thus, when we in Canada declare an interest in the solution of Nature's mysterious equation, we

declare an interest in a major fact of survival. For, if steel forms the sinews of the United States economy and agricultural products those of Mexico, then surely wood is the natural stuff out of which Canada's hopes and destiny are fashioned.

"Two features that appear to underly the basic philosophy of the North American Forestry Commission are of particular interest to me, as Canada's Minister of Forestry. First is that we accept the forests of North America as one forest entity - that is, one great forest under three flags. Having accepted this, we then have the basic framework upon which to build co-operative studies, plans, and programmes to combat the many natural and man-made influences destructive to our mutual forests.

"When one is dealing with such forest enemies as disease, insect attacks and forest fires, no one of which has any respect for international boundaries, the logic of such a concept is most apparent. When, however, we consider such other aspects as multiple use of the forests, management policies, harvesting methods, insect, disease and fire control techniques, each within our separate social climates, the picture becomes much more complex.

"Let me illustrate with a point that comes readily to mind. Forest insects and diseases are recognized amongst the foremost forest industry problems affecting all three member countries of the Commission.

### INSECTS AND DISEASE

"In Canada, forest losses due to insects and disease have been particularly heavy, partly because foreign insects and fungi have flourished here, but

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largely because our vast tracts of comparatively few species of mature and over-mature age classes have proven to be very susceptible to native-pest attacks.

"Canadian forest entomologists have recorded some outstanding successes against introduced foreign pests, through the application of biological control methods, using parasites, predators, and pathogenic micro-organisms. We are pressing our efforts in this field with increasing energy, both in our own laboratories and in collaboration with specialists in the United States and numerous countries abroad.

"Like the other member countries of the Commission, Canada would like nothing better than to be able to depend on the effectiveness of biological control. Undoubtedly, such natural control measures are essentially preferable to all others.

"Up to the present time, however, our best information does not encourage us to believe that all pest problems can be successfully met by biological control. It would be both dangerous and misleading to indicate, on the basis of available information today, that such techniques provide the answer to all our pest problems.

"Two factors must be faced in Canada: (1) There is good reason to doubt that these methods would be successful against some of our most important native pests; and (2) whereas once the forest economy of Canada might have been able to tolerate periodic insect attack losses over millions of forest acres, such toleration is out of the question today.

"With heavy investments in forest roads, improvements, manufacturing capacity, and the expansion of sustained-yield forestry, the forest economy needs - it simply must have - a continuing supply of wood - a continuing supply of healthy trees.

#### CHEMICAL CONTROLS

"Therefore, we have been forced to turn to the use of chemical sprays for relief from most of our destructive pests. It is in this field that there is a tendency of late, in the popular opinion, to condemn the principle when, in fact, it may be specific operational techniques that might better be criticized.

"In Canada, forest-spraying operations are only sanctioned by my Department when it is determined by thorough scientific survey that a stand is facing imminent mortality. That is the first criterion.

"Next, the spray attack is designed to reduce the severity of the insect infestation to a level that will permit a valuable stand of timber to survive. We do not seek to completely eliminate the pest from the whole infested area. Thus, sprayed areas have been limited to only a small part of the total infested area, with a consequent limitation of chemical distribution.

"Concurrent with the control projects which have been carried out by the provincial governments and the industry, the Department of Forestry has continued its programme of basic biological studies of the important pest species and critical assessments of chemical control methods. There has thus been progressive refinement in the means of assessing hazard and in the definition of control procedures based on most recent research results.

"Notwithstanding these precautions, Canada shares with other countries the hazards to fish and wildlife populations attendant on the widespread use of chemicals in forest-pest control. Arising out of these difficulties, an Interdepartmental Committee on Forest Spraying Operations was set up in 1958. This has resulted in very useful co-operation in research effort and exchange of information among the federal agencies concerned with forestry, fisheries and wildlife. Among the results of co-operative research promoted by this Committee. I should mention reduced dosages and alternative insecticides that, while still effective against noxious pests, are much less damaging to the aquatic fauna in forest streams.

"I think it is right to say that, over the history of forest-spray operations in Canada, the forest entomologists are periodically challenged to defend the necessity for this type of control action. It should be made clear, however, that the records show our experts will only agree to spray action when the biological facts dictate such action against the principal criterion of *imminent mortality* to the stand. . .

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#### POWER EQUIPMENT TO EAST PAKISTAN

A \$6-million loan to East Pakistan, to cover the purchase of Canadian power-generation systems, was announced recently by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The agreement was negotiated under the Federal Government's long-term financing facilities, which are administered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. The funds advanced will cover the foreign-exchange costs of the first stage of a \$15.4-million development, known as the Isolated Power Generation and Distribution Project, to be carried out in Pakistan over the next five years. Repayment of the loan is to be made in 32 equal semi-annual payments, beginning in 1967.

The first phase of the project involves the purchase of Canadian engineering services and capital equipment to construct four power-generation and distribution systems to serve nine isolated towns in East Pakistan. The firm that received the order will provide engineers and procurement agents for the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. According to a spokesman, the contract represents 50,000 man-hours of work for Canadian engineers.

Electricity will be generated by mobile individual units designed to conform with other recent installations in East Pakistan, to permit future integration of the systems.

#### TO SPEED INDUSTRIALIZATION

The power project has been given a high priority under Pakistan's second Five-Year Plan. When completed, it will provide dependable power facilities to 14 isolated rural towns in East Pakistan, with populations ranging from 20,000 to 70,000. The objective is to facilitate the process of industrialization and consequent growth in these areas. Situated far apart and at considerable distances from existing power grids, these communities of high population density cannot be economically connected with existing power sources.

## FROM SCHOOL TO WORK

In certain parts of today's school system, girls appear to adapt relatively easily to the educational environment, while boys experience considerable difficulty and suffer a much higher rate of failure, according to a report issued recently by the Department of Labour. The study, entitled "The Transition from School to Work", was prepared by Professor Oswald Hall, Professor of Sociology, Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto, and Professor Bruce McFarlane, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Started in 1961, it traced the experience of a group of Canadian 21-year-olds in a "typical" Ontario community as they passed through the secondary-school system and entered the world of work. In this community, the educational records of all those born in 1940 were studied to find out when they had left school and what their level of achievement had been. These facts were related to the students' personal background and, where possible, to the sequence of their jobs and periods of unemployment.

### GIRLS HAVE THE EDGE

The authors concluded that the system "seems geared to the requirements of girls; boys fare badly in it - in all years and both the academic and vocational courses". In the vocational sense, the authors found, the system prepared girls admirably for careers in the work world. "The skills learned in school," they continued, "seem ideally adapted for transfer to the job with little time delay. For the boys, it is otherwise. Those who drag along to senior matriculation are in many ways unfitted for university work. If they choose school-teaching, they find themselves in a girl's world. If they head for a strictly masculine type of work, the skilled trades in industry, they find that their jobs have little connection with prior schooling. There seem to be few places where skills learned by boys in school, even in vocational school, can be applied to a specific job."

To illustrate this situation, the report observed: "The contrast between boys and girls is indeed startling; the graduate of a stenography course can start work immediately as a full-fledged stenographer; the graduate of a four-year course in mechanics starts as an apprentice."

### BACKGROUND AND ACHIEVEMENT

A second major finding of the report concerns the relation between academic success and the socio-economic background of the students. In Paulend, the fictitious name of the community chosen for this study, about three-quarters of the school population came from homes of manual workers. It was found that the majority of children from homes of non-manual workers enrolled in academic courses, only 27 per cent being enrolled in vocational courses. Thirty-eight per cent of the students from non-manual homes went on to senior matriculation.

On the other hand, half the students from families of manual workers enrolled in vocational courses.

And, of the students from "blue-collar" homes who did not follow the academic curriculum, only 14 per cent managed to reach senior matriculation.

### EARLY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES

A third major finding of the report relates to the experience of those leaving the school system to enter employment. The authors reported that the initial period of transition from school to work "does not seem to have been a very painful one for most of the sample (in terms of unemployment, or employment opportunities), 88 per cent of whom found jobs within the first month of leaving school," They added, however: "While most of the school-leavers were able to find their first full-time jobs with relative ease, many were not successful in finding jobs which offered an extended period of full-time employment."

Three-fifths of the students who went to work had never been unemployed. A fifth suffered some unemployment (three months or less after once holding a full-time job) and an equal proportion suffered substantial unemployment (over three months after their first full-time job). "The boys experienced unemployment more than the girls, one-half of them having been unemployed for some period during their relatively short working career; and one-quarter of all the boys being unemployed for periods totalling over three months," the report added.

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## CANADIANS IN YEMEN

A new abbreviation is becoming familiar in the Middle East - UNYOM, standing for United Nations Yemen Observer Mission. Once more, under the blue UN flag, elements of the Canadian Army and of the Royal Canadian Air Force are engaged in logistic and air support of a United Nations peace mission - this time in the troubled country of Southwestern Arabia. Five Canadian army officers are already in Sana, the Yemenite capital, as part of an advance party of 38, contributed by 14 nations, who were flown in with their equipment by RCAF "Caribou" and United States Air Force "Hercules" aircraft.

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## DIGGING UP ONTARIO'S PAST

Extensive excavations will be carried out this summer at Fort St. Joseph, on St. Joseph's Island near Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, by members of the University of Toronto Anthropology Department, as part of the regular archeological programme of the National Historic Sites Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. A number of archeological students will take part in this three-month project, the budget for which has been set at \$12,000.

Artifacts from the excavations will be studied at the University of Toronto before being sent to the Historic Sites Division in Ottawa. The investigations will aid the Historic Sites and Monuments Board in assessing the historical significance of the fort and associated trading posts, and determining possible future development of the area as an historic site.

### DUTY-FREE AIRPORT SHOP

A second duty-free Canadian airport shop will be operated in the new aeroquay at Toronto International Airport (Malton) by Duty Free Shoppes of Canada Limited of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Transport Minister George McIlraith announced recently.

Mr. McIlraith also announced that six other concessions had been granted - for restaurants, a drug-store, a bookstore, a gift shop, a barber-shop and newsstand.

The circular aeroquay building is expected to be ready for use this autumn.

The duty-free shop will cater to non-residents of Canada leaving the country. Merchandise bought here will be kept in a bonded warehouse and either sent direct to the customers' homes or delivered to the aircraft and handed to them at their destinations.

The restaurant concession will include a dining room, a coffee shop, a cocktail lounge (if a liquor licence can be obtained) and an employees' cafeteria in the aeroquay.

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### NEW HARBOUR GRAIN ELEVATOR

The new National Harbours Board Grain Elevator No. 4 at Montreal was officially opened on June 14. Mr. Charles M. Drury, Minister of Defence Production, officiated at the opening ceremony, which was followed by an inspection tour of the new elevator and a reception at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Included in the guest list were representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments, the grain trade, the shipping industry, consular and trade offices, Canadian and United States port authorities, industry and labour.

The new elevator was built chiefly for the more efficient transfer of grain between large vessels and ocean carriers. Its completion provides Montreal harbour with the fastest grain-handling unit in North America, and has increased the storage capacity of Canada's port elevators by 5.5 million bushels. Space is available for the erection if necessary of an annex with equal capacity.

Grain Elevator No. 4 will be the first of its size in the world equipped with a centralized push-button control system for grain-handling operations; part of

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this equipment has already been installed. The potential grain-handling capacity is over 100 million bushels per annum, or a third of Canada's yearly grain-export volume.

The structure is 1,200 feet in length by 75 feet wide. Its highest point is 240 feet above the ground. It has 366 bins, with capacities varying from 4,000 to 25,000 bushels. Of these, 11 are truck-delivery bins served by nine loading spouts, which have been furnished to meet anticipated growth in the movement of grain by truck.

Nearly 7,000 tons of structural and reinforcing steel were used in the construction along with approximately 79,600 cubic yards of concrete and 477,600 bags of cement. Construction was begun in October 1961 and the total cost of the project is in excess of \$16 million.

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### MUSKELLUNGE FOR WESTERN LAKE

Another 20,000 muskellunge (the largest of the pike family) have been planted successfully in Lake Audy, Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba. The "muskie" fingerlings were planted June 1, following their transfer in plastic bags from Ottawa to Winnipeg by air freight.

The introduction of muskellunge to Manitoba began last year, when 20,000 fingerlings were planted as a co-operative project of the Manitoba Fisheries Branch and the National Parks Branch. These fish came from a Quebec Department of Tourism, Lands and Forests hatchery.

A total of 40,000 "muskies" was supplied this year by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Half the total are planted each year in Riding Mountain National Park, while the other half are planted in other lakes in the province by the Manitoba Fisheries Branch.

Fish biologists of the Canadian Wildlife Service report that the experiment is proving successful. Some of the fish planted last year have grown to about eight or nine inches. However, fishermen will have to wait at least three more years for the fish to spawn and attain catchable size.

A third planting of the big fish is planned for Manitoba in the spring of 1964.

On the other hand, half the students from faculties of manual workers enrolled in vocational courses. A second major finding of the report concerns the relation between academic success and the socio-economic background of the students. In Poland, the findings name of the community element for this study about three-quarters of the school population came from homes of manual workers. It was found that the majority of children from homes of non-manual workers enrolled in academic courses, only 27 per cent being enrolled in vocational courses. Thirty-eight per cent of the students from non-manual homes went on to senior matriculation.