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THE PRIME MINISTER IN INDIA

During his one-week state visit to India, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada, addressing members of the Indian Parliament at Parliament House, New Delhi, on November 21, said that although India and Canada were far removed in geographical position, visits to the Chamber when Parliament was in session and to the law courts, had impressed upon him their common heritage.

Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say:

"We share the universal desire for peace; we are associated, as I said a moment ago, in the United Nations and in connection with those bodies in the United Nations for the purpose of the amelioration of conditions in every part of the world. We are associated, as you said, in connection with the Commissions in Indochina. We are associated in the UNEF organization designed to preserve and maintain that degree of peace that is necessary in the Middle East. Let this be clear that we support what Mr. Nehru has said so often about India's concern as to the threat of nuclear warfare, and the demand on the part of mankind that that fear shall be removed. At the present moment, we are participating in Geneva in technical studies designed to devise means whereby we can control the suspension of nuclear tests and, at the same time, find safeguards against the danger of surprise attacks. We work together in these organizations. We have collaborated; and, I think, one of those strengths of our collab-

oration has been, as you mentioned, our Commonwealth relationship and it is of that that I intend to speak this afternoon.

"Dedicated as the Commonwealth concept is to peace, to fellowship, to brotherhood and the acceptance of common ideals, we desire to maintain and preserve freedom. And that fact makes it unthinkable that any of us within this Commonwealth dare permit ourselves the luxury of going to war with one another. The acceptance of the dedication to peace, the spirit of conciliation and consultation, for which Prime Minister Nehru has been an outstanding example in this family of nations, shows to the world that any disputes that we may have amongst ourselves must of necessity, accepting those principles, be decided peaceably, in a spirit of tolerance, of justice and of mutual good sense. And I think that is the essence of our relationship.

"As I meet with you, one of the things that touches my heart more than anything else is the fact that while we may not always...agree, there is never the possibility within our thinking or our concept, or indeed within anyone's contemplation or comprehension that any disagreement between us should require other than peaceful settlements.

"I am going to say a word in regard to Canada's position because sometimes you do not understand our views. I place you, Mr. Speaker, in the position in which we are in Canada, the nearest neighbour of the United States of

(Over)

America and of the U.S.S.R. Placed as we are between these two nations--an Arctic, a Pacific and an Atlantic power--I bring you a message from Canada.

"In this connection, I have been asked on a number of occasions: "What is your relationship with the United States?" You, Sir, in the course of your introduction, used very pertinent words when you suggested that Canada endeavours to stand upon its own feet. Canada, you said, did not desire to be taken for granted. I am asked the question over and over again as to what our relationship is with the United States. How does the United States react to us? Well, we have close co-operation; we are joined by the exigencies of the moment in joint defence of North America. We have our controversies, our troubles; only in the last few days the United States has adopted barter arrangements in respect to agricultural products against which my Government has protested.

"We take strong objection whenever there are things with which we disagree. But, let me tell you this, that while we have these disagreements periodically, we settle them and resolve them by negotiation and in a spirit of good sense. When I say that, I want to add this word - because I notice that there are references to Canada's stand from time to time in this connection - that Canada has continued her independent existence unimpeded and unchallenged is convincing evidence, and that Canadians are agreed that the United States is a good neighbour, is not aggressive-minded and is dedicated to peace as strongly as are we. I say that because I realize that international responsibilities sometimes bring out international misunderstandings and I simply place before you the object lesson of my own country in answering that question that is of paramount importance, as I see it in various parts of the world.

"And then in one other matter, I want to give you Canada's stand. We have found that it is in our interest to join in defensive alliances. And I may point out that they are provided for in the UN Charter - and we joined the NATO alliance because, in common with many countries in Europe and with the United States, Canadians believe that for survival in the world today, accepting the conditions as they are and hoping that disarmament will be accepted in the spirit in which it is advanced by your Prime Minister, we believe that such collaboration demands collaboration in self-defence.

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THE ROYAL TOUR

It has been announced by General H.D. Graham, Commissioner in charge of the Royal visit, that Her Majesty the Queen will fly to Newfoundland on June 18, 1959, from where she will begin a six-week tour of Canada. Accord-

ing to preliminary plans, the tour will include a visit to Canada's north as well as to the provinces from coast to coast.

The programme is being planned to enable Her Majesty to see as much as possible of Canadian life and industry. While formal occasions are a necessary part of such a visit, arrangements will be made for informal periods when Her Majesty can enjoy recreation and see the Canadian people at work and at play. In the hope of achieving this aim, emphasis is being placed on providing opportunities for the Royal visitors to see places "off-the-beaten track" when possible; to see industries of various kinds in actual operation and how the great mass of Canadians live through visits to farm, village and town and in every instance to meet some of the people engaged in the various activities.

A final and detailed programme of the tour has not yet been developed or approved. However, it is expected that the itinerary will permit visits to:

- (1) Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario in June;
- (2) British Columbia and northern areas until mid-July;
- (3) Prairie and Maritime Provinces until the end of July.

Provision is made in the proposed itinerary for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and a visit to Ottawa on July 1. In order to cover the long distances involved, aircraft, trains and cars will be employed where necessary, as well as the Royal Yacht "Britannia".

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NEW BOND ISSUE

A new issue of \$400 million Government of Canada bonds has been announced by the Department of Finance. The issue consists of two maturities, open as to amount in each maturity, as follows:

4 per cent 4-year non-callable bonds due January 1, 1963, offered at a price of 98.75 per cent yielding about 4.34 per cent to maturity; also 3 per cent 1-year non-callable bonds due December 15, 1959, offered at a price of 99.25 per cent yielding about 3.77 per cent to maturity.

The 4 per cent 4-year bonds will mature at 100 per cent on January 1, 1963 and will not be subject to call by the Government of Canada for redemption prior to maturity. However, a special new feature of these 4 per cent 4-year bonds is that they will be redeemable at the option of the holder in two years, that is on January 1, 1961, or on any subsequent half yearly interest date up to and including July 1, 1962 at the issue price of 98.75 per cent, subject to three month's written notice of intention to redeem being given.

The new bonds are now available through investment dealers and banks.

AIR AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY

The Department of External Affairs has announced the signing in Ottawa on Friday, November 28 of an air agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement is accompanied by an exchange of notes outlining the route schedules. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation.

Under the arrangement arrived at by the two delegations, TCA is authorized to operate an air service between Canada and Dusseldorf and thence to Vienna, as well as to a second point in Europe to be selected at a later date. In turn, Lufthansa is authorized to operate an air service between Germany and Montreal, and thence to Chicago, as well as to Boston or New York when TCA selects a second point in Europe.

It will be recalled that TCA has been operating a service to Dusseldorf since 1952 and Lufthansa has been flying into Montreal and on to Chicago since 1956 under temporary arrangements.

The agreement was negotiated by the Canadian Delegation led by Mr. A.D. McLean, member of the Air Transport Board and the German Delegation led by Mr. H. Kallus, Director, Air Department, Federal Transport Ministry. The agreement has yet to be submitted to the respective governments for approval.

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BIOLOGISTS TO U.S.S.R.

Arrangements for senior biologists of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to visit the U.S.S.R. to study the sturgeon fishing industry of that country are now under way. For years there has been a free exchange of scientific information between the Ontario Department and the Soviet Government and no difficulties are anticipated in having one or more of Ontario's top piscatorial scientists make the journey, probably by way of Moscow, to the main centres of the U.S.S.R. industry.

The study, it is expected, will enable the Canadian scientists to further their knowledge of the propagation, feeding habits and life of one of the world's oldest fishes and it is also expected it may be possible to obtain some spawning stock in the U.S.S.R. to help increase the sturgeon yield in Ontario waters.

The sturgeon is a scientific oddity dating back to prehistoric times. The flesh has always commanded a high price on Canadian and United States markets while the eggs or roe is the caviar which in some cases is almost worth its weight in gold. At one time, fish weighing up to 300 pounds and measuring seven feet in length were caught occasionally in the Great Lakes; in inland lakes and rivers, fish of 70 to 100 pounds are sometimes taken.

Sturgeon are taken in the Albany River and tributaries. The Albany is a vast stream which

wanders for more than 400 miles across far northern Ontario. Here the Indians set up isolated camps, use nets or not infrequently "night lines" baited with pieces of raw pickarel or pike and haul their fish ashore.

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ANCIENT SPECIMENS UNEARTHED

The second major early post glacial landscape in Saskatchewan, which may prove to be from 7,000 to 13,000 years old, has been unearthed in a sediment filled pond, northwest of Kayville, according to Bruce McCorquodale, museum assistant at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History.

Reported to the Museum by Jack Scrimbit, a Kayville district farmer, who made the discovery while excavating a dugout to water his cattle, the site will provide invaluable information in the fields of archaeological and palaeontological research and may predate the first site discovered at Herbert, Sask., in 1940, dated at 10,500 years.

PRESERVATION REMARKABLE

The Kayville site has yielded enough sample material to keep the Museum staff busy for weeks. Samples are in such a fine state of preservation that many have retained their original colour. They include trunks, cones and stems from various deciduous trees and shrubs, moss, layers of algae, pollen and seeds of several kinds of plants, blades of grass, insects of several varieties (mostly aquatic) ostracods (tiny marine shell fish) a variety of snails, part of the skeleton of a small mammal, a portion of an egg.

Evidence of the beaver was found in a small piece of wood cut at both ends along with chips which indicate beaver cuttings.

Reason for the remarkable state of preservation, according to Mr. McCorquodale is the dense firm structure of the silt covering the site and the presence of water during alternating periods which would cut off air and prevent deterioration.

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FREE TRANSFUSIONS

Free blood transfusions will be provided for patients in all Ontario hospitals, it was announced recently by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

It has been estimated by Red Cross officials that 200,000 bottles of blood will be needed yearly to supply 30,000 hospital beds in the Province.

The various Red Cross branches will be responsible for recruiting blood donors. Both the Federal and the Provincial Government will help pay for extension of the service to all hospitals.

PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER

The demand for engineers, scientists and architects in Canadian business, industry and education will probably continue to increase during the next two years, but at a considerably lower rate than in the past two years, it was forecast at the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Manpower in Ottawa, recently. The meeting was attended by delegates from professional organizations, industry, education, Federal Government departments and crown companies, and was presided over by Dr. W.R. Dymond, Director of the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour.

A survey made in 1958 by the Department of Labour showed that while recruitment appeared to be much easier than in 1956-57, difficulties in obtaining many types of professional personnel persisted for some employers in all sectors, but to a lesser degree than in previous years. It was noted that about ten per cent of professional recruits were obtained by upgrading sub-professional people to professional work.

Demand and supply of engineers were fairly well in balance, but with a tendency towards a surplus particularly of new and inexperienced engineers. Recruitment difficulties still persisted for some kinds of specialized and experienced engineers. It was indicated that a rapid and strong expansion of business in areas involving extensive use of technical manpower could result in possible shortages of engineers on a widespread scale again developing quickly, owing to the lag between demand and the supply from college graduations. Immigration's prospective contribution to supply was less predictable because of the variety of factors involved. These factors included not only future government policy and economic conditions in Canada, but also economic and other conditions in the countries supplying the immigrants.

In discussion following the presentation of reports, members of the committee agreed that diversion of more professional graduates and post-graduates into secondary school teaching careers was basic to the development of a sound and adequate professional manpower force in future years. It was held that more employers should offer summer jobs to students who might wish to go into teaching, instead of restricting vacation employment to students who were potential permanent employees.

The committee further considered that stronger efforts should be made to guide students in engineering and science into the newer and more specialized fields, rather than letting so many qualify only along traditional lines which would not be so useful to many employers. It was recommended that in order to avoid the necessity of employing engineers as technicians, higher calibre technicians should be developed, which would enable university admittance standards to be raised, resulting in higher calibre engineers being produced.

VITYAZ' IN VANCOUVER

The Soviet oceanographic vessel *Vityaz'* called at Vancouver, British Columbia, from November 16-20, in connection with activities of the International Geophysical Year.

The 5,500 ton *Vityaz'*, built originally as a passenger and cargo ship, is equipped with thirteen laboratories for study in the fields of meteorology, the physical properties of sea water, biology, submarine geology, fish life and microscopic animal and plant organisms. The vessel is fitted with instruments which probe the depths of the ocean bed, known as trenches in geological terms.

Sixty Soviet scientists were on the *Vityaz'*, of whom about twelve were women. The group gave six reports to Canadian scientists, on board the ship. The Soviets visited the University of British Columbia and saw the Fraser River model in the University grounds. The ship was open to the public every day during the visit, when one of the Soviet scientists explained their work.

The *Vityaz'* left Vladivostock in September, with Vancouver as the first port of call. The vessel will stop at San Francisco and will then cruise in the Pacific until March.

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SECURITY TRANSACTIONS

Capital inflows from all portfolio security transactions between Canada and other countries in the third quarter of 1958 amounted to \$126 million, just over one-half the inflow in the preceding quarter, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Net capital import for the first nine months of 1958 amounted to \$532 million as compared with \$709 million in the corresponding period of 1957 and \$766 million for that year as a whole.

Trade in outstanding Canadian and foreign issues led to a net sales balance or capital import of \$45 million during the third quarter. This compared with \$7 million in the second quarter, and was the largest net balance from trading since the third quarter of 1957. But the decline of new issues to non-residents from \$287 million in the second quarter to \$89 million in the third quarter was the major reason for the change.

The third quarter is normally one in which new underwriting activity is small, and in 1958 this tendency was emphasized by the pre-occupation with the Government Conversion Loan operation. There were no new offerings outside Canada during the quarter, and the new issues represented either deliveries on earlier offerings or participation by non-residents in offerings in the Canadian market.

Trading in outstanding Canadian issues produced \$36 million in the quarter, of which about \$25 million came from the United States. Trading in outstanding foreign issues produced \$9 million, representing sales to the United States.

PRAIRIE MANUFACTURING

Factory shipments from all manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces in 1956 were valued at an all-time high total of \$1,648,781,000, an increase of 8.1 per cent from 1955's previous record total of \$1,524,661,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual review of the manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces. Number of establishments declined to 4,303 from 4,635 in 1955, but number of employees increased to 91,149 from 87,654 and their salaries and wages to \$290,384,000 from \$263,094,000. Cost of materials used advanced to \$956,034,000 from \$869,801,000 and value added by manufacture to \$669,477,000 from \$624,380,000.

Value of factory shipments climbed 9.7 per cent in Alberta to \$703,189,000 in 1956 from \$641,148,000 a year earlier, making it the leading manufacturing province of the Prairies for the third consecutive year. Establishments fell to 1,971 from 2,126, but employees rose to 36,792 from 34,846, salaries and wages to \$120,195,000 from \$106,549,000, material costs to \$412,138,000 from \$366,023,000 and value added by manufacture to \$285,831,000 from \$263,309,000. Of the six leading industries in the province, four reported gains and two losses. Factory shipments in order of size were: petroleum products, \$132,335,000 (\$115,990,000 in 1955); slaughtering and meat packing, \$132,087,000 (\$126,628,000); butter and cheese, \$38,224,000 (\$36,893,000); flour mills, \$32,368,000 (\$30,954,000); sash, door and planing mills, \$21,219,000 (\$22,087,000); and sawmills, \$20,503,000 (\$23,853,000).

Manitoba was second in value of factory shipments, these rising 10 per cent in 1956 to \$647,389,000 from \$588,351,000 in 1955. Establishments eased to 1,534 from 1,549 in the preceding year, but employees rose to 42,821 from 41,318, salaries and wages to \$133,506,000 from \$121,719,000, material costs to \$367,025,000 from \$329,699,000 and value added by manufacture to \$270,018,000 from \$247,472,000. Five of the six leading industries had larger shipments in 1956 than in 1955. Industry totals in order of size were: slaughtering and meat packing, \$101,466,000 (\$98,777,000 a year earlier); petroleum products, \$53,942,000 (\$40,235,000); railway rolling stock, \$33,662,000 (\$28,150,000); butter and cheese, \$28,015,000 (\$28,510,000); flour mills, \$25,142,000 (\$24,516,000); and men's factory clothing, \$23,361,000 (\$20,569,000).

Value of factory shipments in Saskatchewan edged up 1 per cent in the year to \$298,203,000 from 1955's total of \$295,162,000. Establishments were down to 798 from 960, but employees were up to 11,536 from 11,490, salaries and wages to \$36,683,000 from \$34,826,000, material costs to \$176,871,000 from \$174,079,000 and value added by manufacture to \$113,628,000 from \$113,599,000. Of the four

leading industries, half reported increases in value of factory shipments and half decreases. Value of factory shipments of these four industries in order by size were: petroleum products, \$86,090,000 (\$84,368,000 a year earlier); flour mills, \$42,063,000 (\$42,919,000); slaughtering and meat packing, \$31,334,000 (\$30,440,000); and butter and cheese, \$28,017,000 (\$28,278,000).

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EARNINGS HIGHER

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing at October 1 rose to 164.5 cents from 164.0 cents at September 1; average weekly wages to \$66.95 from \$66.58 and the work-week to 40.7 hours from 40.6, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement. At October 1, 1957 hourly earnings averaged 160.5 cents; weekly wages \$65.32 and the work-week 40.7 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose to 179.1 cents at October 1 from 178.3 cents at September 1 and average weekly wages to \$72.89 from \$72.57. Resumption of work in the automobile industry following layoffs for model change-over was partly offset by strikes in non-ferrous metals.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings edged up to 151.2 cents at October 1 from 151.0 cents a month earlier and average weekly wages to \$61.54 from \$61.16. Wage-rate increases in meat packing and the recall of brewery employees after a temporary layoff were partly offset by gains in employment of lower-paid workers in the canning industry.

Average hourly earnings in mining declined to 95.1 cents from 95.8 cents at September 1, partly due to industrial disputes in metal mining. Further layoffs of seasonal workers in summer hotels accounted for most of the rise in average hourly earnings in the service industries to 96.7 cents from 95.2 cents.

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BUSIEST AIRPORT

Ottawa airport, with 26,733 takeoffs and landings, was Canada's busiest flying field during October, the Department of Transport announced recently. The total for all Canada was 264,311, an increase of 10.6 per cent over October 1957.

Second in line, among the 28 airports at which the Department controls air traffic movements, was Montreal with 23,037 takeoffs and landings. Following in order were Cartierville, 22,927; Vancouver, 19,848; Edmonton, 19,458; Winnipeg, 19,043; Saskatoon, 15,703.

Montreal airport led the list in number of scheduled airline flights cleared and landed, with 5,242. Next in order were Toronto, 4,804; Vancouver, 2,548; Edmonton, 2,458; Winnipeg, 2,226 and Ottawa, 2,052.

VISITOR FROM VIETNAM

The Honourable Vu Van Mau, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam, accompanied by his Executive Assistant, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chi, paid brief visits to Ottawa and Montreal recently.

On his arrival at Uplands Airport, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister was greeted by representatives of the Canadian Government. He called on various Government officials when he was in Ottawa and had discussions with Colombo Plan officials. The Government of Canada entertained at a dinner at the Country Club in his honour, when Mr. Donald Fleming, Minister of Finance, acted as host.

In Montreal, Vietnamese students called on the Minister at his hotel, and he visited the University of Montreal. Mr. Mau appeared on the French language TV programme "Affrontement".

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DEFENCE RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

An estimated 800 defence scientists and service technical officers from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States heard nearly 50 scientific and technical papers at the Defence Research Board's Tenth Annual Symposium held in Ottawa from December 3-5 inclusive. Emphasis during the series of closed sessions was on operational research with 11 separate presentations covering DRB activities in this field.

Mr. George R. Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, welcomed the visitors on the morning of December 3. The guest speaker, Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Supply, addressed the participants on "Some Tactical Consequences of Strategic Deterrents". He was introduced by Dr. A.H. Zimmerman, Chairman of the Defence Research Board.

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FUTURE ENGINEERS

About 2,139 engineers will graduate from Canadian universities and colleges next May, according to figures collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the enrolment in the final undergraduate year. This figure is almost identical with that of 1957 (2,143).

Prospects are that the number graduating in the year following will show an increase. Some 2,608 students are in the classes expected to graduate in the spring of 1960 and, on the basis of wastage rates established in recent years, about 2,300 should graduate at that time.

Total undergraduate engineering enrolment for the current (1958-59) academic year is approximately 14,900. This total is also about equal to that of November 1 last year.

NEW RADIO STATION

A step of major importance to Canada's northern communications and to international aviation was taken with the opening recently of the Department of Transport Aeradio-Marine Radio station at Churchill, Manitoba.

Departmental officials from Ottawa headquarters and the district headquarters, Winnipeg, as well as civic and military officials from the town of Churchill and the military establishment, were on hand for the official opening. Also present were officers of the Hudson Bay Route Association, the National Harbours Board and other interested persons.

The new station replaces a marine radio station built in 1930 and an aeradio station built in 1942. It comprises four major units: a transmitter station four miles from the control point, a remote receiver station shared with the RCAF, the control centre and 20 apartments to house the staff located at Fort Churchill.

The new station provides a radio beacon for sea navigation, weather broadcasts and ice reports by both message and radio facsimile charts for shipping. It serves northern aviation, including international flights using the trans-Polar route, by providing a radio range for navigation, weather information and a fast message service from aircraft to their despatch centres. For example, an aircraft over Hudson Bay can send a report to its headquarters in San Francisco in eight minutes, the message being received at the new Churchill station, sent to the Department's Winnipeg station by direct teletype, and then forwarded by another direct circuit to San Francisco.

The Churchill station also serves as a main link for message service to the Canadian North, beyond the areas covered by telephone and telegraph lines. It is connected with meteorological stations, Hudson Bay posts, mining camps and missions, many of which reach it via the Department's radio teletype at Coral Harbour on Southampton Island.

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AUTOROUTE OPENED

The first section of the Montreal-Laurentian Autoroute was officially opened by Premier Maurice Duplessis on November 30.

When completed next autumn, the new expressway will carry six-lanes of traffic along a 29 mile stretch, with a 100-foot median separating north and south bound vehicles. Constructed at a cost of \$100 million, the autoroute brings the total of asphalt laid by the Provincial Government of Quebec since 1944, to 12,000 miles.

The new expressway will link Montreal with Mont Laurier and Abitibi to the north.