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FLYING START FOR EXPO '67

Four years of tireless effort were rewarded by the successful opening in Montreal on April 27 of the 1967 Universal and International Exhibition, better known as Expo '67 - the only first-category world exhibition ever held in North America.

Canada's new Governor General, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, who presided over the inauguration ceremonies, described Expo '67 as "an exhibition never surpassed, if ever equalled". Prime Minister L.B. Pearson called the event "the fulfilment of one of the most daring acts of faith in Canadian enterprise and ability ever undertaken". Similar tributes were paid by Quebec's Prime Minister Daniel Johnson and Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, as well as Mr. Pierre Dupuy, the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition.

While some 7,000 guests looked on, the flags of the 62 nations represented at Expo '67 were unfurled, the royal anthem and the Canadian national anthem were played, cannon boomed and the 11 jets of the Royal Canadian Air Force "Golden Centennaires" roared overhead. The ceremony ended with the playing of the bilingual Expo song, entitled in English *Hey Friend, Say Friend*, after which the guests dispersed to see the sights and enjoy the fun.

Expo '67 was opened to the general public the next day, April 28.

PM's TRIBUTE

In his address during the inauguration ceremony, Prime Minister Pearson said (in part):

"...The heading of an article about Expo in a recent issue of an American magazine referred to it as, "The Big Blast Up North". Certainly Expo is

going to be that - and much more. Behind this big Canadian birthday "blast" are achievements in planning, organization and construction that are little short of miraculous.

"The men behind these achievements should be proud and happy. We should be grateful to them, as we recall the sceptics who once said Expo '67 was too big a project for Montreal, Quebec or Canada to accomplish in less than four years. But it was done - and well done.

"We are witness today to the fulfilment of one of the most daring acts of faith in Canadian enterprise and ability ever undertaken. That faith was not misplaced.

MONUMENT TO MAN

"But Expo is much more than a great Canadian achievement of design and planning and construction. It is also a monument to man. It tells the exciting and inspiring story of a world that belongs not to any one nation but to every nation.

"No theme could have been more fitting for our times than "Man and His World". Here in Expo we have one of the most impressive collections of man's works and man's ideas ever brought together....

"The scope of international support for the Expo theme, as shown by the record-breaking participation, is a wonderfully encouraging display of man's faith in himself and his world; in his capacity to improve and progress; in his power to cope with the challenges of his world and himself. In all the wonders of man which we now have on display at Expo, we can see in inspiring actuality how much every nation has to gain from co-operation and how much to lose in conflict.

"I am sure all Canadians will share with me the hope that the lasting impact of Expo will be in the dramatic object lesson we see before our own eyes today - that the genius of man knows no national boundaries, but is universal.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

"If that hope is fulfilled, then Canada's sponsorship of such a dramatic display of the global fraternity of aspiration and achievement within the great diversity of nations become an important contribution to this era.

"Our own country's existence has always depended upon achieving unity of human purpose within the diversity of our linguistic cultural and social backgrounds.

"Expo '67 offers perhaps the most striking proof ever assembled in one place that the future well-being of the whole world community of man also depends on achieving the unity of peace within the vast diversity of national policies.

"By the time the gates of Expo are closed six months from now, its success will have made all Canadians prouder of our own country than ever before and more conscious of the interdependence and the brotherhood of all men and all nations."

HIGHER WHEAT PRICES SOUGHT

Mr. Robert H. Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently told an audience in Regina that Canada was seeking a price range for wheat substantially higher than the present range of \$1.62½ to \$2.02½ (U.S.). He said he also expected improved access rights for Canadian grain to import markets, and commitments by all industrial countries to share in the cost of feeding the hungry nations.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Regina, the Trade Minister said that these goals were being pursued by the Canadian Government in the 'Kennedy round' negotiations at Geneva. "These seem reasonable goals to us," he said, "consistent with the overall objective of the 'Kennedy round' - an expansion of trade opportunities for the world's efficient producers."

Mr. Winters said that success of the "Kennedy round" was not yet assured. He expressed hope that the nations involved in the negotiations would act "primarily on the basis of long-term economic advantages rather than solely on short-term considerations".

Mr. Winters said he expected Canada's wheat and flour exports to exceed 500 million bushels during the 1967-68 crop year. This, combined with 150 million bushels for domestic demand, would mean a total disappearance of 650 million bushels during the year.

The expected carry-over of some 600 million bushels would be greater than in the past four years, said the Minister, but "none too much in view of the situation in the world wheat economy".

He said that studies made by the International Wheat Council indicated that, during the next four years, export demand would be between 2.0 billion and 2.2 billion bushels.

INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Finance, has announced that insurance under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act came into effect on April 17, for banks and for federally-incorporated trust and mortgage loan companies that accept deposits.

Trust companies incorporated in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have applied for insurance with the consent of the province concerned.

Mr. Sharp said that deposits in trust companies and mortgage loan companies incorporated in Ontario were insured by the Ontario Deposit Insurance Corporation. He noted that Quebec had announced legislation to protect deposits in institutions incorporated in that province.

Insurance of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation will apply to deposits in insured institutions up to a maximum of \$20,000 a person. Such deposits will include (1) deposits withdrawable on demand; (2) deposits withdrawable on notice and deposits repayable on a fixed date not more than five years from the date of deposit; and (3) debentures issued by mortgage loan companies, guaranteed investment certificates issued by trust companies, savings certificates and other instruments, all having a term of five years or less.

CANADIAN OAKS IN NEW YORK

Seven bur-oak trees were sent recently from the Federal Government's Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, near Chalk River, to New York City for special celebrations marking "Canada Week".

The trees were provided by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development at the request of the Canada Week Committee - a group of Canadians resident in New York, who organized a week-long series of special activities to celebrate Canada's centennial.

On April 23 (Arbor Day in the United States) Mayor John Lindsay of New York officially planted one of the Canadian trees in front of the City Hall. The remaining trees were planted the following day in Central Park, as part of the Canada Week opening ceremonies.

The young oaks, which were chosen for their suitability of the New York environment, have an average diameter of 2-2½ inches.

CANADA-BRITAIN ECONOMIC MEETING

The first meeting of the Canada-Britain Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, was held in London on April 19 and 20. Canada was represented by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance; Mr. Charles Drury, Minister of Industry and Defence Production; Mr. Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; and Mr. J.J. Greene, Minister of Agriculture.

At the opening session, major current international developments were reviewed. Vietnam was among the subjects discussed and the ministers reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the efforts being made to bring peace in this area.

Both Governments hoped for the early conclusion of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

British ministers outlined the present situation regarding Britain's possible approach to the European Economic Community, explaining that the British Government had not yet taken a decision whether to seek negotiations in order to join the Community. Canadian ministers noted the important implications of this issue for Britain and Europe as well as the world trade community as a whole. An exchange of views followed on the implications for trade between the two countries and it was agreed to continue consultations on this subject.

TRENDS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Committee discussed the current international economic situation and the prospects for the economies of both countries. They noted the satisfactory trends in economic growth in Britain and Canada and, in particular, the progressive improvement in

the British balance-of-payments position. The ministers agreed on the importance of pressing forward with the preparation of plans for increasing international liquidity now under discussion in the International Monetary Fund and in the "Group of Ten".

CEREALS AGREEMENT

In considering international trade questions, and particularly developments in the "Kennedy round" of trade and tariff negotiations, the Committee determined that these negotiations, which have now entered their final stage, should result in a major improvement in trading opportunities on an international basis. Ministers discussed the implications for trade between the two countries of the tariff and other offers being made in the "Kennedy round". They agreed on the importance of a multilateral cereals agreement satisfactory to exporting countries.

The importance of maintaining a high volume of trade between the two countries was reaffirmed by the Committee. Concerted efforts are being made by government and industry in Britain to increase exports to the Canadian market and these efforts are being reinforced by three major British trade promotions in Canada in 1967. Sales development programmes and prospects for Canadian exports to Britain were also reviewed.

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Among questions of common interest the Committee discussed food aid to developing countries and the prospects for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held early in 1968. They also reviewed their programmes of development assistance in the Commonwealth, including in particular, aid in the Caribbean area.

NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

A limestone lighthouse, lightkeeper's home and workshed at Point Clark on Lake Huron, Ontario, dating from 1859, have been declared a national historic site by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. Laing said that the establishment of the lighthouse as an historic site followed a year of historical and architectural studies on Great Lakes lighthouses carried out by the Canadian Historic Sites Division of his Department.

In May 1966, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada found the site to be of national historic importance and recommended its establishment as a national historic site. The Minister accepted the recommendation and, with the Minister of Transport, sought Cabinet approval for the transfer of the land and lighthouse complex from the Department of Transport to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BUILDING FEATURES

The Point Clark lighthouse, located near Kincardine and Goderich, Ontario, is a nine-storey, 115-foot stone tower topped by a glass-and-iron lantern. Its limestone walls are five feet thick at the base, and are rusticated and heavily weathered. The stairs, which are circular at the base, become straight and steep about three-quarters of the way up. The lantern mechanism, originally operated by clockwork, required winding once before sundown and once at 2 a.m. The roof features an artistic gutter drain that works through spouts concealed in lion's head masks.

The home of the lightkeeper, immediately adjacent, is a gabled, stone structure, built solidly to withstand the buffeting of Lake Huron's storms. It consists of a shallow cellar, a ground floor with a ten-foot ceiling, and an upstairs room with a six-foot ceiling. Near the home is a timber workshed with gables and a loft.

TRIBUTE TO SOVIET COSMONAUT

Prime Minister Pearson sent the following message to U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Kosygin on the death of Colonel Vladimir Komarov, who was killed on April 25 in the crash of his spacecraft:

I am deeply shocked and grieved to learn of tragic death of your valiant cosmonaut Komarov. He joins honoured ranks of those in all countries who venture fearlessly and who, if necessary, are willing to give their lives in great cause of man's peaceful exploration of his universe. Please extend to family and fellow workers of cosmonaut Komarov my sincere condolences and those of Canadian people.

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NORTHERN CANADA AS AN INVESTMENT

The economic development of Canada's North would enrich the country's economy and would add many thousands of square miles to the geographic wealth of the continent, Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing told the New York Society of Security Analysts recently. The North, he said, would supply the resources for the future and could extend the developed part of North America greatly. Research and systems analysis might be the keys to northern development, the Minister pointed out, and went on to say that companies who did their research and applied the newest technology would find a clear field and plenty of Government support.

Mr. Laing told the financial experts that, in its efforts to develop the North, the Canadian Government would assess requests for help on a long-term basis rather than on the merits of a single development. "We recognize," he said, "that the first industry in should not be asked to pay for all the transportation and communication facilities that the community as a whole will ultimately require."

RICH REWARDS

The Minister described the North as an area of many difficulties, but declared that it offered rich rewards. Citing Pine Point Mines Ltd. as an example, he told the New York group that many opportunities might be known years before they became operational. "There are similar opportunities," he added, "they await the entrepreneur who will turn them from opportunities to operations."

Mr. Laing went on to say that the Federal Government had recognized the goals of northern development and was prepared to consider the needs for railways and related transportation facilities. On the basis of the present level of activity, he said, the need for rail connections in the central Yukon and MacKenzie Valley would "have to be examined very carefully".

EXPANDING PROGRAMME

Private capital used in resource developments would have to be adequately rewarded, Mr. Laing said. His Department acknowledged that conventional sources of exploration capital might not be adequate

to meet the region's needs. "In order to achieve the national objective of the economic and social development of the North," he said, "Canadians are prepared to provide an expanding programme of direct financial support or indirect capital investment for the necessary social and basic facilities."

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CONSUMER INDEXES

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) advanced 0.3 per cent to 146.5 at the beginning of March from 146.1 in February. The March 1967 index was 2.9 percent higher than the level of 142.4 in March last year. In the current period all components except food showed increases. The food component recorded a decrease.

FOOD

The food index in March declined 0.6 per cent to 143.3 from 144.1 in February. Lower prices were recorded for bread, some cereal products, coffee, tea, margarine, eggs, oranges, canned and frozen orange juice, raisins, canned pears and apple juice. Price declines were also noted for potatoes, cabbage, celery and lettuce, several cuts of beef, bacon, cottage roll and other meats including lamb, veal, wieners and meat loaf. Prices were higher for most dairy products, flour, cookies and cake mix, sugar, most fresh fruits except oranges, root vegetables, tomatoes, canned corn, pork rib chops and shoulder roast, and poultry.

SHELTER AND CLOTHING

The housing index advanced 0.5 per cent to 148.4 in March from 147.7 in February as a result of general increases in both the shelter and household operation components. The clothing index in March rose 1.3 per cent to 130.8 from 129.1 in February. Increases were recorded in most items of men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, piece-goods and clothing services. The transportation index rose 0.4 per cent to 115.6 in March from 115.0 in February. Scattered price increases for new automobiles, and advances in the prices of automobile repairs, tires, and Montreal taxi fares contributed to this rise.

HEALTH AND RECREATION

The health and personal care index edged upward 0.1 per cent to 185.2 from 185.1 in February, reflecting slightly higher prices for toilet soap and some other personal care items. The recreation and reading index moved up 0.1 per cent to 163.7 in March from 163.6 in the previous month. Small increases in prices reported for bicycles and television repairs moved the recreation component upwards, while the reading component remained unchanged. The tobacco and alcohol index rose 0.6 per cent to 127.5 from 126.8 in February, reflecting increased prices for cigarettes and tobacco in some cities and for beer and alcohol in Saskatchewan.

AID TO LATIN AMERICA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that Canada would provide educational aid to Latin America for the first time under the terms of a loan agreement with Chile. A special development loan of \$4,320,000 will be made through the Inter-American Development Bank to the Technical University of Chile to assist in the improvement of its standards and the expansion of its facilities.

Surveys show that Chile's economic growth is such that the country will suffer a shortage of engineers and technicians by 1970 unless increased educational opportunities can be offered.

Most of the Canadian loan will be used to purchase laboratory and shop equipment in Canada. Funds will also be used to provide post-graduate fellowships in Canada for about 75 Chilean professors and to send Canadian advisers and consultants to Chile.

The total cost of the project is expected to be \$14,900,000; the university and the Inter-American Development Bank are supplying the remaining capital.

The loan is part of a \$30-million fund built up by the Inter-American Development Bank from funds earmarked from the Canadian aid programme for Latin American development. Eight other smaller projects have already been supported with these funds. They include the development of facilities at the Port of Acajutla in El Salvador, industrial and mining equipment for Bolivia, a resources-development study of the Guayas River valley in Ecuador, a series of highway studies in Paraguay, a project aimed at speeding the economic integration of Central America, and feasibility studies in Mexico, Peru and Argentina.

TORONTO'S NEW TRADE OFFICE

Trade and Commerce Minister Winters recently announced the opening on April 24 of a departmental regional office in Toronto. The new office will bring federal export promotion services closer to the concentration of Ontario businessmen in the city and neighbouring communities, and will facilitate departmental liaison with trade authorities and Toronto-based organizations concerned with the development of Canadian export trade.

This is the seventh regional office operated by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Canada. Others are located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Toronto office will work closely with Ontario firms to help them develop their export interests. It will further existing departmental liaison with the business community, trade authorities, the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other Ontario-based trade and industry associations.

CANADA IN NATO EXERCISE

Since April 7, submarines and aircraft of Canada, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain and the United States have been taking part in a joint NATO exercise, entitled "Quick Pursuit". The operation, which was carried out between Norway and Iceland, north of the Faroes, provided extensive anti-submarine training for both the submarine forces and maritime patrol aircraft.

Six British submarines took part, including the nuclear-powered *Dreadnought*, four American, and two each from the Netherlands, France and Norway. Maritime patrol aircraft from Canada, the United States, Britain and France also took part.

Participation by HMS *Dreadnought* enabled both submarines and aircraft to gain valuable experience in operating both with and against a fast nuclear submarine capable of travelling long distances at a high speed.

REPORT ON DRUG POISONING

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, National Health and Welfare Minister, has released a report entitled *Acetylsalicylic Acid Poisonings*, prepared by his Department's Food and Drug Directorate.

Acetylsalicylic acid, popularly referred to as ASA, was responsible for some 25 per cent of the 23,386 poisonings reported in 1964 to poison-control centres in Canada. Of these 5,820 cases, 4,793 occurred in children under five years of age. In 1964, ASA was the cause of nine deaths, seven of them children under five years.

The report states that, while ASA may be considered as one of the most effective, commonly-used drugs today, means must be found to protect consumers more adequately, particularly the very young, against its potential dangers. These dangers stem from two factors, says the report - mishandling as a result of ignorance or apathy, and mechanical and commercial factors related to packaging and sales. Studies, therefore, were concerned fundamentally with education, packaging and marketing of ASA.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The report included the following recommendations:

Continuing educational programmes should be established to instil both immediate and long-term caution in the minds of the public without creating any untoward fear of the drug or doubt about its value when properly used.

The 1/4-grain dosage strength of ASA should be the only permissible dosage designated as "children's size" and the quantity in any individual retail package should not exceed 24 doses.

Labels on ASA preparations should contain a legible, conspicuous warning statement of the drug's potential danger to children.

Cardboard slide boxes and envelopes are the least desirable containers because they provide the least resistance to children. Heavy glass or plastic

containers were considered more desirable. Strip-packaging would appear to offer the maximum protection against the accidental ingestion of a large number of tablets by children. Manufacturers should be urged to package ASA products in this manner.

"Child-proof" safety closures should be used on all retail packages of ASA. Ordinary screw caps or currently used snap caps are not considered to be suitable child proof closures.

A cautionary statement should be part of every piece of ASA advertising - printed, visual and audio - warning of the potential danger to children, and pointing out the needs for safe storage and adult supervision of administering the drug.

FOREST-FIRE "HOT-SPOTTERS"

An infra-red fire-detector, small enough to be held in the hand, which has been under construction

by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests for the past two years, will undergo further field tests this year before being put into general use.

"Hot spotters", portable fire-detectors for the locating of small hidden fires, are based on the fact that all surfaces radiate infra-red energy, which increases with surface heat. The units focus infra-red energy on a sensitive cell that generates a small current, and, through electronic amplification, provides an audible signal. This signal becomes louder as the temperature rises.

The unit, which has a working range of up to 300 feet, weighs only two pounds and looks something like a gun. It is easily operated because it has only a volume and threshold controls.

Lands and Forests' forest protection officers predict that the new equipment will play a significant role in the patrol and mop-up stages of forest-fire control. Designed to locate deep-seated fires on a fire perimeter - pinpointing problem areas so that appropriate action can be taken - the "hot spotter" should eliminate many hours of patrol duty now necessary to control forest fires.

Development Bank are supplying the remaining capital for 6.0 percent... The total is part of a \$38-million fund... The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests... announced the opening of a new office in Toronto... The Toronto office will work closely with... It will further existing department of... The Ontario office will work closely with... announced the opening of a new office in Toronto... The Toronto office will work closely with... announced the opening of a new office in Toronto... The Toronto office will work closely with...