



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 12 No. 50

December 11, 1957

CONTENTS

Canada's Pavilion At Brussels	1	Working Conditions	4
On UN Commission	2	Studying Canada's Civil Air Operations	4
New Air Terminal	2	Wage Increases	5
Northern Lake Honours Ghana	2	More Beer	5
Manufacturing In Atlantic Provinces 1955 ...	3	Canada - Switzerland Trade	5
Stimulate Geological Research	3	Community Pasture	5
On FAO Mission	3	Imports Down Slightly	6
Ontario Lieutenant-Governor	4	Arts Festival In Vancouver	6
Highest Football Take	4	Retail Sales Rise	6

CANADA'S PAVILION AT BRUSSELS

Canada's 1½ million cubic feet Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair in 1958 will be a striking contemporary building of imaginative design and colour. It will stand among fine old trees, in 10,000 square metres of landscaped grounds sloping downward from front to back. Its location is one of the most commanding on the grounds, it is announced by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

The building has been designed as a white steel frame, partly open to the outdoors, partly clad in glass and in paper honeycomb with masonite facings. The panels are cobalt blue.

The structure itself has a frontage of 172 feet and a depth of 195 feet and is 44 feet high, dominated by a tower rising another 30 feet and carrying the word CANADA in illuminated letters facing all four sides.

The Canadian Pavilion is approached over a paved patio flanked by a sculptured mural 125 feet long and 10 feet high. The first 40 feet of the mural, which depicts the Canadian people, run outside the building; the last 85 feet are carried into it on the ground floor. Most of this floor lies open to the air on columns 17 feet high.

At the inner end of the mural is a cinema theatre seating 250-300 people and running to the back of the building. Off to the left are administrative and work offices. The rest of this level is open exhibition space, except for an area which is one of the most dramatic features of the whole Pavilion.

This feature is an open water court over

which the tower soars 74 feet high. From the floor of the court to the top of the tower rises a gleaming feature of Canadian metals in suspended planes, and through this feature curve the ramps which give access to the main exhibition floor.

On the first floor is the main exhibition space and, surrounding the tower well, a broad promenade area two storeys high to the roof. In this great open space hangs a large, illuminated cube bearing the Arms of Canada on its four sides.

From both the ground floor and the first floor, at the back of the building, access to the second floor is up a grand circular staircase. Midway between the ground and first floors, this stair pierces a large observation landing which provides a splendid view across the Exhibition Grounds. From the first floor to the roof, the stairway area is encased in coloured glass.

The second floor or top floor is really a mezzanine looking down upon the vast promenade. In addition to exhibition space, this storey provides a restaurant with an open-air dining terrace, a lounge and terrace, a library, a small music room and an art gallery.

LANDSCAPING

The grounds surrounding the Canadian Pavilion are roughly square and on them are old trees which, by command of the King of the Belgians, could not be cut down. A uniquely Canadian plan of landscaping has been evolved. The spirit of the Canadian Arctic tundra, in

its brilliant summer colours, will be suggested with glowing shrubs and flowers and glacial pools.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits in the Canadian Pavilion will be laid out as follows:

On the ground floor will be Energy, Transportation, Communications and Canadian Recreations.

Exhibits on the first floor will be Canadian People, Agriculture, Fisheries, Scientific Development, Forestry, the Northland, Mining, Employment and Labour, Industry and International Trade.

On the top floor will be shown Canada in International Organizations, the Library, the Art Gallery, Music and Drama, Education, Literature and its Media, the Governing of Canada and Health and Welfare.

CONTRACTS AND SCHEDULES

The steel contract was let in April 1956 and the general contract was let September 6, 1956. The corner stone of the Canadian Pavilion was laid September 3 of this year by Baron Moens de Fernig, Commissioner General of the Belgian Government for the Exhibition. Decorating is to be finished and all exhibits installed by March 1, 1958, and landscaping will be carried out during the autumn of 1957 and the spring of 1958.

The official opening will be April 17, 1958.

CANADIAN MATERIALS

Canadian materials have been used wherever it was logical to do so, in the Canadian Pavilion and the exhibits. The floors are of Canadian timber. Canadian aluminum is featured in various forms throughout. The lights and fixtures, furnishings and fittings are mainly Canadian. The exhibits are largely of Canadian materials and are being produced in Canada.

* * * *

ON UN COMMISSION

The Department of External Affairs has announced the nomination of Mrs. Harry S. Quart, M.B.E., at present serving as a representative on the Canadian Delegation to the XII Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as a representative from Canada on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

The Commission on the Status of Women to which Canada has been elected for a three-year term commencing January 1, 1958 is a 15-member functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission prepares recommendations and reports to the Council on subjects having to do with women's rights in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. The next meeting will be held at United Nations Headquarters in Geneva in March 1958.

NEW AIR TERMINAL

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport, has announced that tenders have been called for construction of a new Halifax International Air Terminal at Kelly Lake, 20 miles north of the city. Cost of the building is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

The new air terminal is a part of the plan to develop Kelly Lake airport into one of Canada's largest. Already the Department of Transport has under construction two runways which will be capable of accommodating the largest jet aircraft.

The new building, designed to handle the anticipated air traffic for the next ten years will offer the utmost in comfort and convenience for the travelling public, the airlines and Department of Transport operating staff. The structure will be 1,250 feet long and will permit expansion in any of its parts without interrupting daily operations.

The hillside site chosen for the terminal will make it possible to lead an elevated approach road along the entire length of the building, allowing incoming and outgoing passengers in cars or buses to reach the ticket lobby and waiting room through canopied entrances. Fronting the building at a lower level will be a parking lot, with access to the main floor of the terminal by escalators.

It is expected that the Halifax Terminal Building will be completed by late 1959.

* * * *

NORTHERN LAKE HONOURS GHANA

To mark the ties which bind together the free peoples of the Commonwealth, Mr. A.G. Kuziak, Saskatchewan Minister of Natural Resources proposed that a lake in northern Saskatchewan be called Ghana Lake on the occasion when Ghana became an independent member of the Commonwealth group of nations. The name has now been officially adopted as a Canadian map and place name by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names of Ottawa and will be published on future maps.

The fifteen-mile-long lake, now known as Ghana Lake, is situated in the South Reindeer Lake area 130 miles northeast of Lac la Ronge and was previously unnamed. Naming of the feature will assist in identifying the area for future commercial fishing, trapping or prospecting purposes.

On being advised of the proposal the Prime Minister of Ghana expressed his appreciation as follows:

"Our pride in the membership of the Commonwealth has been deepened and enriched by the great interest and good will shown to us by all the older members of the Commonwealth. We have been particularly gratified by the special and continuing interest which the Canadian Government, the Government of the Province and the Canadian people have taken in us and our well being."

MANUFACTURING IN ATLANTIC PROVINCES 1955

Gross value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries in the Atlantic Provinces increased 6.2 per cent in 1955 to \$765,167,000 from \$720,462,000 in 1954, all provinces recording gains. Establishments in the four provinces declined to 3,565 from 3,582, but employees rose to 64,782 from 63,384, salaries and wages to \$164,917,000 from \$159,950,000, material costs to \$402,817,000 from \$382,016,000, and value added by manufacture to \$327,473,000 from \$313,323,000.

Factory shipments in Nova Scotia - the leading province of the four - rose to \$331,130,000 in 1955 from \$300,073,000 in the preceding year, followed by New Brunswick with its total climbing to \$294,829,000 from \$287,351,000. Newfoundland was next with shipments valued at \$115,579,000 versus \$109,568,000 and Prince Edward Island at \$23,629,000 versus \$23,470,000.

Factory shipments of Newfoundland's two

* * * *

STIMULATE GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Fundamental research into the hows and whys of mineral formations is now receiving attention in the work of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. It is hoped that this research activity will result in a considerable saving of time and expense to prospectors and mining companies in their search for mineral deposits. The improved prospecting techniques that are expected to result from this research will aid in narrowing down the areas in which the deposits are most likely to be found.

In the last five years the Geological Survey has established three laboratories, staffed by more than a dozen scientists to carry on nuclear, geochemical and geophysical research. They seek to find out more about such things as the migration of elements in the rocks of the earth's crust and the factors that led to their concentration as orebodies.

To support, widen and stimulate geological research, the Geological Survey of Canada awards grants in aid to research workers in Canadian universities. Since 1951 these grants total \$185,000 including \$40,000 in the current fiscal year.

These grants are awarded on the advice of the National Advisory Committee in the Geological Sciences. This year 16 research projects are being supported in nine universities. At present 31 projects in 11 Canadian universities receive support through these federal grants, and 27 other projects are completed.

By helping to make possible the acquisition of much-needed equipment and technical assistance this financial aid is raising the standard of research in geological sciences in the universities. This improvement is indicated by the publication in scientific research jour-

principal industries were valued as follows in 1955: pulp and paper, \$62,616,000 (\$62,126,000 in 1954); and fish processing, \$17,445,000 (\$13,148,000). Main industries in Prince Edward Island were: butter and cheese, \$4,956,000 (\$5,105,000); and fish processing, \$4,072,000 (\$2,735,000). Largest industries in New Brunswick: pulp and paper, \$94,403,000 (\$88,762,000); sawmills, \$20,752,000 (\$17,510,000); fish processing, \$19,923,000 (\$20,026,000); and miscellaneous food preparations, \$11,431,000 (\$12,098,000).

Value of factory shipments of the six leading manufacturing industries in Nova Scotia were: fish processing, \$47,212,000 (\$41,414,000); primary iron and steel, \$43,561,000 (\$32,270,000); sawmills, \$23,057,000 (\$17,407,000); pulp and paper, \$21,084,000 (\$20,715,000); shipbuilding, \$20,065,000 (\$21,800,000); and butter and cheese, \$11,423,000 (\$11,553,000).

nals of more than 50 papers recording the results of projects supported by these grants.

At the University of Toronto weathering effects on 25 minerals and six rock types will be investigated. Little or nothing is known of the time required for clays to form from minerals and rocks, and findings from these tests will be useful in a variety of scientific fields. At the University of Western Ontario, tests will be made of the response of typical geological structures on electromagnetic prospecting devices. Interpretation of the readings of these airborne devices is difficult and these measurements should help solve the problem.

* * * *

ON FAO MISSION

Saskatchewan Fisheries Director A.H. MacDonald is carrying out a six-week United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization assignment in Australia. He will be associate director of FAO's Australia Fishery Co-operative Training Centre, being held at Sydney and Adelaide from December 15 to February 1.

About 35 co-operative and fishery officers, from Australia, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Singapore, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaya, will attend the Centre. The course will deal mainly with co-operative credit unions, co-operative fish marketing and trading, and general fisheries administration.

Mr. MacDonald is widely known for his work in the co-operative development field. He served as a Colombo Plan Fisheries co-operative advisor to the Ceylon Government, from May 1954 to May 1956. Before becoming Saskatchewan's director of fisheries, he was secretary-treasurer of the United Maritime Fishermen at Halifax.

ONTARIO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker has announced that His Excellency the Governor-General has approved the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable John Keiller MacKay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, effective December 30, 1957, succeeding the Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt, LL.D., on his retirement.

* * * *

HIGHEST FOOTBALL TAKE

The Grey Cup football classic November 30, in which Hamilton Tigers walloped Winnipeg Blue Bombers 32-7 to bring the championship trophy back to the East after a three-year absence, showed a gross revenue of about \$390,000, highest in the history of any single Canadian football game.

Gate receipts totalled about \$215,000. Other revenue included television rights \$125,000, radio rights \$27,500, movies \$20,000 and programmes \$2,500.

The Big Four and the Western Interprovincial Football Union are expected to share a net take of about \$295,000 when hospital tax of about \$20,000, stadium rental of \$20,000 and \$55,000 sundry expenses are deducted.

Last year's game at Varsity Stadium grossed an estimated \$363,000 although attendance was 27,425 compared to 27,391 this year.

Both crowds were smaller than the 39,417 who watched the 1955 Grey Cup in Vancouver.

* * * *

WORKING CONDITIONS

More than 64 per cent of office workers in the manufacturing industry were working a 37½-hour, or shorter, work week in April 1957, as compared with only 45.8 per cent in 1949.

The percentage of plant employees in the manufacturing industry on a 5-day week had risen to 88.4 per cent of all plant employees in the industry by April 1957, as compared with 85.5 per cent in April 1956 and 82.5 per cent in 1954.

This information was brought out as a result of the 1957 annual survey of working conditions conducted by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch. The survey covered some 6,100 establishments employing about 805,000 plant and 225,000 office employees.

More than 90 per cent of the 225,000 office workers in manufacturing covered by the survey were on a 5-day week in April 1957 compared to 67.5 per cent in 1949.

The survey also established that the rise in the proportion of plant workers on a 40-hour week had been quite marked reaching about two-thirds of all plant employees in April 1957. Three years ago only about half the workers covered were on a 40-hour week.

The survey showed that more than 75 per cent of the employees covered were in establishments which made provision for paid vacations of three weeks, usually after 15 years' service. A year ago the proportion of office employees receiving paid vacations of three weeks after 15 years' or less service was 62.4 per cent and the comparable figure in 1949 was only 10.3 per cent.

In 1957 as in 1956, eight paid statutory holidays was the most commonly granted number. However, there was a continuing increase in the proportion of office employees who received nine or more statutory holidays per year. In April 1957, 24.9 per cent of office employees were in the "nine, or more, statutory holidays" group compared with 20 per cent in 1954 and 16.9 per cent in 1949.

Group life insurance was available to 93.5 per cent of the office workers covered by the survey compared to 90.5 per cent in 1956 and 87.4 per cent in 1954. Pension plans were available to 81.3 per cent of the office workers covered in 1957 compared with 78.4 per cent in 1956 and 71.7 per cent in 1954.

Two-weeks' vacation with pay was reported by establishments employing 95 per cent of the plant workers covered by the survey. Service requirements for a second week of vacation had not changed much in recent years, three to five years service being the usual requirement. This year's survey, however, revealed a slight increase in the proportion of workers who can receive two weeks paid vacation after one year's service.

Significant changes in the incidence of paid statutory holidays were also shown by the 1957 survey. The proportion of workers receiving eight or more paid holidays was more than two-thirds, compared with about half three years ago. About 14 per cent of plant workers received nine or more paid statutory holidays per year in 1957 compared to 8.6 per cent in 1954.

* * * *

STUDYING CANADA'S CIVIL AIR OPERATIONS

The Director General of Civil Aviation for Burma, Mr. U Kyaw Tun, is in Canada making a two-months study of Canadian civil aviation, the Department of Transport has announced. His visit is part of a programme that has included several months spent in the United Kingdom reviewing aviation procedure and will take him to the United States for similar studies before he returns home.

The Burmese aviation head has met with senior officials of the Department of Transport Air Services Branch and has begun a series of talks with specialists in the field of civil aviation administration, operations procedure and air regulations. Though most of his work will be done in Ottawa, he hopes to visit a number of major Canadian airports to see Canadian aviation in operation.

WAGE INCREASES

Further wage increases in Canadian industry in the first half of 1957 were evident from a study of 228 collective agreements by the Department of Labour, according to an announcement by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

The study of agreements was conducted by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch. The study showed that wage increases in instalments over two or more years and agreements signed for corresponding long periods were the outstanding features of settlements reached in the first half of 1957, as they were during the entire year 1956. However, the predominance of this type of settlement was not quite as pronounced as last year.

Information derived from 139 agreements covering 161,000 workers which were negotiated in 1956, but provided wage increases in 1957, showed that the majority of the workers were scheduled to receive between 5 and 10 cents an hour increases in 1957.

Workers covered by one-year agreements negotiated during the first six months of 1957 were almost equally divided between those who receive 5 to 10 cents an hour increase and those who receive 10 to 15 cents an hour. About 13 per cent of the employees covered receive more than 15 cents-an-hour increases.

The collective agreement study in 1957 showed that a higher proportion of workers receive more than 10 cents-an-hour increase than was the case in 1956. It appeared from the study that negotiations in 1957 tended to result in higher immediate increases than negotiations last year.

Changes in fringe benefits formed an important part of the collective bargaining settlements reached in the first six months of 1957. Emphasis among the changes appeared to be in the area of vacations and paid statutory holidays. Examination of the agreements showed that settlements in the higher wage increase groups more often contained changes in fringe benefits than those providing lower wage increases.

* * * * *

MORE BEER

Value of factory shipments by Canadian breweries in 1956 reached a record total of \$215,897,000, up 2.5 per cent from the preceding year's \$210,572,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Sales tax and other exercise taxes and duties paid to the federal and provincial governments totalled \$217,731,000.

Shipments of beer, ale, stout and porter increased in quantity to 214,979,000 gallons from 211,102,000 in 1955 and accounted for \$339,474,000 of the total selling value of products versus \$331,117,000. Increases were recorded in quantity and value both for bottled and canned beer, but draught beer declined.

CANADA - SWITZERLAND TRADE

The Department of External Affairs has announced that Canada will participate in the tariff negotiations which are to be conducted with Switzerland under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva commencing in May 1958. These negotiations are to be held in order that Switzerland may become a member of the GATT.

It is expected that the negotiations between Canada and Switzerland will be rather limited in scope. They will however provide an opportunity for the first time under GATT to seek some tariff concessions from Switzerland, which is already a valuable market for wheat and a number of other Canadian products.

Canada and Switzerland exchange most-favoured-nation tariff treatment under a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment of 1855 between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, to which Canada adheres. However, this treaty does not provide for the legal binding of tariff rates.

Switzerland maintains relatively few import restrictions and does not discriminate against dollar imports. In 1956 Canadian exports to Switzerland amounted to \$34 million and imports from Switzerland to \$22 million. Canada is one of Switzerland's principal suppliers of wheat and a number of industrial raw materials. Switzerland also provides a small but regular market for a wide range of Canadian manufactured goods. About one-third of Canada's total imports from Switzerland consist of clocks, watches and parts. Most other imports from Switzerland are similarly in the consumer goods category.

* * * * *

COMMUNITY PASTURE

Officials of the Livestock and Livestock Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, recently visited the community pasture on the Minudie Dyke near Amherst, N.S. This 2,700 acre pasture was begun last summer by the Federal and Nova Scotia Governments, and is one of a number established to enable operators of small farms to increase their livestock carrying capacity. They do so by devoting more of the land on their farms to the production of field crops and hay or silage for winter feeding, with the community pasture supplying the summer grazing. This pasture now provides feed for some 450 cattle, and can accommodate many more.

At the time of the visit, surplus hay was being removed and sold to farmers at ten dollars per ton baled. The hay is coarse, but edible if left to weather before being baled. If not sold for feed, however, it will go to blueberry growers for burning.

The cattle are run in two herds - breeding and market. Running with the breeding herd are three production tested bulls from the Ex-

perimental Farm at Nappan. A system of corrals and a squeeze large enough for 1,000 cattle was in operation. It is patterned after the plans in the community pastures of Saskatchewan.

A number of cattle, mainly Holstein steers and cross-bred Holstein and Shorthorn, being shipped to market at this time weighed around 1,000 pounds and were only fair to plain in quality. Apparently the pasture would grow, but not fatten, the steers. Many rolling fat breeding cows and heifers were also seen.

In the opinion of the representatives, this pasture has a great potential and is excellent for the practical application of marshland management projects. Reasonably good catches of grass and clover were also observed on marshlands that, a year ago, were under two feet of salt water.

* * * *

IMPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

Falling below year-earlier levels for the third successive month, the value of Canada's imports was slightly lower in August at \$471,300,000 versus \$473,700,000 in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its regular monthly summary. Increases in the first five months of the year more than offset the June-August reduction and total imports for the January-August period increased to \$3,855,400,000 from \$3,801,500,000.

Purchases from the United States declined in August to \$321,319,000 from \$329,683,000 a year earlier, but the eight-month total rose narrowly to \$2,792,308,000 from \$2,788,603,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom rose in August to \$47,200,000 from \$42,801,000 and in the January-August period to \$352,779,000 from \$327,461,000.

Purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth fell in August to \$20,511,000 from \$21,096,000 a year earlier but the cumulative value rose to \$149,760,000 from \$141,243,000.

Imports from Latin American countries rose in August to \$39,792,000 from \$35,030,000 and in the January-August period to \$263,380,000 from \$247,166,000.

Imports from European countries increased in August to \$28,325,000 from \$26,361,000 and in the January-August period to \$201,933,000 from \$182,875,000.

Purchases from all other foreign countries dropped in August to \$13,067,000 from \$17,667,000 and in the January-August period to \$89,228,000 from \$107,996,000.

ARTS FESTIVAL IN VANCOUVER

Bruno Walter will conduct the opening concert of the first annual Vancouver Festival of the Arts, Festival director Nicholas Goldschmidt has announced. Maureen Forrester, Canadian contralto, will perform as soloist with him. Festival dates are July 19 to August 16.

Mr. Walter has been associated with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, since his American debut in 1923. He conducted the Philharmonic in its performances at the Edinburgh Festival in 1951.

Long before he came to the United States, Bruno Walter had won renown in Europe, beginning as a young conductor at the Royal Opera in Berlin and rising to prominence in the music capitals of the Continent where his performances won him repeated standing ovations.

The famous conductor has always hoped that America would have a festival corresponding in spirit to the pre-war Salzburg Festival, which he helped to organize.

"I do not mean," he says, "that America should imitate Salzburg. Each country has its own character and traditions. All you must have is the spirit of 'festival' and the will to have one".

* * * *

RETAIL SALES RISE

Sales of Canadian retailers increased 9 per cent in dollar value in 1956 to a record \$14,297,600,000 from 1955's previous peak of \$13,111,900,000, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All trades and all provinces reported gains in 1956 compared to the preceding year.

Value totals for the 10 leading trades in 1956 were as follows (in millions): grocery and combination stores, \$2,639.0 (\$2,429.6 in 1955); motor vehicle dealers, \$2,541.7 (\$2,370.1); department stores, \$1,242.2 (\$1,150.5); other foods and beverages stores, \$1,044.1 (\$949.6); garage and filling stations, \$821.6 (\$717.9); furniture, radio and appliance stores, \$584.3 (\$540.6); general stores, \$568.4 (\$529.8); restaurants, \$508.2 (\$467.6); lumber and building material dealers, \$483.5 (\$450.7); and drug stores, \$329.0 (\$300.3).

Provincially, sales in 1956 were valued as follows (in millions): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,127.1 in 1955); Quebec, \$3,322.2 (\$3,005.7); Ontario, \$5,498.6 (\$5,115.2); Manitoba, \$700.1 (\$669.3); Saskatchewan, \$812.3 (\$748.0); Alberta, \$1,159.0 (\$1,035.0); and British Columbia - including Yukon and North-west Territories - \$1,594.3 (\$1,411.6).