



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 15 No. 35

August 31, 1960

CONTENTS

Trade Mission to European Economic Community.	1	Overseas Timber Mission	4
ILO Expert Speaks in Ottawa	2	Canadians in Arbitration Court	5
Colombo Plan Students Excel	3	Ferry Bears Historic Name	5
Stratford Festival - 1961	3	Eskimos Take Big Catch	6
Reactors for Northern Canada	4	Back to School in Europe	6

TRADE MISSION TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that a Canadian trade mission will visit countries of the European Economic Community in October, in order to familiarize themselves with recent developments in that area. This is a particularly strong mission, which will be headed by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and will comprise the presidents and other leading executives of the chemical, mining and pulp and paper industries.

Mr. Churchill said members of the mission will meet with senior government officials and the principals of firms importing primary and semi-processed materials, in order to determine their requirements and how best Canada can serve the European common market of some 165 million people. It is hoped that, as a result of the friendly discussions with leading businessmen of these countries and executives of trade associations, closer commercial ties will be developed with Canada. The mission will focus the attention of European businessmen on Canada as a trading partner. It will emphasize the importance to the Community of taking Canadian interests as a major European supplier fully into account in future planning.

RESULTS HOPED FOR

Members of the mission will be enabled to assess the effectiveness of company and industry policy on production, marketing methods, commercial connections and investment. On their return home, they will be in a position

to provide their respective industries with a clear understanding of the common market requirements. It is hoped they will leave in Europe a favourable impression of Canada as a desirable source of supply for products essential to the development of industry in the European Economic Community.

The mission will leave Montreal on October 7 for Brussels, and will spend four days in Belgium and Luxembourg. Two days will be spent in the Netherlands, six in the Republic of West Germany, five in Italy and four in France. One day has been reserved for discussions with members of the Canadian delegation participating in tariff negotiations at the Geneva meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Arrangements for conferences have been made by trade commissioners in the respective countries.

PERSONNEL

Mr. James A. Roberts, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, will assume leadership of the mission, and will be accompanied by Mr. Arnold M. Tedford, Acting Assistant Director of the Commodities Branch. Other members of the mission are: Mr. D.W. Ambridge, President, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. J.R. Bradfield, President, Noranda Mines, Limited, Toronto; Mr. Fraser W. Bruce, President, Aluminum Company of Canada Limited, Montreal, Quebec; Dr. E.B. Gillanders, Executive Vice-President, The Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada Limited, Toronto; Mr. J.R. Gordon, President, The International Nickel

(Over)

Company of Canada Limited, Toronto; Mr. W.S. Kirkpatrick, President, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, Montreal; Mr. H.H. Lank, President, Du Pont of Canada Limited, Montreal; Mr. Elliott M. Little, Chairman, Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, Quebec City; Mr. Paul Ouimet, Legal Adviser, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Montreal; Mr. A.L. Penhale, President, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Mr. E.R. Rowzee, President, Polymer Corporation Limited, Sarnia, Ontario; Mr. L.D. Smithers, President, Dow Chemical of Canada Limited, Sarnia; Mr. George De Young, President, Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ontario.

* * * *

ILO EXPERT SPEAKS IN OTTAWA

Women in most countries have some basic problems in common, and this in spite of the tremendous variety in economic conditions, industrial development and social attitudes concerning women in the various countries of the world, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone of the International Labour Office, Geneva, said during a recent visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. Johnstone, head of the ILO's Office for the Co-ordination of Women's and Young Worker's Questions, spoke at an informal meeting in Ottawa arranged by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labour and attended by government officials and representatives from a number of agencies interested in the problems of working women. Mrs. Johnstone is married to a Canadian, J.E. Ainsworth Johnstone, chief of the Editorial and Translation Division of the ILO.

NEW CONDITIONS

Because some of the under-developed countries are facing problems that we had to cope with half a century ago, we tend to think that the solutions we applied at the time can be applied in these countries today, Mrs. Johnstone observed. This is not true, she declared--the under-developed countries are profiting by our experience to by-pass many of our early difficulties and they are today facing many of the same basic problems as the industrially-developed countries, particularly those concerning working women.

First among these problems in vocational preparation--the education, vocational guidance and training girls receive before they start to work. "Everywhere, with a few rare exceptions, the vocational preparation of girls is inferior to that of boys both in quantity and quality and more often than not is often unrealistic in terms of their later work opportunities and work lives", Mrs. Johnstone said.

There are many reasons for this state of affairs, some well known in Canada--family reluctance to give the education of girls the same priority as that of boys, indifference on

part of girls to their own vocational futures, separation of education facilities for boys and girls, which often result in unequal facilities for girls, traditional prejudice about what constitutes men's work and women's work and inadequate vocational guidance for women. "It is obvious that so long as this situation persists, women will always find it difficult to develop their potentialities and skills and hence to have equal chances for promotion and to move into more responsible, more highly skilled and better paid work", Mrs. Johnstone said.

LESSENING OF DISCRIMINATION

Women in most countries have also experienced inequalities of opportunity or inequality of wages and treatment, but, Mrs. Johnstone went on, "it is my impression that in this whole area of discrimination against women a tremendous amount has been done to move towards greater practical fairness of treatment of women, towards applying the same rules for men and women workers and towards evaluating the work of women according to the same criteria as that of men." Forms of discrimination against women which were taken almost for granted in the 30's hardly exist now, at least in a formally-admitted way, and equal pay for equal work is becoming less a more a practical reality.

Mrs. Johnstone said that we should try to determine how relevant Canada's experience in meeting these problems would be in other parts of the world, and how this country could help in advancing the status of women elsewhere.

In 1955 the Governing Body of the ILO set up a small official committee--a panel of consultants on working women's problems. This committee is tripartite, that is, it is composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers.

PROBLEMS OF MARRIED WOMEN

The panel is paying special attention to the problems of married women at work. There is no single problem of married women, Mrs. Johnstone said. Married women fall into different categories because of the difference in the number of children they have, their ages and other aspects of the family situation. Each category has its own problems.

Another problem that is concerning this committee is that of child care--how to assure affectionate care and supervision of children of working mothers. "It is obvious that nowhere have child care needs been met adequately either nationally or locally", Mrs. Johnstone said.

Everywhere there is a fundamental confusion as to whether it is a good thing or bad thing for married women to work outside their homes; particularly married women with children. "We pay lip service often to their right to choose freely whether they wish to work or not but we restrict their free choice by our social atti-

tudes and by our unwillingness as a community to provide the necessary measures to practical convenience which make it possible for them to combine a home and family with outside economic activity if they wish to do so." In some cases part-time work can provide a solution but the best approach may lie along the lines of shorter working hours for everyone plus community-service arrangements to make household tasks less time-consuming and possibly a new division of labour within families.

Among those attending the meeting were representatives of employers, labour unions, social and welfare workers and universities, as well as officials of the Department of Labour and other government departments.

* * * *

COLOMBO PLAN STUDENTS EXCEL

Three Asian students at Canadian universities under the auspices of the Colombo Plan have recently been awarded high honours for their academic performance during the past year.

From Malaya, Mr. Thong Kar Cheong won the MacDonald College Medal and a McGill University scholarship, and Mr. Yip Siew Ngeh won the Dunsmuir Scholarship. Raden Prajatna Koesoemadinata from Indonesia was awarded the Queen's Geology Medal.

Mr. Thong Kar Cheong arrived in Canada in September 1959 to study for a B.Sc. degree in agriculture at MacDonald College. He lives in Penang and received his education at the Penang Free School, where, in 1957, he was awarded the Cambridge School Certificate with distinctions and credits. At the conclusion of his Colombo Plan Scholarship, when he will be returning to his country, he intends to join the Malayan Department of Agriculture. With this goal in mind, Mr. Thong has worked this summer with the Soil Section of the Department of Public Works Research Laboratory in Ottawa.

Mr. Yip Siew Ngeh arrived in Canada in September 1957 to take a course in mining engineering at the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of British Columbia. He was born at Ipoh and received his education at St. Michael's Institute there. He was awarded the Cambridge Higher School Certificate in 1956. Before taking up his Colombo Plan Scholarship, he worked for a time as a laboratory assistant in the Research Division of the Malayan Department of Mines at Ipoh and he expects to rejoin that department as a research officer on the conclusion of his Colombo Plan Scholarship, specializing in the field of mineral dressing. During the summer of 1958, Mr. Yip worked at Canmore Mines Limited, Alberta, under the direction of the Division of Fuels, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. This summer he was employed in the Bralorne Mines, B.C.

Raden Prajatna Koesoemadinata arrived in Canada on September 8, 1958, to study at

Queen's University for a bachelor's degree in geology. He lives in Bandung and before coming to Canada was a student at the Faculty of Science of the University of Indonesia, where he worked one summer with the National Planning Bureau of Indonesia as assistant to Dr. G.V. Mueller, a Canadian geologist sent to Djakarta on a Colombo Plan assignment. When he returns to Indonesia upon completion of his Colombo Plan Scholarship, Mr. Koesoemadinata hopes to take a post on the staff of the Institute of Technology in Bandung. This summer he was employed by the Geological Survey of Canada and is working with a field survey party in Ontario.

* * * *

STRATFORD FESTIVAL - 1961

Three plays by Shakespeare and a new Canadian drama are scheduled for the 1961 Stratford Shakespearean Festival, Michael Langham, artistic director, announced recently.

The three Shakespearean plays chosen for the ninth season, which will extend from June 19 to September 23 -- 14 weeks, the longest undertaken to date -- are "Coriolanus," "Love's Labour's Lost," and "Henry VIII." Mr. Langham will direct the first two himself with decor by Tanya Moiseiwitsch. "Henry VIII" will be staged by George McCowan who, in 1959, co-directed (with Jean Gascon) the Festival's production of "Othello." It will be designed by Brian Jackson.

In making these selections, Mr. Langham pointed out that, while the 1960 Festival is devoted to "young Shakespeare", the one in 1961 will include a comedy, a tragedy and a history from the beginning, middle and end of the playwright's career. "Love's Labour's Lost" is of the same vintage as "Romeo and Juliet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream". "Coriolanus" was written during his mature years, and "Henry VIII" is accepted by most historians as his last play.

CANADIAN PLAY

The new Canadian drama, which will also be seen in the Festival theatre, is "To the Canvas Barricade," by Donald Jack, of Oakville, Ontario, first prize-winner in the recent Stratford Festival-Toronto Globe and Mail play-writing competition. It will be included in the Festival theatre's repertoire over a period of four weeks.

Mr. Langham has secured the services of Paul Scofield, one of England's top classical actors, to play the title role in "Coriolanus" and Don Armado in "Love's Labour's Lost." Other castings will be announced later.

The current Stratford season -- the most successful in the Festival's eight-year history -- still has four weeks to run before concluding on September 17. Shortly after the final performance, Mr. Langham will return to England to stage "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

at the Old Vic, with Douglas Campbell (director of the Festival's present production of the same play) as Bottom. He will follow that with "Much Ado About Nothing", with Christopher Plummer as Benedick and music by Louis Applebaum, at Stratford-upon-Avon before returning to Canada in time for the 1961 Stratford, Ontario, season.

* * * *

REACTORS FOR NORTHERN CANADA

The annual cost of operating a small nuclear-power plant at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island would be 22 per cent greater than the annual cost of operating a conventional, oil-burning power-plant at the Arctic centre, a report prepared for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited declares.

This was one of the conclusions reached by engineers of the Atomic Energy Division of Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, who prepared the report after studying small United States reactor types that use enriched uranium for fuel. They compared the cost of operating these small reactors with the estimated cost of an oil-fuelled electricity and heating plant proposed for Frobisher Bay by Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.

The plants compared would each produce 2,000 kilowatts of electricity and 17,500 kilowatts of heat for a population of 1,500.

The Canadian Westinghouse report also concluded that, if there were an Arctic centre that required a nuclear plant large enough to produce 4,100 kilowatts of electricity and 35,900 kilowatts of heat, the total annual cost of a nuclear plant would be only two per cent greater than that of a conventional, oil-burning power plant.

UNSUITED TO SMALL CENTRES

Natural-uranium fuelled and heavy-water moderated plants such as that to be built at Douglas Point, Ontario, have a low fuel cost but a high capital cost. Because of the latter cost, this type of station will be economic only if it has a relatively large power output, in the region of 150,000 kilowatts or more. Thus it would be unsuitable for Arctic centres that require small amounts of power and space heating.

Canadian Westinghouse therefore studied United States reactor types that use enriched uranium for fuel and ordinary water for coolant. Known as pressurized-water reactors and boiling-water reactors, they have higher fuel costs because they use enriched uranium for fuel but have lower capital costs because they can be made in smaller sizes.

The Westinghouse report will serve as a guide for people contemplating the use of a small nuclear-power plant. Tables in the report compare the cost of oil with the cost of nuclear power produced from plants of various sizes.

Copies of the report may be obtained on prepayment of \$1.50 each from the Scientific Documents Distribution Office, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ontario. The report is titled "Small Reactors for Northern Canada" and is A.E.C.L. publication number 1045.

* * * *

OVERSEAS TIMBER MISSION

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that a Canadian Timber Trade Mission will proceed to the United Kingdom and Ireland in October, in order to stimulate the demand for Canadian timber, plywood and other wood products in those countries. Mr. Churchill said the purpose of the mission is to study changing conditions in these markets and to examine the effectiveness of production, marketing and sales-promotion methods as they affect Canada's lumber exports.

PROMOTIONAL GROUNDWORK

The mission will comprise twelve leading exporters from the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. It will take advantage of the intensive promotion campaign on which the Department of Trade and Commerce has been engaged in the United Kingdom, particularly in the last three years. Timber specialists at Canada House, in London, have embarked on lecture tours, and discussed with regional associations of building societies the benefits of timber-frame construction, in order to ensure the availability of mortgage funds for this type of housing.

The department has also engaged in an advertising campaign in leading British trade publications read by architects, contractors, builders and municipal authorities. The characteristics and appearance of timber from all parts of Canada are featured in these advertisements, and the many ways in which different woods can be used are described. Considerable interest was shown by visitors to the Canadian Trend House in the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, in London, last March, which featured timber-frame construction. In addition, it has been departmental practice to participate in the principal annual building-trades exhibitions in the United Kingdom and to produce special publications for distribution by trade commissioners.

ITINERARY

Members of the mission will leave Toronto by air on October 14 for London, and will attend the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition, at which Canada will again be represented with an attractive display of lumber and other forest products. They will also visit Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin, where they will be afforded opportunities of discussing the merits of Canadian timber with

leaders in the building trades. It is proposed that they should meet officers of building-loan societies, municipal counsellors, architects and authorities responsible for housing specifications and concerned with industrial and commercial construction.

* * * *

CANADIANS IN ARBITRATION COURT

The Department of External Affairs announced on August 19 the appointments of the following persons as members of the Canadian national group in the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Mr. Justice Ritchie, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; Arthur Hugo Ray, Esq., Q.C., barrister and solicitor, Vancouver, British Columbia; Professor Jacques-Yvan Morin, Professor of International Law, University of Montreal; Marcel Cadieux, Esq., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario.

As Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently said in the House of Commons, Canada has decided to support actively the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Canadian Ambassador in The Hague is representing Canada on its Administrative Council. Forty-four other countries are members of the Court, which was established in 1899 for the settlement of disputes between states.

SUPPLEMENTARY DUTIES

In addition to the duties of arbitrators, the members of the Canadian national group may be called upon to perform, they will also perform an important supplementary function provided for in the Statute of the International Court of Justice. This function is to make nominations for elections to the International Court of Justice. Under the Statute, they are authorized to nominate four candidates for election to the Court, whose names are communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General notifies member governments of the United Nations of all nominations before the actual elections, which are conducted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly and in the Security Council are considered elected.

The Canadian national group plans to meet in Ottawa later this month to nominate candidates for the International Court elections that will take place during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly this autumn. These elections are being held to replace five retiring judges and to fill one vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersh Lauterpacht of the United Kingdom.

The Statute of the Court provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. No Canadian is a member of the Court at present.

There was a Canadian on the Court in the person of Mr. Justice John E. Read. His term of office expired in 1958.

Members of the Canadian national group hold office for six years and serve without honorarium. The present group is drawn from the various branches of the legal profession in Canada, the bench and practising bar, the law faculties, and government services.

* * * *

FERRY BEARS HISTORIC NAME

A new ice-breaking diesel ferry, the CMS "John Guy", was put into service between Bell Island and Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, on August 24. Transport Minister George Hees was a passenger on the first trip.

The 149½-foot car-and-passenger ferry replaces one of the two vessels now in operation on the 2½-mile run between the iron-ore producing island in Conception Bay and the mainland.

Bell Island holds an important place in the economies of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The main ingredient in the steel fabricated at Sydney, Nova Scotia, is hematite ore shipped from the island.

SOURCE OF NAME

The new ferry was named after John Guy of Bristol, England, who headed the first body of English settlers to establish a full-fledged colony in Newfoundland. His party landed at Cupids, at the head of Conception Bay, in 1610. Guy later became Lord Mayor of Bristol.

Designed by Milne, Gilmour and German of Montreal, naval architects, the "John Guy" was built for the Department of Transport by Ferguson Industries Limited of Pictou, N.S. The new vessel, which will be operated for the department by the Newfoundland Transportation Company, can accommodate 24 cars, including heavily-laden trucks. She has a day-passenger capacity of 200 and carries a crew of eight.

Of all-welded steel construction, the "John Guy" is equipped with direct-drive diesel twin-screw propulsion. She has a speed capable of maintaining an hourly schedule between Bell Island and Portugal Cove every day of the year.

Dimensions:

Length	149'6"
Length between perpendiculars	139'
Breadth moulded	41'9"
Breadth over guards (extremes)	42'
Depth moulded	15'
Load draft, even keel	8'6"
Deadweight at 8'6" draft	469 long tons
Power - two engines	500 s.h.p.ea.
Speed on trials	11 knots
Vehicle capacity - automobiles	24
Passenger capacity	
(day passengers)	200
Crew complement	8

ESKIMOS TAKE BIG CATCH

Mid-summer, when most anglers are taking it easy, Eskimo fishermen at three centres in the north are shipping the biggest catch of Arctic char since they began fishing two years ago.

A young Arctic industry, started as an experiment among Eskimos with no experience in commercial fishing, will be consigning 75,000 pounds of char to a Montreal fish-broker between mid-August and the end of September.

The catch is the product of two Eskimo fishermen's co-operatives at George River and Port Burwell, Quebec, and fishermen at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island. The Frobisher Bay group, where the project was pioneered, may form a co-operative next year.

The char season is short (about a month), and while the fish are running everyone works furiously to get the catch landed, flash-frozen, wrapped, boxed and on the way south. The first shipment this year - 10,000 pounds from Frobisher Bay - arrived at Montreal August 15. It was consigned to the fish-broker who had handled distribution since 1958. From here it will re-appear on gourmet menus in hotels, restaurants, and clubs in Montreal, Toronto and other Canadian cities, New York, Chicago and Detroit. The first overseas shipment went to Paris in May, served at a banquet of the French Nature Protection Society, a body that takes pride in serving its members something new - if possible exotic - in the way of foods. This year it was Arctic char. Char was on the menu too when General de Gaulle visited Ottawa.

BEGINNINGS

This all started in 1958 with a modest consignment of 1500 pounds shipped to Montreal to test the market. Within days a repeat order came in. There wasn't any more - then. But the Industrial Division of Northern Affairs in Ottawa, sponsor of the project, had established that a market existed. Eskimos, to whom the idea of commercial fishing was wholly new, were interested; from then on it became a case of solving the many technical problems involved in setting up commercial fisheries in the Arctic. The present partnership between Eskimo fishermen and their Northern Affairs advisers will continue until the fishermen gain the experience to operate entirely on their own.

Char is more than a gourmet fish; it's a fisherman's fish, full of fight, fast, tricky, tenacious. If a fish has flavour plus fight, it's a winner in any waters, and this one is already luring sportsmen into the Arctic, thereby encouraging another lively, new venture, a tourist industry for the Northwest Territories.

A special recipe-book is in the making. Leading Canadian chefs, clubs, and restaurants have been invited to contribute their favourite ways of cooking "Ilkalu", the char, and these will be given the art treatment they deserve. If experience with other Arctic products - Eskimo stone-carvings and graphic art - is any guide, a blend of Arctic char and exotic recipes could turn out to be a best-seller.

BACK TO SCHOOL IN EUROPE

Teaching staffs of the RCAF Air Division schools in Europe are preparing for a record number of students when the fall term opens on September 6. More than 4,500 Air Force Youngsters are expected to turn up for the first day of school, according to Dr. Harold Campbell of Victoria, British Columbia, superintendent of schools for the Canadian NATO components in Europe.

This is an increase of more than 750 over the registration last autumn and the largest number of students ever to attend the Department of National Defence schools maintained within the Division for children of the European-based Air Force families. The teaching staff of the six Air Division DND schools also hits a new high of 220 this term, an increase of 21 over last year. The DND schools are staffed by Canadian teachers, borrowed from various school-boards across Canada.

AIMS OF CURRICULUM

In most instances, schooling from kindergarten to grade 13 is provided. The curriculum of the schools is designed to provide the Canadian youngsters with a sound education during their three-to-four-year overseas stay and to enable them to fit into any of the various school systems in Canada on their return. In grade 7 and above, the Ontario curriculum is used.

Schools are maintained at the headquarters in Metz, at the four Fighter Wings in France and Germany, and at the Sardinian-based Air Weapons Unit in the Mediterranean.

Canadian teachers are also on the staffs of international schools maintained at Supreme Allied Powers Europe, Versailles, France, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Fontainebleau, France, and Tactical Air Force, Ramstein, Germany. RCAF personnel serve at all three headquarters.

At the Division logistics base at Langar, England, the Canadian youngsters attend English schools through arrangements made with U.K. school authorities. Canadian teachers are provided, however, in the upper grades to provide instruction in Canadian curricular requirements.