



CANADA

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LESSON OF AN OLD BATTLEFIELD

Speaking at the commemoration ceremony of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Stoney Creek, Ontario, which was fought between forces of Britain and the United States on June 8, 1813, Prime Minister Pearson observed that it was appropriate "to think not about that far-away war but about the results that flowed from it." "Canada was successfully defended," he went on, "and our national future assured. A great part of the success lay in the fact that, when we had had our war, relations between Canada and the United States were transformed"

Mr. Pearson then proceeded to discuss the nature of that transformation as follows:

... The peace made in 1814 acknowledged neither victor nor vanquished. Militarily and territorially, the two parties — the United States and Britain — reverted to the *status quo ante*. But this was an occasion when standing still in form meant great progress in spirit; it meant a radical change in the spirit of the relation between the two countries.

It meant that, at last, Britain accepted all the implications and the consequences of the American Revolution. She became willing to deal with the United States on the basis of true equality. And the United States, for its part, accepted the separate existence of Canada. Implicitly, the Americans recognized that, while we in Canada were not going to join them, we might move towards self-government and independence, through a process of evolution.

DURABLE PATTERN OF CO-OPERATION

In this spirit, it became possible for the United States and Britain, with increasingly direct participation by Canada, gradually to find ways and means of solving the many problems and differences which remained between them. There were, in particular, very difficult and contentious problems about the border between Canada and the United States and about international waters and fisheries. The techniques of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration which were then evolved set a pattern which has stood the test of time and remains to this day. So do the problems, now more complicated and difficult than ever. For their solution now, goodwill and mutual understanding are needed as never before.

Today, then, we are not only commemorating the 150th anniversary of a military victory. Even more significantly, we are celebrating a century and a half of close, active and mutually profitable co-operation between Canada and the United States. It is a good example of good neighbourhood which is looked at with envy, and could be followed with equal advantage, in many parts of our troubled world. Since 1815 we have had lots of rows — but rows without wars, or without a breach in our friendship. That is a real achievement. Let's keep it that way.

You will remember that, shortly after the war, in 1817, an agreement was signed which is in force to this day and which provided for naval disarmament on the Great Lakes. This was one of the few disarmament agreements in history that worked.

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PRECEDENT REPAYING STUDY

I know, of course, that, with nuclear missiles and jet planes, the task of achieving disarmament on a world scale has become immensely more complicated. But I do suggest that the precedent of the Rush-Bagot Agreement could be studied with profit by some countries who are neighbours and who, like Canada and the United States of those days, have reason to distrust each other but even more compelling reasons for removing that distrust.

There is another aspect of the War of 1812, which has been given less attention than it deserves. The response of Canadians to that war revealed the essential seeds that were later to develop into Canadian nationhood.

The Maritime colonies and the outlying Western garrisons were no less anxious than Upper and Lower Canada to affirm their common identity in the struggle. They showed their common desire to live in North America as part of the British system. Canadians of French descent were no less devoted to this objective than were those of British stock. It is not too much to say that in 1812 the foundations of Canadian nationhood were established.

CANADA'S GREAT MOMENTS

The role of Lower Canada in 1812 showed that this was truly to be a nation of two founding peoples and two basic cultures. Many of the great moments of Canadian history have been moments when people of English and French origins have shown their willingness and ability to co-operate on a basis of true equality. It is that partnership which affirms our Canadian identity and gives it a distinct sense of common purpose and destiny.

That is no less true in the twentieth century. Many of the challenges in Canada that face us today are ones of adaptation to economic and social progress. If, in the course of such changes, either one of the two founding peoples were to feel that it was less able to fulfil its legitimate aspirations, Canada would soon lose its personality, if not its complete existence.

CANADIAN PERSONALITY MATURES

But that will not happen. The Canadian personality, the Canadian fact, will continue to grow in maturity and strength through the active and sincere co-operation of English and French Canadians, together with the contribution of more recent Canadians of other origins. I have every confidence that we shall find the ways and means of achieving this overriding objective, in the tradition of our forefathers, who found, in the years that followed the War of 1812, the ways and means of building the Canadian nation.

I am confident also that this nation will continue to live in friendship, based on mutual understanding and mutual respect, with its great neighbour. We two — as separate and free peoples — are joined together by the facts of geography and economics and by the dangers and necessities of contemporary history. Let no man try to put us asunder...

FARM NET INCOME

Realized net income of farmers from farming operations in 1962 amounted to an estimated \$1,453.0 million, up 9.7 per cent from the 1961 estimate of \$1,324.6 million and up 12 per cent from the five-year (1957-61) average of \$1,297.1 million. The increase in 1962 from the preceding year resulted from record-high cash income from farm products and a substantial gain in supplementary payments, which more than offset a continued rise in farm-operating expenses and depreciation charges. Income in kind was all but unchanged.

Increases in realized net farm income were estimated for all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which recorded decreases of 12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Gains in the other provinces were: Quebec, less than 1 per cent; Manitoba and Alberta, between 6 per cent and 7 per cent; Prince Edward Island and Ontario, about 9 per cent; British Columbia 18 per cent; and Saskatchewan 19 per cent.

Total farm net income, which takes into account changes in farm inventories of grains and livestock, in 1962 amounted to \$1,630.3 million. This is in contrast with the 1961 estimate of \$1,044.0 million and the 1957-61 average of \$1,195.9 million. Though cash income from farm products and supplementary payments contributed substantially to the higher total farm net income in 1962, most of the gain can be attributed to a significant increase in farm-held inventories of grain in Western Canada between the beginning and end of the year as a result of increased production in 1962. Though the part of farm net income represented by inventories is not readily available for spending, it forms the basis of cash advances in Western Canada and part of total production for which estimated total expenses were incurred during the year.

NEW IDEA OF ARMY SUPPLY

Senior officers of the Canadian army will make a presentation demonstrating a new conception of supply for a brigade group at the Imperial Staff College, Camberley, England, on September 6.

The presentation will be part of Exercise "Minerva", which will be held by General Sir Richard Hull, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and will be attended by senior officers of the British and Commonwealth armies.

The Canadian contribution to the military seminar will show the Canadian Army's new Experimental Brigade Service Battalion in action at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, this summer. This new unit was evolved during a series of trials held at Camps Wainwright and Gagetown during the past few years. It is designed to provide more efficient support and greater flexibility to fighting units in the widely dispersed and mobile battlefield envisaged in nuclear war.

The aim of Exercise "Minerva" is to study military problems of interest to all Commonwealth armies.

COAST GUARD RESCUE CRAFT

The second of five similar search-and-rescue cutters, which are to enter Canadian Coast Guard service this year, will be ready for East Coast duty shortly. The sleek vessel was christened "Rapid" on June 5, at a shipyard in Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Sponsor of the ship was Mrs. C.W. Harvison, wife of Commissioner Harvison of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Also present, in addition to Gordon W. Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, and senior officials of the Transport Department, were Commissioner Harvison and Group Captain J.M. McCallum, representing the Air Officer Commanding, Maritime Air Command, Royal Canadian Air Force.

Following her sea trials, the new cutter will proceed to the Department of Transport Marine Agency at Dartmouth, N.S., and will operate under the control of the coast-guard rescue officer at Maritime Air Command Search and Rescue headquarters.

CO-OPERATION WITH RCMP

Mr. Stead, speaking at a reception by the shipbuilders, said he was pleased that the wife of the Commissioner of the RCMP had christened the new cutter, since that force was closely associated with the Department in providing a rescue service. This vessel and others would not undertake policing duties, but would assist the RCMP on marine-safety regulations.

Principal responsibility for search and rescue in Canada lies with the RCAF, Mr. Stead pointed out, referring to the presence of Group Captain McCallum. Coast Guard ships provide the marine element of search and rescue and co-ordinate the operation of all government ships and other vessels participating in rescue operations.

CCGS "Rapid" was built under the DOT programme providing for eight special search-and-rescue vessels, five of which will be 95 feet long and similar to "Rapid". Two of these are to be stationed on the East Coast, two on the Pacific Coast, and the fifth on the Great Lakes in summer and the East Coast in winter.

The other three cutters will be somewhat smaller, measuring just under 70 feet in length, and will serve on the Great Lakes.

The Department of Transport chose the "Rapid" type of cutter as a result of the successful operation of a United States class of patrol boat of the same size from which the design of the Canadian vessels was evolved.

DESCRIPTION

The ships are capable of all-year coastal duty and are equipped with facilities for picking up survivors and caring for the injured, fire fighting, and a limited amount of underwater emergency work such as metal cutting and welding. Each carries a water-jet-propelled fibreglass workboat. Their principal parti-

culars are: Length 95' 3"; length L.W.L. 90'; breadth, moulded, 19' 11"; depth, moulded, 10' 7"; draft, loaded, 6' 5"; crew accommodation, 14 persons; trial speed, 20 knots; cruising range at 14 knots, 1,500 nautical miles.

The vessels of the "Rapid" class are all-welded, with flush decks, raked stems and curved transom sterns, and with aluminum superstructures comprising wheelhouse, engine casing and deckhouse. The propulsion machinery is carried amidships.

The ships have electronic navigational aids of the latest type, including standard reflector-compass, gyro-compass and repeater, radar, echo-sounder, radio direction-finder, Decca navigation equipment (East Coast vessels only). Loran, public-address system and radio telephones IF/AM, VHF/AM and VHF/FM.

An electric-hydraulic, self-tensioning, one-and-a-half-ton towing winch is fitted aft on the main deck. The steering-gear consists of a hydraulic, power-boosted mechanical system, designed for emergency manual operation.

NEW FITNESS GRANTS

Approval has been given for 28 grants, totaling \$412,395, for a wide variety of Canadian organizations under the provisions of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

The grants are designed to encourage participation in activities ranging from table tennis to yachting. The largest goes to the Canadian Olympic Association, which received \$76,000 to help it meet the cost of Canada's participation in the 1963 Pan-American Games and the 1964 Olympic Games. A grant of \$49,400 goes to the Royal Canadian Legion, to meet part of the expenses of a national Legion-sponsored clinic for track and field coaches.

Other major grants include \$39,865 to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada toward the cost of conducting national championship competitions in various sports, and operating coaching clinics in weight-lifting and wrestling across Canada. A \$20,000 grant goes to the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, to provide assistance for CAHPER's present organizational activities.

The promotion of Banff, Alberta, as the site of the 1968 Winter Olympic Games is given further support by a grant of \$15,000 to the Calgary Olympic Development Association. This sum is in addition to \$95,000 previously granted under the programme to assist in developing plans and technical information required for consideration by the International Olympic Committee.

Other organizations receiving grants include the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (\$22,000); the Canadian Amateur Ski Association (\$20,215); and the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association (\$20,000).

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index (1949=100) was unchanged at 132.3 between the beginning of April and May. The May index was 1.7 per cent above the May 1962 index of 130.1. In the current period, declines in the food, clothing, and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes offset increases in the transportation, health-and-personal-care, and recreation-and-reading indexes. The housing index was unchanged.

The food index decreased 0.5 per cent from 128.9 to 128.3, as lower prices were reported for eggs, fats, lettuce, oranges, pork, veal, chicken and turkey. Prices rose for milk, sugar, jams, most fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, orange juice and beef.

HOUSING

The housing index was unchanged at 136.0, with a fractional decline in the household-operation component balanced by a rise in the shelter component. In shelter, rents were unchanged but the index of home-ownership was up slightly. In household operation, price increases for furniture, floor coverings and textiles more than balanced lower prices for fuel, utensils and equipment, and household supplies.

The clothing index declined 0.1 per cent, from 115.7 to 115.6. Decreases in men's and women's wear outweighed higher prices for children's wear and foot-wear.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation index rose 1.0 per cent, from 139.2 to 140.6, largely as a result of higher transit fares in Toronto at the beginning of May (rescinded May 20). The automobile-operation component also increased, however, with higher prices for gasoline and automobile insurance. Prices for new passenger cars edged up.

The health-and-personal care index increased 0.3 per cent, reflecting price increases for pharmaceuticals in the health-care component and for both supplies and services in the personal-care component. In personal-care services, prices of men's haircuts and women's hairdressing were higher.

The recreation-and-reading index increased 0.5 per cent, from 148.0 to 148.8. The reading component was unchanged, but the recreation component rose, as a result of higher prices for motion-picture admissions, camera film, bicycles and toys.

The tobacco-and-alcohol index declined from 117.9 to 117.8, as lower prices for cigarettes moved the tobacco component. The alcoholic-beverages component was unchanged.

VISIT OF RN FRIGATES

Three ships of the Royal Navy will visit Canada this summer during a month's training cruise in the Western Atlantic. They are HMS "Tenby", "Torquay" and "Wizard", of the Royal Navy's Dartmouth Training Squadron, based at Devonport, England. "Tenby" and "Torquay" are "Whitby"-class anti-submarine frigates, each displacing 2,144 tons. "Wizard", a Type 15 anti-submarine frigate, displaces 2,380.

The squadron's function is to provide basic ship experience for officer cadets of the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Each year the squadron makes three overseas training cruises.

During their Canadian visit a total of 689 officers cadets and men will be embarked in the three ships. "Tenby", commanded by Captain T.T. Lewin, RN, is senior ship of the squadron. "Torquay" is commanded by Commander P.E.C. Berger, RN, and Lieutenant-Commander W.D. Jenks, RN, is in command of "Wizard".

CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies, small-loan companies, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks (personal loans) were larger at the end of March this year than last.

"Outstandings" at the end of March were, in millions (percentage gains from a year earlier in brackets): sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$771 (5.3 per cent); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$423 (9.6 per cent); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$658 (15.0 per cent); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$44 (25.7 per cent); department stores, \$383 (6.7 per cent); furniture and appliance stores, \$183 (1.1 per cent); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$1,625 (9.5 per cent).

"CANADA WEEK" AT PHILADELPHIA

The Department of Trade and Commerce recently announced that the Mayor of Philadelphia had decreed that November 11-16 should be "Canada Week" in that city. During the week, Philadelphia will play host to a friendly invasion of Canadians participating in a major sales programme spearheaded by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A feature of the week will be an all-Canadian trade fair, aimed at capturing for Canadian products a greater share of the Philadelphia market.

Preparations are already in high gear. More than half the space has been reserved, and requests are coming in daily. The Department hopes to have representatives from all ten provinces.

Products already in the show include a wide range of Canadian goods - from home freezers to openers.

The decision to hold the all-Canadian fair in Philadelphia was based on an intensive survey of the area by the Department of Trade and Commerce of population, income, freight facilities and Canada's exports and potential for export to the region. A prospectus, summarizing the results of the survey, is available to interested businessmen, from the Trade Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In addition to the trade fair, a number of special events are planned during "Canada Week". These include skating exhibitions by champion Canadian skaters and a ceremonial visit by a Royal Canadian Navy flotilla.

ANGLO-CANADIAN DEFENCE CO-OPERATION

Mr. Peter Thornycroft, British Minister of Defence, and Mr. C.M. Drury, Canadian Minister of Defence Production, have announced that the Governments of Canada and Britain have agreed to a co-operative design, development, test and evaluation programme for a short-range surveillance and target-acquisition system designated CL-89.

The United States Army is assisting by providing firing-range facilities and technical support for the flight-test programme.

Development of the CL-89 started as a company venture by Canadair Ltd., Montreal, in 1959, and has been continued over the past two years with the assistance of the Department of Defence Production under the development-sharing programme.

The project is aimed at meeting the requirements of the British and Canadian Armies by means of a simple light-weight, relatively low-cost, unmanned aerial vehicle, commonly referred to as the "Drone", equipped with means of gathering intelligence in forward battle areas. The performance of the system is classified. However, the "Drone" is recoverable and can be used for further missions.

This equipment, organic to Army formation, can be operated under adverse battle conditions to complement existing equipment, such as manned reconnaissance aircraft, and would be particularly effective in the presence of strong enemy air defence.

The joint project is the first of its kind for Britain, and it is hoped that it will be the forerunner of other programmes where the rising cost of development of military equipment necessitates a high degree of interdependence.

Details of the CL-89 agreement are to be negotiated shortly in Ottawa.

LANDSCAPE SHOW FOR STRATFORD

An exhibition of major interest to art lovers will be one of the leading features of this year's Stratford Festival (the eleventh season). Called "Canada on Canvas", it is the largest and most ambitious display of paintings ever held at Stratford, and is unique of its kind.

Alan Jarvis, artist, sculptor, writer and editor of *Canadian Art*, who was formerly director of the National Gallery in Ottawa, has selected the paintings and is supervising their hanging. The 70 canvases cover six decades of landscape painting in Canada, from 1900 to the present. No attempt has been made to group them geographically or chronologically, but an exciting, kaleidoscope effect has been sought, with realist and abstract interpretations hung side by side.

The selection, which illustrates the variety of Canadian landscapes, presents the styles of 60 painters. Prominent among these are Homer Watson, A.Y. Jackson, Carl Schaefer, Charles Comfort, Jacques de Tonnancour, Jean Paul Lemieux, Alex Colville, Kazuo Nakamura and Jack Shadbolt. The works have been chosen from the collections of the National Gallery, public galleries in Fredericton,

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and private collections, occasionally including those of the painters themselves.

One acquisition of which Mr. Jarvis is specially proud is a landscape, rarely seen by the public, by Tom Thomson, forerunner of the Group of Seven. This picture, entitled "The Drive", has been lent by the Ontario Federated Colleges in Guelph and will serve as a centrepiece for the display.

AID TO EAST PAKISTAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that the Government of Canada had approved a contribution of \$10,000 for the immediate provision of relief supplies for the victims of the cyclone and flood in East Pakistan. At the appropriate time, Parliamentary approval will be sought for this disbursement. The Canadian Red Cross will be asked to undertake the task of applying the funds to the relief of distress in the disaster area.

On May 31, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson addressed a message to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan conveying to the families of the victims the deep and sincere sympathy of the Government and people of Canada.

FORESTERS FOREGATHER

Fifty leading foresters and forestry scientists from the United States, Mexico and Canada will be in Ottawa for the meeting of the North American Forestry Commission to be held from June 17 to 22.

The Commission, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, was set up in 1959 to encourage discussion and co-operation among member countries on forestry problems of common concern. Its chairman is Dr. L.Z. Rousseau, Canada's Deputy Minister of Forestry, who will head the Canadian delegation to the conference.

The meetings will get under way on June 17 at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Forestry, when a welcome will be extended to the delegates by Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry.

DELEGATIONS

Edward P. Cliff, chief of the United States Forest Service and vice-chairman of the Commission, will head his country's seven-man delegation. A five-member Mexican delegation will be under the direction of Dr. Enrique Beltran, Sub-Secretary of Forest Resources and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The Food and Agriculture Organization will be represented by Dr. E. Glesinger of Rome, Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division, Dr. M.A. Huberman of Mexico City, Liaison Officer to the North American Forestry Commission, and other officials.

Representatives of Canada's ten provincial forestry departments and observers from several

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Federal Government departments will also attend the meetings.

AGENDA

The sessions will hear reports of the meetings of the Commission's Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases and the Working Group on Forest Fire Protection. Also to be discussed are forest recreation, forest wildlife, progress on the joint study of the forest economic situation of the United States and Canada, and the status of technical-assistance programmes in forestry.

PROVINCIAL TOURS

Several conference tours are scheduled in Ontario and Quebec. There will be visits to the forest nursery and plantation of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests at Kemptville on June 18, the Canadian International Paper Company at Gatineau, Quebec, on June 19, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada at Pointe Claire, Quebec, June 21, and the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station of the Department of Forestry at Chalk River, Ontario, on June 22.

ESKIMO ADMINISTRATION STUDIED

Dr. Diamond Jenness, the distinguished anthropologist, will continue research this summer on the administration of the Eskimos in Labrador. This work is part of a study of Eskimo administration

in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland being carried out for the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Dr. Jenness has already completed two sections of his study. The report on the Alaskan section was published in 1962, and that on the section dealing with Northern Canada except Labrador is at present being prepared for publication.

Dr. Jenness has an unrivalled knowledge of Canadian Eskimos and Indians. As a member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918, he lived for many years with the Copper Eskimos. Until his retirement, he was head of the National Museum of Canada's Division of Anthropology. He has written several books and scientific articles. "Indians of Canada", "People of the Twilight" and "Dawn in Arctic Alaska" are three of his best-known works. In 1962 Dr. Jenness was awarded the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for outstanding personal achievement.

FISHERIES EXPERT TO INDIA

Miss Ruth MacIntosh, assistant chief of the Consumer Branch of the Department of Fisheries of Canada at Ottawa, has been granted leave of absence for one year to serve in India as an FAO nutrition officer. Her assignment begins on June 14. She will work out of New Delhi.

...leading foresters and forest scientists from the United States, Mexico and Canada will be in Ottawa for the meeting of the North American Forestry Commission to be held from June 19 to 22. The Commission, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, was set up in 1959 to encourage discussion and co-operation among member countries on forestry and forest resources. Its chairman is Dr. J. A. Roman, Canada's Deputy Minister of Forestry. He will head the Canadian delegation to the Commission's meeting which will be held at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Forestry, when a welcome will be extended to the delegates by Mr. John E. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry.

The joint project is the first of its kind for Britain and it is hoped that it will be the first of a series of similar projects where the main cost of development of military equipment necessitates a high degree of interdependence. The details of the CUB agreement are to be negotiated shortly in Ottawa. The agreement will provide for the exchange of information and technical assistance between the two countries in the field of defence.