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CANADA'S NEW FRONTIERSMEN

Thirty Canadian graduates assembled at Macdonald College of McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on July 9 for a one-month orientation programme to prepare them for service in various parts of Africa. The programme has been arranged by the Canadian University Service Overseas and is being financed by a special grant of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The programme is being directed by Dr. C. Wayne Hall, Acting Director of the Institute of Education at Macdonald College, who served as a consultant on education to the Nigerian Government during 1960-61 under the Canadian External Aid Programme. He will be assisted by a number of African specialists, including Dr. L. Gray Cowan of Columbia University, New York, Dr. Ronald Cohen and Miss Sheila McDonough of McGill University, and Dr. Margaret Read of the University of London. The programme will include lectures, seminars, discussions and film shows. It is intended to provide information about social, economic and political aspects of life in various parts of Africa, with special reference to West Africa, and to prepare Canadian personnel for the adaptation which may be necessary in establishing friendly relations in the countries in which they will serve.

Participants are drawn from all parts of Canada and were selected from more than 200 applicants. Most of them will serve in Nigeria as teachers in secondary schools, and have been recruited by CUSO

at the request of the Nigerian Government. A few will serve in Ghana, Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia.

FIRST SUCH PROGRAMME

Mr. Lewis Perinbam, Acting Executive Secretary of CUSO, has said that "this is the first orientation programme of its kind to be held in Canada for Canadians selected for overseas service." It was, he added "an attempt on the part of CUSO to ensure that Canadians were adequately prepared for overseas assignments". All participants had received reading lists and publications about the country in which they were to serve. Mr. Perinbam added that the response to the programme had been "overwhelming".

CUSO was established on June 6, 1961, as a national co-ordinating agency to develop and promote schemes to send young Canadians to serve abroad. It works closely with national and local organizations in Canada and provides liaison with governments, international agencies and other bodies overseas. The initiative for the establishment of CUSO came from the Canadian universities and several national organizations. It is at present administered by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO; this responsibility will be transferred to the Canadian Universities Foundation from September 1, 1962.

AGRICULTURAL WEATHERMEN MEET

The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) convened in Toronto on July 9 for a meeting that is to last until July 27.

The third conference of CAgM (the first and second were held in Paris in 1953 and Warsaw in 1958) will consider problems associated with the whole field of agricultural and forest meteorology, including protection against frost damage, weather influences on plant diseases and pests, storage of fruit, forest-fire services, and provision of climatological data and weather forecasts for agricultural and forestry operations.

PUBLIC SESSIONS

In addition to the regular closed sessions of the Commission, three open scientific sessions will be directed towards studies of the water balance of the soil, forest meteorology, the meteorological aspects of forecasting crop yields and tropical agrometeorology. Speakers will include representatives from Germany, Finland, Australia, Holland, Venezuela, the United States and Canada as well as other countries.

About 35 countries are expected to be represented at the conference, which will be under the chairmanship of P.M.A. Bourke, assistant director, Irish Meteorological Service. The Canadian delegation will be headed by C.C. Boughner, Chief, Climatology Division, Department of Transport Meteorological Service, and will include delegates and advisers drawn from the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Meteorological Service.

Delegates will visit the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, the experimental station of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Vineland, the research station of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests at Maple, the Massey-Ferguson farm at Agincourt, and climatological and research facilities of the Meteorological Service.

APRIL MAN-HOURS

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing edged up in April to \$1.88 from \$1.87 in March, while average weekly wages declined to \$76.51 from \$76.68 and the work week to 40.6 hours from 41.0, according to advance figures that will be contained in the April issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". The decrease in hours was owing partly to the fact that Easter Monday was observed as a holiday without pay in some industries.

In the manufacturing of durable goods, average hourly earnings in April were up to \$2.04 from \$2.03 in March, while average weekly wages were down to \$83.89 from \$83.92 and the work week to 41.1 hours from 41.4. Overtime work and a return to normal operations following a labour dispute in the automotive industry, wage-rate increases and overtime

work in smelting and refining, as well as a shorter work week in industries paying below the general average, contributed to the gain in average hourly earnings.

In the manufacturing of non-durables, average hourly earnings edged up to \$1.73 in April from \$1.72 in the preceding month, while average weekly wages decreased to \$69.44 from \$69.86 and the work week to 40.1 hours from 40.7. Seasonal layoffs of lower-paid employees in tobacco plants, overtime work in petroleum refining, and a shorter work week in leather and clothing factories employing many women were responsible for the rise in average hourly earnings.

Wage-rate increases and higher bonuses in metal mines resulted in a gain of 1¢ in average hourly earnings in mining to \$2.18 from \$2.17 in the preceding month. A seasonal increase in employment was recorded in construction.

FRENCH AIRMEN VISIT CANADA

Members of the directing staff and students of the French Air War College arrived in Ottawa July 11 for a 17-day visit. Their Canadian tour is taking them to Royal Canadian Air Force installations and establishments.

On July 12 the French party visited 410 Squadron at RCAF Station Uplands and later made a tour of the Ottawa area, after which they were guests of the French Air Attaché. They visited the St. Lawrence Seaway on July 14 and next day attended a reception at the French Embassy as guests of the Ambassador.

The party left Ottawa on July 15 for RCAF Station St. Hubert, near Montreal. After a short stay, they went on to Quebec City and RCAF Station Bagotville. RCAF Station Winnipeg will be their next stop, followed by Calgary, Vancouver, RCAF Station Cold Lake, Fort Churchill and RCAF Station Downsview. The party will return to Ottawa on July 27, and will leave the Uplands air station for Paris on July 28.

B.C. MILK SUBSIDY

The federal subsidy of 25 cents a hundredweight on milk for manufacturing purposes will be paid in future on a part of the product from the three milk-pooling areas in British Columbia. Acting Agriculture Minister Douglas S. Harkness has announced that payments will be made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board under the Dairy Products Support Programme. This Programme provides that the subsidy shall be paid to milk producers delivering milk for manufacturing purposes only; those supplying the fluid market are not eligible.

In the three milk-pooling areas in British Columbia (Vancouver, Vancouver Island and Okanagan-Kamloops), the milk received from all producers is used for both fluid and manufacturing purposes. In future, part of their milk will be recognized as manufacturing milk and will be eligible for subsidy.

About two-thirds of the milk produced by fluid-milk producers in other major producing areas in Canada is used for fluid purposes and about a third is surplus to actual fluid requirements. In future, in the three pooling areas in British Columbia, the actual milk used for fluid purposes, plus about a third of the total production, will not be eligible for assistance. Milk production in excess of this total quantity, however, will be considered as manufacturing milk and eligible for assistance. The amount payable to individual producers will be dependent on their fluid quota.

Mr. Harkness states that this arrangement should provide assistance to producers in British Columbia on an equal basis with dairy producers in other parts of Canada.

HUGE NAVAL SUPPLY SHIP

The largest ship ever built for the Royal Canadian Navy was launched on July 15 at Lauzon, Quebec. When fully laden, the 20,000-ton tanker cum supply ship "Provider" will have a displacement 2,000 tons greater than that of the aircraft carrier "Bonaventure". (The Belfast-built carrier, however, will retain her title as the biggest RCN vessel by virtue of her greater length and larger ship's company.)

A DUAL FUNCTION

The chief job of "Provider" will be to enable other naval vessels to stay longer at sea by keeping them supplied with fuel, provisions and other necessities. In fleet operations, she will act as a "one-stop" supply ship, which means that she will refuel combat vessels and reprovision them with fresh stores, ammunition and spare parts in a single operation. This dual role is an RCN innovation. The usual practice has been for separate tankers and supply ships to accompany the fleet when their services were required.

Since the facilities of "Provider" meet NATO specifications, she will be able to fuel and supply units of the allied navies at sea.

The giant ship, which is 551 feet long, will have 26 cargo tanks capable of holding 12,000 tons of fuel-oil, 1,200 tons of diesel fuel and 1,000 tons of aviation gas, as well as of providing storage for spare parts, ammunition and 250 tons of food.

HELICOPTER SERVICE

"Provider" will have a helicopter landing-platform and a hangar for spare helicopters. Provision has been made for the eventual fitting of workshop equipment for the maintenance and repair of helicopters.

Should "Provider" enter a zone of nuclear fallout, her boilers and main engines would be placed under the remote control of an enclosed, air-conditioned area free from the immediate effects of fallout and radiation.

The ship's sonar, radio and navigation equipment will be of the latest design.

"Provider" is expected to commission in about a year.

LIBRARY FOR THE SEVENTH ART

To meet the needs of the growing number of Canadian film users, the Canadian Film Institute, with the help of the Canada Council, has established a specialized library and information service. It has long been evident that, to benefit fully from the increasing number of films being produced in many parts of the world, Canada must provide services similar to those offered for books by libraries, book reviews and bookstores.

With the help of grants from the Council totaling \$58,000, the CFI has since 1958 been engaged in the cataloguing of all feature and documentary films available to Canadians. It is estimated that material has now been compiled on some 30,000 titles, together with information as to where prints may be obtained in Canada. A small staff is engaged in scanning international film journals and some foreign newspapers for articles and reviews. In addition, volunteers from many parts of the country contribute material from local papers or from private collections.

SERVICES PROVIDED

It is now possible for the Institute to answer a wide variety of enquiries about the history of film or about individual shorts or features. Several specialized lists covering a wide spectrum of interests from theatre arts to traffic safety have been drawn up and are distributed free of charge to CFI members. The CFI has established the Canadian Library of International Art Films, of which the National Gallery collection forms the most important part. The first catalogue for this collection went out of print almost immediately. The French-language services of the Institute are in process of expansion in line with the findings of a current survey. The range of services offered by CFI, particularly to groups in the more remote areas of the country, is almost without equal.

NEW FACES ON CANADA COUNCIL

Each year, about a third of the 21 members of the Canada Council step down to make room for new appointees. Under the terms of the Canada Council Act, regular members are appointed by the Governor in Council for three years and may serve two consecutive terms. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are selected for terms of five years and, like regular members, may not be reappointed in the same capacity for a period of 12 months after a second term. Members meet regularly on the first Monday after the fifteenth of February, May, August and November.

(Over)

Several new appointments to the Council were announced by the Prime Minister during recent weeks. Colonel Douglas B. Weldon, Chairman of the Board of the Midland Securities Corporation, was named Chairman to succeed Dr. Claude Bissell, whose term expired on April 15, 1962. Colonel Weldon's appointment is until May 17, 1964. Gérard Filion, Publisher of the Montreal daily *Le Devoir*, succeeds Father G.H. Lévesque as Vice-Chairman of the Council for a five-year term. Father Lévesque, a member of the Massey Commission, was appointed to the Council on April 15, 1957. Other new members include Trevor Moore of Toronto, Park Jamieson, Q.C., of Sarnia, Ontario, Samuel Steinberg of Montreal, Professor Luc Lacourcière of Quebec, and Michael Wardell of Fredericton, New Brunswick. Margaret Harvey of Victoria, British Columbia, Gerald Winter of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Frank Lynch-Staunton of Lundbreck, Alberta, have been reappointed for second terms. Retiring from the Council are Samuel Bronfman of Montreal, Dr. L.W. Brockington of Toronto, Emile Tellier of Three Rivers, Quebec, and Lady Dunn of Fredericton.

SALES & PURCHASES OF SECURITIES

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries underwent a sharp change in May. Non-residents added to their holdings of Canadian securities through market purchases, Canada's net sales balance of \$2.4 million being in sharp contrast to the net repurchases of \$34.1 million of Canadian issues which occurred in April. Canadians, on the other hand, continued to be substantial net buyers of foreign securities as net purchases rose from \$11.6 million in April to \$14.0 million in May.

The sales balance from trade in outstanding Canadian securities arose entirely from the sale of bonds and debentures. Canadians repurchased some \$15.3 million of outstanding stocks. This was the largest monthly repurchase balance since the war, and residents of the United States joined those of overseas countries as net sellers for the first time in more than two years. The striking sales balance of \$17.7 million from trade with non-residents in outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures arose mainly from transactions with the United States. While the largest part of the balance was from trade in Government of Canada issues, there were also net sales of outstanding guaranteed, provincial, municipal and corporate issues.

The net purchases of \$14 million of outstanding foreign issues included about \$10 million of United States stocks and \$3 million of United Kingdom bonds.

There was an abrupt change in the role of non-residents in the Canadian stock market. Gross sales to non-residents, which represented an exceptionally high proportion of over one-third of the value of stock transactions on the principal Canadian exchanges in March and April, fell to an exceptionally low proportion of less than a fifth in May.

During the first five months of 1962, trade in all outstanding securities led to a purchase balance or net capital outflow of over \$98 million, roughly equivalent to the sales balance of capital inflow in the corresponding 1961 period. Purchase balances of \$41 million and \$57 million resulted from trading in Canadian and foreign securities, respectively. Canadians purchased \$29 million of securities from residents of the United States, \$34 million from residents of the United Kingdom, and \$35 million from residents of all other countries.

Included among the influences in these forms of capital movements are the shifts in interest differentials, stock prices, and exchange rates. The interest differential between Canada and the United States widened in May, stock prices in the United States fell relatively more than in Canada, and Canada established a fixed par value for the Canadian dollar involving a further measure of depreciation.

Excluded in the statistics in the report are transactions in Government of Canada treasury bills and other short-term issues, and in commercial and finance paper. In May the net effect of these transactions was to slightly more than offset the net purchase balance of \$11.6 million from trade in outstanding securities.

WINTER WORKS TO CONTINUE

The Federal Government will continue the municipal winter works programme again this winter on the same basis as last year, Labour Minister Starr announced recently.

The programme will run from October 15, 1962, to April 30, 1963. Its purpose is to create additional winter employment. Materials of Canadian manufacture must be used wherever possible. The Federal Government pays one-half the direct payroll costs of a municipality for approved works undertaken in winter time.

Mr. Starr said that last winter's programme had been the most successful up to that time and had substantially reduced the rate of winter unemployment. He said that it had provided "on-site" jobs for an estimated 146,000 men for a total of more than 5,800,000 man-days of work. The total cost of work undertaken was an estimated \$245 million. A total of 8,257 projects had been submitted by 2,746 local authorities last winter, including 46 Indian bands.