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NAME MOUNTAIN RANGE FOR PRINCESS

The Prime Minister announced August 11 that the Cabinet had approved the naming of a mountain range on Axel Heiberg Island, "Princess Margaret Range", in honour of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret.

The next morning in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister read the following message which he had received from Princess Margaret:

"Thank you so much for very kind message on my departure from Canada. I am filled with sadness at having to leave after the most exciting and enjoyable month visit to your great country. I was deeply moved by the wonderful reception I was given everywhere I went and by the unflinching kindness of everyone I met during my tour. Please pass on my most sincere thanks to all who contributed in any way towards the successful organization of my visit. I am delighted and proud, Mr. Prime Minister, that the principal mountain range on Axel Heiberg Isle is to bear my name. I am delighted with this and it sets the seal on a visit which I shall never forget for its happiness and interest."

Margaret

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NEW MAP

A new natural-resources map of Canada, designed primarily for use in schools, has been issued by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The seven-colour map shows in simplified form mineral, agricultural, forest, fish, fur and water-power resources as well as prin-

In explaining the naming of the mountain range, the Prime Minister said:

"With regard to the naming of the mountain range, I may say that the geological survey of Canada, which is now working on a survey of the far north, advised that a name was needed for the principal range of mountains which form the backbone of Axel Heiberg Island, the large island immediately west of Ellesmere Island. This mountain range, is the principal feature of the Queen Elizabeth Islands and forms the larger part of that island. It was with pleasure that my colleagues and I decided that the visit of Her Royal Highness could best be commemorated permanently by naming that mountain range the Princess Margaret Range.

"I think I can add, with the approval of members in all parts of the House, that the visit of Her Royal Highness endeared her everywhere, and that the broadcast last night over television and radio was deeply appreciated by Canadians and touched a chord in their hearts in their regard for the Royal Family."

cipal communities and rail lines on a province-to-province basis.

The nickel and iron belts of northern Quebec and Labrador, the iron area on Baffin Island, and the railway line to the iron-ore development at Schefferville are shown on the map, which is on the scale of 100 miles to the inch.

The first edition of the natural-resources

map was issued in 1930. This and subsequent editions in 1936, 1944, and 1950, included the Arctic Islands only as far north as Devon Island. The present map shows the resources of Canada to the northernmost tip of Ellesmere Island.

For the first time the extent of the fishing banks off the Atlantic Provinces, including the Grand Banks, is outlined by the 50 and 100 fathom lines.

Agricultural areas and forest information have been presented in a different way. Some settled portions of Ontario and Quebec, formerly described as mixed farming areas, are now denoted as livestock and dairying regions. The practice of dividing the country into forest areas has been discontinued and, in its place, various colours are used to show forest species. Arctic and alpine tundra are also shown in colour.

The map was prepared by the Map Compilation and Reproduction Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, in cooperation with several federal departments. Material supplied for the new Atlas of Canada, which is being prepared by the Department for release some time this autumn, was used in compiling the new resources map.

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HISTORICAL NAMES

What's in a name? Students of Canadian history might very well ask themselves that question after looking at some of the names which appear on the map of Canada. An examination of the Encyclopedia of Canada, Encyclopedia Canadiana and the Encyclopedia Britannica revealed the origins of some Canadian place names which are in common usage.

VANCOUVER - Named after the English navigator, Captain George Vancouver, who entered Burrard Inlet a year after the Spaniard Narvaez had discovered it in 1791.

EDMONTON - In 1794 the Hudson's Bay Company had a Fort built twenty-five miles below the present site. It was named by George Sutherland who built it, after Edmonton River, London, England, the birthplace of his clerk John Pruden. The name was retained when the Fort was rebuilt, after destruction by the Blood Indians in 1807, on the site of the present City.

SASKATOON - The name is derived from the Cree word Mis-sask-quah-too-mina or Mis-sask-a-too-mina, a name given to a berry, used in the making of buffalo pemmican, found in profusion in the vicinity.

WINNIPEG - From the Cree words Win-murky and Nipiy-water.

TORONTO - Various meanings have been assigned to the name which is of Indian origin "A place of meeting", "Trees in the Water", "Lake Opening", all more or less conjectural. The name has also been traced to that of "Atrionta", chief of the Arendaronons and to the word "Tarontorai" meaning "between the

lakes". The name "Tarantou" appears for the first time on Sanson's map of 1656.

SUDBURY - This city was named in the winter of 1882-3 by James Worthington from Sudbury, in Suffolk, England, the birthplace of his wife.

MONTREAL - Derived from the name - Le Mont Royal - given by Jacques Cartier to the mountain in the center of the Island in the year 1535.

ARVIDA - Founded in 1926 by the Aluminum Company of Canada on the south bank of the Saguenay River six miles west of the City of Chicoutimi. The name is composed of the first syllables of the names of the then-President of the Company, Arthur Vining Davis.

MONCTON - Incorporated as a town in 1855 when the name was changed from "Bend of the Petitcodiac" to Monckton, after Lt. Gen. Robert Monckton, one of Wolfe's Brigadiers at the siege of Quebec in 1759. The name of the township was spelled Monckton until 1886, but in that year, through a clerical error, it was changed to Moncton and in 1930 the Moncton City Council decided that henceforth the name should be Monckton. The incorrect spelling, however, has persisted.

HALIFAX - When founded in 1749 it was named after the second Earl of Halifax, who was then President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. The second Earl of Halifax is credited with helping the Hon. Edward Cornwallis found the city.

CHARLOTTETOWN - The capital city of the Province of Prince Edward Island was originally named Port La Joie but was renamed in honour of Queen Charlotte, Consort of George III, when the Island fell into British hands during the Seven Years' War.

AVALON PENINSULA - The oldest and most thickly populated area of Newfoundland, was named after the ancient name of Glastonbury by Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1623 when James I gave him possession of the central part of the peninsula.

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DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on August 8 that the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Burma, desiring to consolidate and strengthen the friendly relations already existing between the countries, have agreed to enter into diplomatic relations at the level of Embassies.

The Government of Canada has accordingly accredited Mr. Arthur Redpath Menzies, High Commissioner for Canada in the Federation of Malaya, concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Burma, and the Government of the Union of Burma has accredited His Excellency Thado Maha Thray Sithu U Win, Ambassador of the Union of Burma to the United States concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Canada.

FOUNDATION AWARDS

Three Canadian scientists are among this year's James Picker Foundation award winners. These awards are intended to foster research on radiological methods for both diagnosis and treatment of disease.

For the first time, the Foundation's Canadian funds are being administered by the National Research Council of Canada.

The three Canadian grants for 1958-59, totalling \$7500, went to:

DR. ALBERT JUTRAS, Dept. of Radiology, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal -- fibroplastic infiltration of the submucosa in minute cancers of the stomach and its effects upon gastric motility and radiological images;

DR. J.S. DUNBAR, Montreal Children's Hospital -- effects of barium sulphate on the tracheo-bronchial tree of rats in comparison with other contrast media; and

DR. R.L. de C.H. SAUNDERS, Dept. of Anatomy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. -- X-ray microscope studies of the nervous system with special reference to the blood supply of the cerebral cortex and spinal cord.

The National Academy - National Research Council of the United States, which continues to administer the U.S. portion of this program, announced that their awards for 1958-59 on behalf of the James Picker Foundation amount to about \$74,000 and consist of ten research grants, six fellowships, and one grant for a scholar in radiological research.

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CONGRESSIONAL-PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Referring to the possibility of a proposed Joint Congressional-Parliamentary Committee with the United States, the Prime Minister last week in the House of Commons, said, in part:

"During the past several months discussions have taken place, both here and in the United States, respecting a means of providing an opportunity from time to time for those who are engaged in the legislative aspects of government in the two countries to meet together and examine common problems, to exchange views and possibly make suggestions to their respective governments arising from these deliberations.

"It is my understanding that action in this regard is going forward in the Houses of the United States Congress with evident support from all shades of political opinion. I have here the *Congressional Record* of July 17 containing a speech by United States Senator Neuberger with respect to this matter and the resolution which he introduced. This resolution provides for close relationship between the legislators of both countries, and section 7 says:

'This resolution shall become effective, and a Joint Committee established, upon receipt by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of notification that a committee with similar functions and terms of reference has been established by the Canadian Parliament.'

"It appears from the record that the proposals had the approval of the Executive of the United States and of the President, who under the constitution is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs.

"I have been informed that in this country, consideration has been given to this matter in the other place, and that a motion of this nature has there been looked upon favourably. I am not going to quote the resolution that was passed, except to say that it welcomed the recent suggestion of the Prime Minister of

Canada for the establishment of Joint Parliamentary Committees between Canada and the United States, and the opinion was that if such a committee were set up it would be of great benefit in improving relations between the two countries. The other place offered its co-operation toward this end.

"The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Pearson), and the honourable member for Assiniboia (Mr. Argue) both indicated on August 8 that they would give support to proposals along these lines. This morning I consulted with each of them by telephone, and it is my understanding that they are in accord with the procedure I am about to propose. If the House generally indicates its agreement, I would suggest that we proceed along the following lines.

"My proposal is that I should request the Speaker of this honourable House, in consultation with his colleague in the other place, to establish a committee of members of both Houses and of all parties for the purpose of exploring jointly with appropriate representatives of the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government of the United States the means whereby increased systematic discussions between legislators of the two countries on problems of common concern may be provided.

"I would suggest that such assistance as may be appropriate and required for the purpose of implementing this proposal, if generally acceptable to this House, should be provided by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Smith) from his Department, with co-operation from other departments of government as may be needed from time to time.

"I feel that if this general proposal is accepted we shall be making an advance that will prove beneficial not only to the exchange of ideas as between legislators of our countries, but also that in their deliberations suggestions will be forthcoming which will be generally helpful and will assure that the

best of relations continue in the years to come.

"This is the first time that anything of this nature has come before this House in so concrete a form. I hope it will receive support. The other day when I was speaking I mentioned the occasion in 1942 when representatives of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States met here in room 16. It was the first time representatives of the United States had been present at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, as it was then known. The honourable member for Laurier (Mr. Lionel Chevrier) will remember very well the deliberations that took place at that time and the extent to which, out of the community of counsel, agreements in principle as to courses generally beneficial to both countries and also to the Commonwealth as a whole were arrived at.

"Subsequently the honourable member for Laurier, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, Senator Vien and I went to Washington and there met with representatives of Congress for a couple of days. Those were the first occasions on which the United States had at any time had representatives of Congress meeting, as I said, with either Canadian Legislators or representatives of the Commonwealth. This course has since been followed to the manifest appreciation of those who have belonged to the several delegations, and also to the material benefit of our relations."

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FLEET SOLD

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport, told the House of Commons last week that an offer to purchase the eight vessel fleet of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited by the Banco Cubano del Comercio Exterior, Cuba's foreign trade bank, had been accepted. The purchase price was \$2,800,000.

Mr. Hees said that the ships will be operated under Cuban registry by Flota Maritima Browning De Cuba, a Havana shipping firm which already has a contract with the bank to operate six other ships now being constructed for Caribbean service. The firm plans to place the eight C.N.S.S. vessels in service as soon as possible between Canada, Cuba and the West Indies, using the ports of Halifax and Montreal.

The sale agreement will be signed by Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited and Banco Cubano del Comercio Exterior, a subsidiary of Cuba's state-owned national bank (Banco Nacional de Cuba), Mr. Hees said. The approval of the shareholders of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited has been provided by the Governor-in-Council act-

ing in the capacity of majority shareholders of the Company.

Mr. Hees informed the House that the offer accepted was by far the best of any of the purchase offers submitted. Seven purchase offers were submitted for the entire fleet, while some nine others involved a purchase of a part only of the fleet.

The offer accepted was not only the highest offer but the only offer providing sound security for the balance of the purchase price, Mr. Hees added. The Minister stated that all of the officers of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited were offered transfer and employment in the Marine Services of the Department of Transport. A few decided to retire as they were eligible to accept retirement, and a few decided to accept other offers of employment. The others are now employed in the Department of Transport's marine operations. The pension rights of all concerned have been protected.

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NEW POSTAGE STAMP

A new postage stamp will be issued on October 2 to commemorate the beginning of democratic government in Canada. The first House of Representatives, in what is now Canada, met in the City of Halifax on October 2, 1758. This first Assembly of Elected Members became the forerunner of representative government in Canada.

Mr. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has drawn attention to the design of the stamp which features the Mace and Speaker's Chair as the two most popular symbols of the parliamentary system of Canada. In addition the words "The First Elected Assembly of Nova Scotia marked the beginning of our Democratic Government" are an integral part of the design.

The design of the stamp is the work of Gerald Trottier of Ottawa and Typographer Carl Dair of Toronto. The stamp will be dark blue in colour and is being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

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PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

Public Works Minister Howard Green announced August 8 that contracts involving expenditures totalling \$15,086,831.31 were awarded by the Federal Department of Public Works during the month of July 1958.

The amount for new works in building construction and harbours and rivers engineering was \$6,108,285.15; for the repair and maintenance of existing structures \$975,768.70; for construction of Trans-Canada Highway, roads through National Parks and other projects, \$6,504,716.86; and for dredging \$1,498,060.60.

TRANSLATION SYSTEM

The Prime Minister introduced a motion in the House of Commons, August 11, for the installation of a simultaneous translation system.

Mr. Diefenbaker said, "For quite a number of years, Mr. Speaker, from time to time there have been representations made on behalf of the establishment in this chamber of a simultaneous translation system. This goes back some years, and I recall that in 1952 or 1953 it was rumoured that consideration was being given to action in this regard. However, nothing was done during the intervening years, though on more than one occasion various members advocated the necessity of the establishment of such a system, to the end that members in the House would be able to follow and understand everything that was being said by the member who, at the moment was speaking. As you will recall, on November 25, 1957, the then hon. member for Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm moved:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of setting up a special committee of Parliament for the purpose of considering the establishment of a system of simultaneous translation--"

"Various hon. members spoke on that occasion. The essence of the motion was that a committee of Parliament give consideration to the establishment of the system in question.

"As all hon. members know, simultaneous translation has been in effect in the United Nations since that body was established, according to the information I have as well as in this chamber in the Autumn of 1957 when the International Postal Congress met here. With regard to the latter experience I am going to say nothing. That matter was dealt with at length during the course of the debate to which I have referred and which took place in this House respecting the setting up of the Committee. It was dealt with at length by the then Postmaster General, who pointed out the benefits of the plan and also some of the inherent difficulties that were experienced by that Conference.

"As far back as May 22, 1956, the Junior Chamber of Commerce in a brief delivered to the then Speaker of the House of Commons, advocated such a system as well. I have before me an extract from the Department of Public Information of the United Nations in which there is a general summary of the technique applied in that chamber. It says:

The official languages of the General Assembly--and of the United Nations--are Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

'A system of simultaneous interpretation is used in the General Assembly auditorium, council chambers and most of the committee rooms. Listeners are provided with earphones which they may tune in to any one of the five official languages.'

However, it says this also: 'An interpreter does not translate literally; he renders into another language the ideas and arguments of the speaker, in the speaker's order.

'At meetings where the traditional consecutive method of interpretation is used, the speaker's remarks are translated after he has completed his speech.'

"Even there, as was pointed out during the debate last fall, it has been found difficult to secure the necessary technological skill in translating ability which will permit of simultaneous translation taking place. Because of that fact and in order to assure that if this motion is passed those who will be appointed to discharge the duties and responsibilities in connection with translation may be qualified and trained accordingly, action to this end has been taken. Such action, however, is on a provisional basis pending the outcome of the motion before the House.

"Mr. Speaker, as one who through the years has tried to develop some facility in speaking the French language, though without what might be called mediocre success, I have come to a point where I can, speaking generally, follow debates in French provided there are not too many interruptions and dependent also upon the velocity with which the speaker delivers his speech. I can fully understand the position of French speaking members who, I think I can say with entire truthfulness, have on many occasions expressed their feelings on this subject in the course of speeches in this House. They have explained their difficulties in fully expressing themselves in the English language, which course has been made necessary by the large percentage of English speaking members.

"There is general agreement that this Assembly, now considering this motion, is under our constitution entirely bilingual in character."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

The Canadian pharmaceutical industry has been developing at a rapid pace in recent years. Production of medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose from \$71.5 million in 1949 to \$137.6 million in 1957 and the industry has thus become the second largest in the chemical and allied products field in this country. Shipments of Canadian pharmaceuticals abroad last year went to 82 countries and were valued at \$6.8 million, compared with \$3.9 million in 1949.

PRODUCTS EXPORTED

Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, although they constitute a relatively small proportion of the total production, are of considerable importance to those firms engaged in foreign marketing of their products. Ethical pharmaceutical specialties make up the largest proportion of these exports but the figure also includes proprietary and patent medicines and a wide range of synthetic and natural chemical products intended for use in pharmaceutical industries abroad.

Included in the latter groups are such products as penicillin, streptomycin and other antibiotics, certain vitamins, biological products both for human and veterinary use, and animal glandular products such as liver extracts, ACTH and bile acids. In addition many crude drugs which occur naturally in Canada are collected and exported. In this group are such botanicals as senega root, cascara sagrada bark, ginseng root, golden seal root, Canada balsam and other coniferous oils which, although they may not be used exclusively in the preparation of medicines, have related uses.

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SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES

More than 150 high school teachers from across Canada are taking advanced studies this summer in special university summer courses aided by The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

Part of Inco's \$2,800,000 five-year educational programme, the summer courses are designed to give teachers of scientific subjects the opportunity of taking advanced or supplementary studies. More than 400 teachers have taken part in the 15 courses held to date, with Inco's sponsoring grants totalling \$73,000.

The greater bulk of Inco's financial aid to teachers is given in the form of bursaries to defray expenses while taking special course work at Canadian universities.

Started at Queen's University in 1956 in answer to need for more highly qualified

teachers of scientific subjects, the courses have proven to be very successful. Besides the Queen's courses, the University of Manitoba, Dalhousie University, University of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Technical College, University of British Columbia, University of Saskatchewan, University of Western Ontario, University of Ottawa and St. Francis Xavier, all have held similar programmes.

Courses vary in length from four to six weeks. In addition to programmes in chemistry physics, mathematics, biology and geology, special seminars are now being held in guidance counselling. These were established by Inco as a means of providing more comprehensive training for high school guidance counsellors. The first successful 3-day seminar in the subject was held recently at the University of British Columbia.

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EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Employment expanded strongly during July. The number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 5,934,000 at July 19, about 140,000 more than the previous month. From this year's low in February, employment has increased by 11.7 per cent, a greater gain than in any of the previous five years except 1955. Total employment in July was 15,000 less than a year earlier; in non-agricultural industries it was 12,000 higher.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work declined by 34,000 during the month to 286,000. In addition, there were 19,000 on temporary layoff. The number of persons seeking work amounted to 4.6 per cent of the labour force, compared to 2.7 per cent in July 1957.

Farm labour requirements accounted for four-fifths of the employment increase in July and the construction, trade and transportation industries were responsible for a major part of the remainder. There was little evidence of renewed expansion in manufacturing. Layoffs and extended holidays were prevalent in automobile plants and in some of the iron and steel products industries.

Regionally, manpower requirements were strongest in the Prairie provinces where non-farm employment was 6.4 per cent higher than last year. In other regions, year-to-year declines in non-farm employment ranged from 0.1 per cent in Quebec to 3.3 per cent in the Atlantic provinces.

Unemployment declined during July in all but a few centres in Ontario and British Columbia. At August 1, 1958, the classification of 109 areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 5 (1); in moderate surplus, 56 (29); in balance, 48 (77); and in shortage, 0 (2).