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YEAR-END EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

Total employment declined by the usual seasonal amount between November and December, according to the monthly joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of persons with jobs in December was estimated to be 5,861,000, 90,000 fewer from the previous month. Agriculture accounted for about 20 per cent of the decline and most of the remainder was in other outdoor activities, mainly construction. Almost 90 per cent of the decline occurred in Quebec and the four Atlantic Provinces. The seasonal decline was checked in Ontario by increased activity in plants that had been affected earlier by steel shortages and in the Prairie provinces by mild weather.

The December employment estimate was 181,000 greater than a year earlier. This rise was shared by all regions and most industries. The largest gains were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and in the services and trade industries. Those working less than a full week because of short time and turnover were estimated at 92,000, some 20,000 more than both a month earlier and a year earlier.

Persons without jobs and seeking work increased by 74,000 to 370,000 between November and December. The current figure represents 5.9 per cent of the labour force, compared to 7.2 per cent in December 1958 when the total was 440,000. The decrease in male job-seekers accounted for nearly all of the year-to-year drop. Those not at work owing to temporary

layoff were estimated at 35,000 in December, compared to 21,000 in November and 26,000 in December 1958.

Almost all labour market areas experienced some increase in unemployment and well over half were reclassified to categories denoting greater labour surplus. The classification of 110 areas at the year end was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 50 (62); in moderate surplus, 57 (47); in balance, 3 (1).

The labour force in the week ended December 12 totalled an estimated 6,231,000 as compared to 6,247,000 a month earlier and 6,120,000 a year earlier. Of the current total, 5,473,000 or 87.9 per cent of the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 388,000 or 6.2 per cent usually worked less than 35 hours, and 370,000 or 5.9 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,429,000.

The survey provides additional information about those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers. Of the persons in this category, 92,000 or 1.5 per cent of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (55,000 being on short time, 15,000 having found jobs during the week and 14,000 having

been laid off for part of the week), 35,000 or 0.6 per cent were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 252,000 or 4 per cent worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included illness (96,000), vacation (29,000), bad weather (25,000), and other (102,000); a part of the last group lost time due to the religious observance of December 8.

During the corresponding week in 1958 there were 6,120,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,342,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 338,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 440,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,329,000 classed as not in the labour force.

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HUMANE SLAUGHTER

Regulations have been established by the Governor in Council under the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Act and the regulations under it apply to all meat-packing plants slaughtering cattle, swine, sheep, goats and horses under federal veterinary meat inspection.

The regulations follow closely the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which studied and reported on the matter during the last session.

They prohibit the shackling of food animals for slaughter unless they are unconscious and, except for animals slaughtered by means of a cut known in Jewish ritual slaughter as "Shechita", they prohibit the slaughter of food animals while conscious.

The regulations authorize the use, subject to the approval of the Veterinary Director General, of mechanical stunning devices, carbon dioxide gas and electrical current as means of rendering animals unconscious. They also require the humane handling of animals in plants prior to slaughter.

The regulations came into effect on January 1, except for those sections requiring sheep, swine and ritually-slaughtered cattle to be rendered unconscious before shackling, which will become effective on December 1, 1960.

Agriculture Minister Douglas S. Harkness stated that the passing of the regulations brings to fruition the careful study which had been given this matter by the Government for more than two years. He said that considerable progress had been made, and co-operation shown, by meat-packing plants in providing the necessary facilities for humane slaughter.

He noted, however, that more time was required for plants to complete the installations necessary for handling swine, sheep and ritually-slaughtered cattle. It was for this reason that the effective date of the regulations for these classes of animals was set at next December 1.

WARSAK IRRIGATION TUNNEL OPENS

On January 10, 1960, the senior Cabinet Minister of the Pakistan Government officially opened the irrigation tunnel of the Warsak Multi-Purpose Project, which is being constructed and financed jointly by Pakistan and Canada under the Colombo Plan. Situated in Northwest Pakistan near the Khyber Pass, the Warsak Project envisages damming the Kabul River for the first time and using the flow to produce 160,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power and to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. The completion of the 3½-mile irrigation tunnel means that some of the Kabul River flow can now be diverted through the solid rock wall of the gorge to the nearby parched plains and make them agriculturally productive. The completion of the dam and power-house phase of the Warsak Project later this year will bring to an end Canada's largest Colombo Plan project anywhere (the Canadian contribution being something over \$36 million), and make a significant contribution to the economy of Pakistan.

To mark Canada's interest in this important milestone in the history of the Project, the Canadian High Commissioner in Pakistan attended the tunnel opening ceremony and conveyed the following message from Mr. Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

"I wish to express to the Warsak Dam Project Organization and the Government and people of Pakistan my sincere good wishes on the opening of the irrigation tunnel of the Warsak Multi-Purpose Project. This portion of the Project has been primarily a Pakistani responsibility and special congratulations are due to the Pakistani engineers and workers for this fine achievement which will assist in the irrigation of a large area and increase the agricultural production of the region. I am sure we all look forward to the fast-approaching day when all portions of the great Warsak Project will be completed through the co-operative efforts under the Colombo Plan of our two countries. In this great undertaking, as in so many other fields of Commonwealth interest, Canada is proud and happy to be associated with Pakistan."

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NEW A-RESEARCH CENTRE

Eleven thousand acres of land 60 miles east-northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have been selected for the site of Canada's second nuclear research centre, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited announced recently.

The new centre, which will be known as the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, will start as a small unit but will expand as nuclear research expands and may reach a size comparable to that of the Chalk River plant, which has grown steadily since it was established in 1944. Some work on the Whiteshell

site will begin next summer, but the building of a major research facility is not expected to start before 1961.

The name was chosen because the centre is close to the Whiteshell Forest Reserve. The site is on the east bank of the Winnipeg River about midway between Seven Sisters Falls and the town of Lac du Bonnet.

The construction of buildings and laboratories and the installation of equipment and technical services at the site will begin with the next major project to be undertaken by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in the research and development field. This may be an organic-cooled, natural-uranium-fuelled, heavy-water-moderated, power-reactor experiment. It is expected that work on such a plant will begin early in 1961.

Close liaison has been set up between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Manitoba Development Authority, a provincial government agency which plans and co-ordinates economic development in Manitoba.

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced last October that a new nuclear research centre would be built to accommodate expansion of nuclear development. Chalk River is considered to be near the maximum size for efficient operation. Among the major facilities at Chalk River are five research reactors, including the NRX and NRU reactors, and particle accelerators, research laboratories, and chemical and metallurgical plants. The number of workers is nearing 2,500, of whom over 400 are university graduates.

Decision on a residential area for the employees of the Whiteshell establishment will be made within eight to 10 weeks. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is studying residential sites in co-operation with the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce.

MORE TCA PASSENGERS, CARGO

The number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air-carriers in July 1959 increased to 468,935 from 413,154 in the same month of 1958 and revenue cargo (including airmail) to 25,129,499 pounds from 20,379,875. Operating revenues rose to a new monthly high in July of \$22,026,808 from \$18,813,271 a year earlier and operating expenses to \$19,305,920 from \$16,370,300. Operating income thus rose to \$2,720,888 from \$2,442,971.

Passengers flown in unit toll service in July increased to 392,378 from 361,145 in July 1958 and in chartered service to 76,557 from 52,009. Revenue freight carried in the month advanced to 20,206,832 pounds from 16,429,535, express to 1,918,388 pounds from 1,050,289, excess baggage to 611,292 pounds from 532,972, and mail to 2,392,987 pounds from 2,367,079.

Foreign air-carriers licensed to operate in Canada transported 65,903 revenue passengers in July, 970,248 pounds of revenue freight and

240,002 pounds of mail, compared to 56,068 passengers in the same month of 1958, 663,743 pounds of revenue freight and 175,163 pounds of mail.

WORLD SCOUT MEET FOR OTTAWA

The governing body of the world Scout Movement, the Boy Scouts International Committee, will hold its annual meeting in Canada this year. Tentative dates have been set, September 26 to 30, and the natural meeting place is Ottawa, where the Boy Scouts International Bureau is located.

Other international Scouting events in 1960 which will be visited by International Bureau staff include a European Regional Scout Conference in Germany in May, a National Boy Scout Jamboree in Iran, and the 4th Pan Arab Jamboree and Conference in Tunisia.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENT TOWER

A 200-foot tower with appropriate scientific instruments has been installed by the Occupational Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare at the agrometeorological site on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The data obtained from the instrumentation on this tower will yield information of value to the three Federal Government Departments of National Health and Welfare, Transport and Agriculture. Measurements of wind speed, wind gustiness, turbulence, temperature and certain air pollutants will be made at various levels along the tower. The measurements will be correlated with the studies of the levels of air-pollution contaminants and their dispersion under various environmental conditions that have been undertaken by the Occupational Health Division. It will also be used by the Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the diffusion of heat and water vapour through the atmosphere and the dispersion of flying insects, pollen, and airborne plant-disease organisms.

The site is considered to be an ideal one for the study of the diffusion of non-toxic gases and aerosols at known mass rates of emission under varying meteorological conditions. Close consultation is being maintained with the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Transport, Toronto, in the planning of the programme of studies and in the assessment of the findings. The work is being carried out under the direction of Dr. T.H. Patterson, Chief of the Occupational Health Division, and Dr. Morris Katz, Departmental Consultant on Atmospheric Pollution, in co-operation with Mr. G.W. Robertson, Agrometeorologist at the Central Experimental Farm.

RCAF 1959 ROUNDUP

For the RCAF, 1959 was highlighted by the announcement of the order of the supersonic CF-104, and by the delivery and installation of other new and progressive equipment to put the Service in pace with the times.

NEW JETS

In July, the Canadian Government announced that the eight F-86 Sabre squadrons of the RCAF's European-based NATO Air Division would be re-equipped with CF-104 strike-reconnaissance jet aircraft. More than 200 of the 1400-miles-an-hour jets will be built under licence in Canada for the RCAF, and will come into operational service in about two years time. Canadair Ltd., Montreal, has been awarded the contract to build the CF-104 airframes, while the engines will be built by Orenda Engines Ltd., Toronto.

At Oldenburg, Germany, the RCAF Advisory Group from the Air Division continued to give operational training to German pilots on F-86 Sabre jets. Initiated last year, the programme also includes on-the-job training for German groundcrews in servicing techniques.

For the second year running, RCAF aircrew competed with top aerial marksmen of other NATO air forces in air firing competitions at Cazza, France, and won for Canada the Guynemer Trophy, emblematic of air-gunnery supremacy within the Allied Air Forces Central Europe.

BUSY YEAR

Air Transport Command, with headquarters relocated at Trenton, recorded a busy year as its aircraft airlifted close to 21 million pounds of cargo (approximately 50 per cent more than last year) and 69,000 passengers. More than 150 scheduled round-trips were made to Europe during the year in support of the NATO Air Division and the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. In addition to regular flights to the Middle East, 532 troops were airlifted between Montreal and El Arish on special UNEF rotation flights. On other special flights, 475 troops were rotated by the Command from the Canadian Infantry Brigade in Germany.

Late in 1959, the RCAF's new long-range CC-106 turbo-prop transport aircraft, made its first flight. Built by Canadair Ltd., as a replacement for the veteran North Star, the four-engine transport is capable of carrying 65,000 pounds of freight or 135 passengers.

TRAINING COMMAND

During the early part of 1959, the final group of pilots and observers to be trained in Canada under the original NATO aircrew training scheme, were graduated. Under separate arrangements replacing the original plan, training is still being given to a limited number of aircrew from Norway and Denmark. Some German pilots also received training in

Canada during the year under a similar agreement.

AIR DEFENCE COMMAND

During the year, elements of Air Defence Command were kept in top operational form as they took part in both large-scale NORAD exercises and local exercises under the control of the Command.

At North Bay, Ont., and the Mount Laurier area of Quebec, work began on Canada's two BOMARC "B" bases. Also during 1959, siting work was carried out for the 45 gap-filler and the seven heavy radars which will be built to improve the Pinetree Line.

Earlier in the year, RCAF personnel began to man operational positions at the DEW Line stations in Canada which had previously been done by U.S. personnel. Before taking over this task, the RCAF officers were given special training on the equipment in the U.S.A.

QUEEN UNVEILS MEMORIAL

A highlight during the visit to Ottawa of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, was the unveiling of the Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial at Green Island. The Memorial was built to commemorate the 798 men and women who died in Canada while serving with the Air Forces of the Commonwealth from 1939 to 1945, and who have no known graves.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The RCAF's search and rescue organization was kept busy during 1959 as its aircraft logged approximately 5800 hours. More than 40 searches were conducted by the organization during the year, of which 18 involved the saving of lives.

MUTUAL AID

During the year, 75 aircraft were ferried across the north Atlantic to Europe as gifts to France, Turkey, Greece and Portugal under Canada's mutual aid programme.

Included in the ferry operations was a mass flight of 25 Expeditor aircraft -- 19 for France and six for Portugal -- and 59 T-33 jet trainers.

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ELECTRONIC LANGUAGE AID

A language "laboratory" believed to be the first in a high school in Canada has been installed by the County of Thorhild, Alberta, at the Redwater High School. The "laboratory" has facilities for 20 students and is used as an aid in teaching Ukrainian and French.

The "laboratory" consists of electronic equipment enabling the students, individually or in pairs, to hear and repeat pre-recorded lessons in the language being studied. There are ten semi-soundproof cubicles, each equipped with a specially-designed dual-track tape

recorder, earphones and microphone. Two students can be accommodated in each cubicle.

The basic purpose of the laboratory is to provide pupils with regular practise in listening to good examples of the speech they are learning and a large amount of imitation and repetitive oral drill. Listening practice is intended to lead progressively toward the ability of the students to understand the language, while the oral drill is aimed toward the acquisition of fluent speaking ability.

Reading and writing skills are developed in another classroom, where formal instruction is given in grammar and spelling.

During a language class, students listen to a master tape of the day's lesson prepared beforehand by the teacher. The teacher's voice is recorded on one-half of the dual track tape in each of the cubicle's recorders. At the conclusion of the transcription, students play back the tape, repeat the lesson after the teacher and compare the two voices. In this manner they are able to hear themselves as others hear them, and are able to judge and correct their speech by comparing it with the model being imitated.

The teacher has a master monitoring board in the laboratory and frequently listens to the various students as they repeat the lessons. Aid is thus given in accents and pronunciation.

It is estimated that students will have a vocabulary of approximately 1,600 words after one full year of study. Cost of the Redwater language laboratory was \$5,400. A similar language laboratory is operated in Edmonton by the University of Alberta.

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AVIATIONAL TV

Closed-circuit television will provide Trans-Canada Air Lines passenger agents and travellers with up-to-the minute flight information at Montreal Airport starting this month.

The system, being installed by Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., will provide flight numbers, scheduled and forecast departure times and gate numbers for passengers, plus the status of aircraft being loaded, space available, baggage cut-off times and flight close-off and departure times.

It will ensure that all TCA agents receive immediate flight information simultaneously, at the same time keeping air-travellers in the picture as to the status of their own flights.

The initial installation at Montreal will consist of a camera and camera-control unit in the passenger office feeding three 27-inch screens. Two screens will be placed in front of the counter for the use of agents and passengers, while a third screen will be placed in the lobby of the terminal for passengers.

It will be the first application in Canada of closed-circuit TV in the air transportation

field, said C.J. Campbell, Director of Telecommunications for the airline, in announcing the order.

"The potential of such a system is unlimited," he stated. "It can be expanded to include a great deal of additional information and to service ancillary operations such as caterers, ground-transportation operators and the Post Office Department.

"There is no limit to the number of slave sets which could be operated off the master camera at a very nominal cost."

A similar installation is planned for Toronto's Malton Airport early next year.

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COLOMBO PLAN AID TO INDIA

Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told Parliament on January 19, "that under the 1959-60 Colombo Plan programme, Canada has agreed to make available to India \$25 million, which will be used to provide Canadian commodities and equipment requested by the Indian Government to help carry forward its second Five-Year Development Plan." The sum would be used in the following ways, Mr. Green said:

"...\$11.5 million for the provision of industrial metals including aluminum, copper and nickel, which are required to maintain an adequate level of industrial activity and employment for the balance of the current Five-Year Plan; \$7 million for the provision of wheat to meet urgent food shortages; \$2.55 million for fertilizers which will be used to help meet one of India's most urgent problems, increased production of food; \$2 million which will be used to purchase diesel locomotives; \$130,000 for three cobalt beam-therapy units; \$700,000 for further work on the \$8.7 million Canada-India reactor that is being built near Bombay; \$250,000 for radio-teletype equipment to assist India in expansion of its meteorological facilities; \$120,000 for raw asbestos required for the construction of factories and industrial housing; \$750,000 which will be used to carry out feasibility studies on four hydro-electric projects which India has requested Canada to consider for financing under the Colombo Plan."

Besides the foregoing capital-aid allocations, Mr. Green went on, Canada would continue its technical-co-operation programme in India as "part of its over-all Colombo Plan programme for South and Southeast Asia."

Referring to the 1958-59 programme for India, the Minister observed that "it has now been agreed that \$380,000 which had not been allocated to specific projects in that programme will be used to provide \$250,000 worth of copper and \$130,000-worth of equipment for a scheme to improve the milk-distribution system in Calcutta."

TCA PAY RAISE

It was announced recently by Trans-Canada Air Lines and the Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association that a new collective agreement has been reached on wages and working conditions of pilots in TCA employment.

The new agreement provides for pay increases for pilots flying present aircraft as well as for the larger turbine-propeller "Vanguards" and pure-jet DC-8's which TCA will place in service during 1960. Captains flying in domestic service with piston-power aircraft will earn between \$10,000 and \$17,000 a year, the average being approximately \$14,000. The exact amount earned by individual pilots depends upon a complex formula.

The rates for DC-8 jet aircraft will be approximately 30 per cent in excess of the top salary for flying piston aircraft. Only 17 senior TCA captains will be eligible for the DC-8 differential during 1960

First officers will earn between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of captain's rates. They constitute slightly more than 50 per cent of the airline's total strength of 725 pilots.

The new agreement is for a period of 18 months and is effective from October 1, 1959.

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ALBERTA 5-YEAR PLAN

Grants based on a \$10-per capita basis for all Alberta communities of 100 or more, except Edmonton and Calgary, to assist in the acquisition of recreational facilities, will be made available this year as the second part of the Alberta Government's Five Year Programme, it was recently announced by Mr. A.R. Patrick, Provincial Secretary. An amount of \$3,653,000 is proposed for this part of the programme, which was first announced by Premier E.C. Manning on August 14, 1959.

Population figures used to compute the size of grants will be those used by the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1959.

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The grant will be approved for any feasible plan of recreation facilities and can be applied to any project undertaken since January 1959. Any project that can be proceeded with during the five-year-plan period will be eligible for approval.

Consideration will be given to projects planned jointly by adjoining communities, the Minister said.

Applications for the grants will be made by the council of the town, village or city concerned, to the Provincial Secretary. Hamlets in Local Improvement Districts must make representation through the Department of Municipal Affairs, while those in municipalities and counties will be handled through the municipal or county council.

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TELEPHONE CLASSES

The proper use and handling of a telephone is now a part of the curriculum for students in the primary grades of some Alberta schools. The Calgary School Board has accepted a telephone kit made available by the Alberta Government Telephones for use in its schools. The kit consists of a projector and filmed movie which tells by animation the story of the proper procedure for using a telephone. Also included in the instruction kit are two fill size phones and two Directories. The phones are used in conjunction with an illustrated pamphlet which simplifies use procedures. The teacher is then able to instruct the pupils in the correct methods for dialling and answering the phone. Good manners are necessary on the telephone too, and this is not overlooked. The instruction given to primary pupils in the school is considered most valuable as it establishes a pattern for their use of the telephone during adulthood. The demand for use of the telephone instruction kits has been very gratifying in Calgary. The Alberta Government Telephones have also received numerous requests from other points throughout the province for use of the kit.